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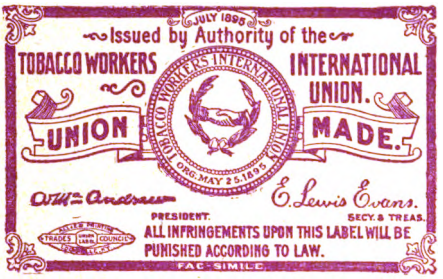
VOL. 20 JANUARY, 1916 No. 1

PUBLISHED MONTHLY

THE TOBACCO WORKER



OFFICIAL MAGAZINE

OF THE

Tobacco Workers' International Union

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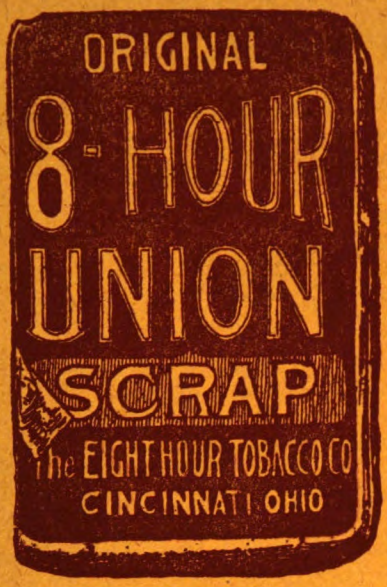

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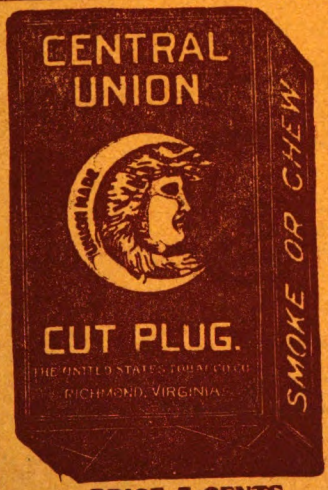

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The Tobacco Worker.

Louisville, Ky.

VOL. 20 DECEMBER, 1916 No. 12

The Tobacco Worker.

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FROM COMMITTEE ON INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS.

NEW YORK, December.—At last, in America, Jack is every inch a sailor, and is no longer a chattel slave. The Twentieth Annual Convention of the International Seamen's Union of America, which has just closed an historic session in New York City, celebrated this fact by sending to President Wilson, as its first official act, the following telegram of congratulation:

"The International Seamen's Union of America, in twentieth annual convention assembled, sends best wishes and heartiest congratulations upon your re-election.

"For the first time in history the seamen of America are now meeting as freemen. With your own good self at the helm for four years more we feel confident of our ability to demonstrate to all America that the Seamen's Act, to which you affixed your signature, stands first for human freedom, second for greater safety of life at sea, and last but not least for equality of opportunity for the American ship and the American ship owner. ANDREW FURUSERH."

President Wilson's answering letter of thanks and best wishes was read to a convention of forty-five delegates, representing 100 per cent. more union seamen than there were in the service of American ships one year ago and before the new law went into effect.

The prophecy of Andrew Furuseth, president of the union, Able Seaman, and a supvival of the old Vikings, is coming true: *"The American sailor is going back to the sea and he is going back a free man."*

Just what that means, in its many ways, to the United States and to the internationalism of the Seven Seas was briefly indicated in statements made to the Committee on Industrial Relations by Paul Scharrenberg, editor of the *Coast Seamen's Journal* of San Francisco and a delegate to the convention, and was set forth in the report of T. A. Hanson, International Secretary of the Seamen.

"Everybody connected with the sea trades has been benefited immensely already," said Mr. Scharrengerg, "except the American investor in foreign ships whose interest was to drive American ships and sailors from the seas and to keep all sailors in every world port slaves, subject to be run down and captured and turned over to slave chains if they dared to exercise the right of every free man and quit their jobs. These same investors in foreign ships, and members of the international shipping trust, have been the same ones, by the way, who have talked so loudly about the American flag, and yet have hired Orientals at indecent wages to the practical exclusion of the American seamen.

"The American flag is being restored to the sea, along with the American sailor, by the Seamen's Act. Just consider one side of the advantage which this means. The merchantman sailor is the recruit for the nation's navy. Of the 100,000 or more union sailors in the British merchant fleets, more than 16,000 are now serving on the British men-of-war. America's necessarily growing navy will have the reserve force for time of need of the young men trained in the ways of the sea on her merchant vessels and having the fine spirit and strength that belongs only to free men.

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"The American Seamen's Act is benefiting seamen all the world over," continued Mr. Scharrenberg. "As it applies to the sailors and ships of all nations that touch American ports, its result is to make all ship owners of all nations pay the same good wages and maintain the same good conditions for health and safety on the vessels. This equalization relieves the American ship owners of competition of foreign low wages and of 'fugitive slave laws' for seamen and of unsafe vessels."

Condensing the benefits of the law, Secretary Hanson's report asserted:

"The change has been not alone in improved safety, in the working conditions and to some extent in the wages of the men, but the whole life on ship board has been improved, and instead of the old spirit of bitterness and hatred, inevitable under the slave laws that held the men, there is an air of freedom and a growing recognition of rights and responsibilities on the part of everybody connected with the ship. It is certain that after the Seamen's Act has been in operation another year or two, that not even the ship owners will want to repeal it. Instead, we will find that all other maritime nations will follow the lead set by the United States."

The internationalism of the convention was strongly emphasized by the presence and active participation in it of delegates from Great Britain and from Japan. Delegates B. Suzuki, of the latter country, and J. Henson, of Great Britain and Ireland, as well as Richard McGhee, Member of Parliament, and Harry Gosling, who had been delegates from Great Britain to the convention of the American Federation of Labor, told of the efforts not only of their respective countries but of all the foreign countries to have similar seamen's laws enacted there. A special bulletin and an attempt to value the message of these foreign delegates to the seamen and to the trade-union movement in general will be issued soon by the Committee on Industrial Relations.

As showing what the merchant sailors of Europe thought of the American seamen's Act, the visiting delegates told of the appropriation by the union of Great Britain of more than $400 to help the American International to resist efforts to repeal the law. They told also of that union's purpose to contribute constantly if need be for the upholding of real manhood liberty on the sea.

Now to have the Seamen's Act so administered, through the Department of Commerce, that its full spirit and letter shall be put into effect is the great aim of the International as it was of the convention. The worst offense against the law and against the seamen is the slack and truly unlawful way in which the Department of Commerce, under its present direction, "softens" the language tests for the crews and thus still in many cases permits vessels to be manned by coolies and by ignorant, incompetent persons who do not understand the uninterpreted, emergency orders of their officers. Delegates to the convention condemned Eugene T. Chamberlain, Commissioner of Navigation, and George C. Uhler, Chief of the Steamboat Inspection Bureau, in the Commerce Department, as being responsible directly, and blamed Secretary. Redfield as being responsible at least indirectly, for this violation and partial negation of the beneficent law.

The fast growing strength of the fast growing International Seamen's Union of America was pledged for the fight against these administrative non-enforcements of the law.

TRADE UNIONS PAVE EVERY REFORM PATH.

In a recent speech to the Detroit Street-Car Men's Union, International President Mahon, of that organization, said:

"The trade-union movement of the entire world is doing all that is being done to elevate, to better the conditions of mankind. I say that without fear of successful contradiction. When you investigate the betterment of conditions you will find that it's the trade-union movement that is doing it.

"Some years ago I had the pleasure to investigate conditions in Europe. In Germany I found municipally-owned and privately-owned roads. When I talked with trade-union officials, especially in

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our line of work, they said it mattered not whether on municipal or private, it was the trade-union movement that improved conditions. Some of the municipally-owned lines were worse than the others. I found that on the State-owned roads of Germany the men were absolutely unorganized except in certain cases. In the armies of Germany are whole divisions and companies of men, engineers and others, who would take control in time of trouble.

"In France I expected something different, because France is a republic. In Paris I found the only change in conditions came from organizations of the unions, and that continued efforts of the trade unions of Paris made better conditions.

"In Switzerland, one of the oldest republics on earth, I expected that through political influence it would bring about changes. In Bazel a splendid meeting was held and the president of the organization for the country was there. In Bazel is a municipally-owned road. They work twelve hours by the laws of the canton, but through their union they made it ten hours.

"In Germany, in France, in Great Britain, in America, the workers have first established the hours and then made the laws accordingly. The trade unions have blazed the way. To the trade unions we owe more than to anything else."—*Ex.*

HOW DECEMBER 25 WAS CHOSEN.

How many people know why Christmas came to fall on December 25th?

Everybody knows that it is the day celebrated alike by Catholic, Protestant and Greek churches as the nativity of Christ, yet nobody knows if it is the actual date.

The uncertainty is due to the prejudice of early Christians against the celebration of birthdays. They regarded such a custom as heathenism, and made no exception, even to their Savior's birthday.

It was not until Christianity had triumphed, three centuries later, that the prejudice against the observance of birthdays died out, and an investigation as to the date of Christ's birthday was begun.

Julius, Pope or Bishop of Rome, asked Saint Cyril in 386 to ascertain the real anniversary of the nativity. Saint Cyril reported the rate to be December 25th, to the best of his knowledge, after extensive research, and the date was accepted by Julius and promulgated as the anniversary of Christ's birth. Before the end of the fifth century the date was accepted by all Christendom.

January 6th, April 20th, March 20th and March 29th are some of the dates that were serious contenders for the distinction before December 25th received the seal of Julius' approval.

Even after the date was generally accepted by all Christian nations the holiday had its struggles. The English Roundhead Parliament of 1643 abolished Christmas, and for twelve years it was not observed in England. Royalty gained the ascendency, however, and Christmas was re-established as a national holiday.

Governor Bradford, of Plymouth, in 1621, history says, had occasion to rebuke some young men, who had come over in the ship Fortune, following in the trail of the Mayflower, because their consciences would not allow them to work on Christmas, with their sterner Puritan brothers.

In 1659 the General Court of Massachusetts passed a law fixing a fine of five shillings against any one who should, by abstinence from labor, feasting or any other method, observe Christmas.—*Pittsburgh Iron Trade Review.*

EPIGRAMS.

In the field of endeavor people are divided into two classes: those who imitate or take orders, and those who blaze the trail and do things. One is the plodder and the other the originator of new ideas and ways of doing things.

It is well to be obedient where obedience is desirable; but it is better to be resourceful.

When Alexander could not untie the Gordian knot he cut it with his sword.

A resoruceful man is one who, when he can not do a thing one way, does it another.

He keeps trying.

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When it is time to quit he begins.

When he is licked he begins fighting again.

Success in life is not like shooting at a mark with a rifle; it is like trying to hit a mark with a stream of water from a hose; you just keep on till finally you hit it.

It is well to know how; it is better to try, for by trying you learn how.

Success is like picking a lock, not like working an example in long division. It is like solving a rebus more than it is like demonstrating a theorem in geometry.

It is like starting a fire with a damp wood more than it is like getting a chemical reaction in a laboratory.

It is like fitting together pieces of a torn letter more than it is like building a wall of bricks.

All the big things are accomplished by trying, trying, trying. Only the little things can be done by rule and a mediocre mind to do them.

To paint a great picture means infinite approximations. None is painted by rule.

The man who fails is not the man who has no gifts, no chance, no pull, no encouragement, no training; it is the man who quits. Genius is the inexhaustible capacity for going on.

Training, education and the like before you go to work is valuable; but it is the training and education you get by and while you work that counts most.

There are three rules that govern us through life in our effort to grow, expand and bring something worth while to pass. The first is: Go on. The second is: Go on. And the third is: Go on.

Life is endless experiment; wisdom is the precipitate of experiment; belief is the spirit of experiment; character is the subjective result of experiment, and success the objective result.—*United Mine Workers' Journal.*

LOOKING BACKWARD.

The workingman who doesn't believe in trade unions ought to read a little and then think a little. Prior to 1820 the work day was 11 to 12 hours or from sun to sun. In that year the agitation for a ten-hour day became quite common and resulted in quite a number of strikes. The merchants, manufacturers and employers generally pledged themselves not to employ laborers unless they agreed to work 12 hours for $1 a day.

From 1830 to 1865 the ten-hour contests resulted in a number of strikes and lockouts. The conspiracy laws sent hundreds of our wage worker fathers and grandfathers to jail, the military was called out on the slightest pretext, and the ten-hour agitators were openly denounced.—*Ex.*

OPPOSE "CAN'T-STRIKE" LAW.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 9.—President Wilson's recommendation to Congress that a "can't-strike" law be passed will be opposed by the American Federation of Labor and the railroad brotherhoods.

At the last convention of the A. F. of L., held in Baltimore, the report of the Executive Council on this question was unanimously adopted.

"Involuntary and compulsory labor once enforced," it was stated, "even for a single hour, will not halt at its temporary enforcement, but will go on and become permanent.

"The human labor power which this law compels wage earners to give to their employers against their will is inseparable from the body and the personality of the men and women themselves. They cannot be forced to work for an employer against their wills without reducing them to the legal condition of slaves and transforming their minds and spirits into those of slaves. No more dangerous proposition has ever been proposed than this compulsory investigation measure.

"Compulsory institutions to prevent strikes are not new. They have been found in other countries and found wanting."

MAYOR ROLPH BARS GUNMEN.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 9.—Mayor Rolph has blocked the chamber of commerce in its attempt to surround a non-union job with armed gunmen.

"There will be no gunmen picketing city property," he declared. "The cham-

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ber of commerce succeeded in having an anti-picketing ordinance alopted at the last election and I intend to see that no armed pickets are used in labor difficulties."

A strike was called by structural iron workers, employed by Dyer Brothers, who have the contract for erecting an addition to a hospital. The contractors refused to obey the State law and place planking between the floors of the structure, thereby protecting the lives of workers.

When the union workers struck because of this violation of law the chamber of commerce furnished four armed gunmen to protect the strikebreakers. The business men are silent on the question of organized workers striking to protect their lives, and to enforce the State law.

DEATHS IN INDUSTRY APPALL.

In calling attention to the fourth annual industrial, welfare and efficiency conference, held in Harrisburg, Pa., last week Commissioner Jackson of the State Department of Labor and Industry says:

"The industrial accident list this year in Pennsylvania has already passed the 200,000 mark, with over 2,000 deaths, and will, I believe, approach 300,000 by the end of the year with the corresponding number of deaths. It will take earnest and sustained action on the part of all to stop this enormous economic loss.

"In this country, as in most other countries, but little distinct attention has been given to the problem of employment by the community as a whole. The financial waste to the State, the employer and the employe, by reason of the haphazard method of dealing with this most important problem, is worthy of very immediate and energetic attention."

WHO COMES HERE?

I am more powerful than the combined armies of the world.

I have destroyed more men than all the wars of the world.

I am more deadly than bullets and I have wrecked more homes than the mightiest siege guns.

I steal, in the United States alone, over $300,000,000 each year.

I spare none and I find my victims among the rich and poor alike, the young and old, the strong and weak. Widows and orphans know me.

I loom up in such proportions that I cast my shadow over every field of labor from the turning of the grindstone to the moving of every railroad train.

I massacre thousands upon thousands of wage-earners in a year.

I lurk in unseen places and do most of my work silently. You are warned against me, but you heed not.

I am relentless. I am everywhere: in the home, on the streets, in the factory, at railroad crossings and on the sea.

I bring sickness, degradation and death, and yet few seek to avoid me.

I destroy, crush, maim, take all and give nothing.

I am your worst enemy.

I AM CARELESS!—*Ex.*

OVERWORK ENDANGERS.

American people are overworked and are approaching a breakdown, declares Miss Josephine Goldmark, of the National Consumers' League, who repeats the insistent claim of organized labor that shorter working days are necessary to preserve health and ideals.

"Overwork is the greatest single menace to public health in America," she said. "People are dying younger in America than ever before. Workers are wearing out more quickly. The diseases which are carrying them off are plainly the diseases of overwork. The death rate from apoplexy and nervous diseases has increased 19 per cent. in ten years, according to the census records of five million working people; from heart disease the increase has been 29 per cent.; from diseases of the kidneys and urinary system, 43 per cent., and from diseases of the liver and digestive organs, 34 per cent. It does not take a physician to know that these diseases are typically the diseases of fatigue. Fatigue is poison. It is the poisoning of the system by worn-out cells which would normally be carried out of it. If activity is not balanced by rest, life itself is threatened."

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E. LEWIS EVANS . . . . EDITOR

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Editorial.

Knockers, like the poor, we will always have with us. He thinks, no doubt, in his clouded brain that he is doing a real work, so we must have compassion for his poor shriveled-up soul.

Have we a right to organize? Have we as workers the right to negotiate collectively for the improvement of our individual interests? These seem to be the questions coming before the United States Supreme Court in a suit filed on appeal from West Virginia, that notorious spot where the State laws or judge-made laws deny the right of labor to organize for its own protection. The pleadings, no doubt, will very interesting, but we venture to say that the right to organize will be sustained when the time comes that the United States Supreme Court, or any other, denies labor the right to organize. Either the courts or the labor unions will have outlawed themselves, and their usefulness as protective features and parts of our American life will have ended. We hope to see neither.

Local No. 137, of Brooklyn, N. Y., one of the recently organized local unions, gave a dance on Friday, December 1st, which was a social and financial success. It was one of the nicest entertainments we have had the pleasure of attending for many a long day.

The officers and many of the members, with their ladies, were in attendance in evening dress, and an excellent dance program was given to each one in attendance. The tripping of the light fantastic was enjoyed until the wee sma' hours in the morning. At midnight the grand march took place. The Floor Committee, in the second evolution, presented the ladies with a large bouquet of flowers.

President McAndrew and Secretary Evans were extended invitations, and being in New York at the time, spent a most enjoyable evening.

The railroad situation in this country and the controversy between the railroad managements and the organized men has made a number of normally very level heads turn their minds to forced settlement of disputes between the managements and their employes. Most of those who have given the subject any depth of thought, and run the thing to its logical conclusion, have come to the stone wall upon which is painted the words "involuntary servitude" (slavery). Again there are a number who have not plowed deeply in the field, and have stopped short of a logical end, and have arrived at the conclusion that strikes or suspensions of work, especially in public utility employment, must stop and employes must be made, by force, to continue work; to continue to labor under the conditions they are protesting against. Force is a necessary element for certain protections

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of individuals when it is kept within reasonable bounds, but when it is carried beyond a certain limit it expresses tyranny.

When law becomes tyrannical it breeds revolt. This country as a nation was brought into life by the foolish enforcement of tyrannical laws. The protests against the application of these laws were many, and of long standing, and were by the authorities consigned to the waste basket. When it was made certain that protesting was of no avail, then came the revolt, and we all know the result.

However, since the final settlement of our separation with the Mother country, there has been an element who were fond of force, where the worker was concerned, which has been endeavoring to keep the toilers in subjection and amenable to a principle of servitude. This element has grown in force and strength and pursues a policy having for its base the principle that labor is a commodity and comes under the laws of force.

It might be well for this element to look further into the future when considering the element of force. They wish to have adopted a rigid law prohibiting the right of suspension of work. If they would, they would see that the whole matter of force is fraught with grave dangers. Liberty of action, and freedom of speech and press are principles that are set deeply in the mind of the American citizen and those who attempt to abridge any or all of these principles do so at a peril. The Americans are lovers of peace and the hard-fought-for liberties, and will peacefully protest against infringements. They are long-suffering, but they also know when the limit is reached, and woe be he who attempts to enforce their fool ideas beyond an established limit. Their long-suffering must not be mistaken for servility.

Not all of our members are imbued with the spirit of progress and loyalty to themselves and their local union that they should have.

Much has been written and spoken from the rostrum exhorting the membership of trade unions to give the union of their trade or calling a larger share of their thought and effort in its upbuilding and giving it a greater effective force in its return of good to the individual members. These exhortations, while read and listened to with apparent interest, too much of it is lost on the desert-air, only a small part of it seeming to take effect and, of course, education and moral force and backing in the interest of the greatest saving influence for the good of mankind is measured by the amount that is absorbed by the individual. In looking over our exchanges the following article, which is full of richness of thought, was clipped.

The article was among a number especially written for reading at the fiftieth anniversary banquet given by a local union of the Typographical Union.

We commend it to the careful reading by our members, and they will find many gems of thought worthy of meditation:

"A trade union is like a bank. If you expect to get anything from it you must put something into it. No union can honor the drafts of a member on its support, its confidence and its moral backing unless that member gives to the union his support, his confidence and his moral backing. The union run on any other principle goes bankrupt.

"The blindness of many men to these elementary principles accounts for the weakness of many locals and for the indifference of many who are or have been nominally union men. These men want to reverse all the laws of nature and of business—to keep getting forever and to give never. They want the union to stand by them in their demands, to assist them in sickness and to defend them in difficulties, and when the union fails to do this they never stop to ask whether they are entitled from what they have put into the union to the help they ask at its hands.

"If you wish the maximum returns on your investment in organized labor choose that investment wisely in all its parts. Give it your financial help—not grudgingly when your card is due, but gladly and generously when it must make a special appeal. Give it your moral sup-

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port—not as though its officers were seeking to take unfair advantage of their position, but freely and frankly, as fellow craftsmen. Give it your constant encouragement—not merely on the floor of the local, but in your shop and among non-union men. The poorest advertising organized labor gets is from its disaffected members. Give your union your presence and your counsel—not alone when the delegates to the convention are chosen or the little "plums" are awarded, but in the transaction of all its business. Give the union the same loyal faith you give your wife or your church, remembering that to some men you are a mirror of organized labor and that labor will be judged by you. The man who has no faith in a brotherhood to which he belongs is potentially a traitor to it.

"Make this sort of an investment and expect to get from it—what? Good interest on your money? Protection in sickness or old age? Relief in distress? You will get these things and something more, something better, something bigger. If you are the right kind of a union man you will get from it the consciousness that you are an integral part of a great constructive agency. You will gather strength from number, inspiration from service, confidence from faith. You will be a workman whose manhood is not subordinated to his work."—*Typographical Journal.*

The road to freedom, from the rule of the privileged class, must be fought for and won by the workers themselves. The old adage which says that "he who would be free must himself strike the blow," is as true today as it was in the days of the Revolution.

With a few notable exceptions, history establishes the fact that the workers have been accorded justice only when they have made a sufficient manifestation of strength to demand it from the employers.

The wealthy in olden times, as with us today, strained the workers to the last wiggle, coining their strength and producing power into the wealth with which they used to keep their toilers in servitude, and acquiescent in their lowly condition of obedience to the rule of predatory wealth. For fear that the workers might get their heads above water enough to encourage the hope of some day doing better, the lowest possible price for all work done was maintained, getting a maximum return from the lowest minimum expense. This went on from ancient times until far into the nineteenth century when organization among the workers began to show some signs of strength and influence. Education played no small part in this movement for a betterment; education lighted the way to organization and organization gave the power.

Where the power was used, the employer recognized it and yielded to it; but predatory wealth, recognizing the great powers to be derived from organization, began to organize the smaller commercial units into larger units, and as their power grew, the larger units were organized into great aggregations of corporate wealth. Then began a new series of repressive measures on the wage-earning class. This pressure forced the workers to adopt further measures of protection for their most vital interests. The oppressions forced upon the workers by the predatory Barons of Commerce gave force and effect for the organization of the wage earners, who, recognizing their helplessness as individuals, began to organize with a determined purpose to create a collective force, to meet a force and stand collectively as a bar to the oppressions of the ever increasing powers of predatory wealth. It was found that force meeting force, each of a determined character, made common field of meeting necessary. Capital, realizing the force of numbers through a centralized unit must be reckoned with, stepped down from their heretofore exalted attitude and accepted a policy of collective bargaining. They did it, however, with very bad grace, and after the closing up of their tentative contractile relations, their power with the legislatures and the courts was brought into play, and no stone was left unturned in an eadeavor to break the power of the collective force of the Trade Unions. While in instances they have succeeded for a short time in breaking the force

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that opposed them, in the main, the forces and influences of justice have prevailed, and Trade Unions have grown until they have become a moral and intellectual force that monopoly has had to recognize and deal with. The surrendering of any of the powers that monopoly had arrogated to itself in dictating its own terms in remunerating labor for its production, yielded only after many bitter contests. These contests and their following train of sufferings together with the glorious results has been the means of awakening labor to the necessity for organization and demonstrated the possible opportunities from collective action through the Trade Union of their trade or calling.

Organization goes apace, but only as intelligence growing out of economical education does it become more deeply rooted in the minds of the workers, and it is only when the wage-earners are thoroughly organized that they will be able to meet the forces of capital in open field and hold their own. It is then, and only then, that monopoly will give full recognition to the power and force of labor and treat with them, in a business way, for a fair day's pay for a fair day's work as they meet their equals on the common grounds of a commercial commodity transaction.

Organization of labor is the only thing that will secure to the individual the proper return for the labor expended in any given trade or calling.

Organize! educate! and organize without let-up!

During the opening ceremonies of the A. F. of L. Convention recently held in Baltimore, Secretary of Labor, Honorable W. B. Wilson, made an address in his usual eloquent style and was listened to very attentively. One of the chief features of his address was a resume of the incidents leading up to the establishment of the Department of Labor, dating back to times before many of us were of value in the labor movement.

The address is one of great interest to all of us and is submitted in full, so that all of our members may read and think further upon our ever growing position of importance.

Secretary Wilson's address is as follows:

"*Mr. Chairman and Fellow-Trade Unionists:* I have not come here this morning for the purpose of making a speech. I am very much in the position that Granny Murray was in my little home mining town of Blossburg, Pa., a great many years ago, when her son Jack went out one evening and shortly afterward Granny was informed that he was engaged in a fistic encounter with several young men down the street. She was excited at the news, and immediately grabbed a broom and started for the scene of the conflict. Her neighbors endeavored to hold her back, saying: 'Granny, there is no use of you going down there; you cannot help Jack out any.' She said: 'Let me go! Let me go! I can at least show which side I am on!' And I am here today, not to make a speech, but for the purpose of showing which side I am on.

"The allegation has frequently been made that trade unionists are selfish; that they are seeking to promote their own welfare, to advance their own interests to the exclusion of those who are unorganized; yet everyone who has observed and studied the trade-union movement of our own times, and of the times gone by, knows that the most altruistic movement the world has ever produced is the trade-union movement.

"Reference has been made to the splendid legislative measures that have been enacted in the State of Maryland, in other states and in our Federal Government. Everyone familiar with the fact knows that legislatures are not prone to act on humanitarian legislation, on legislation for the promotion of the welfare of the great mass unless there is some pressure at home to cause them to act. With an unorganized body of workers at home, with the workers acting only as individuals, they are ineffective in bringing that pressure to bear upon legislatures which is essential in order to secure the humanitarian legislation necessary for the welfare of our people. It has been only by virtue of the association together of numbers of the workers in organization and the concentrated pres-

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sure that organization has enabled them to exercise that we have been able to secure remedial legislation in the State of Maryland, in the other states and from our Federal Congress.

"The remedial legislation we have secured was secured as a direct result of organized wageworkers' efforts and when it is brought about the non-union man—nay, the man we speak of not simply as a non-union man but the man who deserts and betrays the union movement that we speak of as a 'scab'—secures the benefit of the legislation as well. And what more altruistic movement could we have than the movement that hands out improvement to its enemies?

"The probability is that I would not be here on this platform today, but I might be one of the delegates from my trade union were it not for the fact that the organized labor movement, after nearly fifty years' agitation succeeded in securing the creation of a Department of Labor. Away back in 1865 the old National Union, in existence at that time, at a convention in Louisville, Ky., declared for a department of labor. We had numerous other departments; almost every other industry in our country was represented in the councils of the President of the United States, but labor was unrepresented.

"We had our foreign affairs represented by the Department of State, our financial affairs represented by the Treasury Department, our legal affairs represented by the Department of Justice, our military affairs by the Department of War and the Department of the Navy, our transportation of intelligence, and to some extent of freight, by the Postoffice Department, our educational facilities and our interior development by the Department of the Interior, our agricultural interests by the Department of Agriculture, our commercial interests by the Department of Commerce; but that great body of our citizenship comprising more than one-half of the workers of our country was unrepresented in the councils of the President of the United States.

"In 1865 the old National Union declared for the establishment of such a department, and after nearly twenty years' agitation in the early part of the eighties a department of labor was created. The department of labor at that time created had a commissioner as its executive head. There are many people who imagine that somewhere in our Constitution or in our statutory laws a body has been created known as the Cabinet of the President of the United States. No such body exists by virtue of any written law, constitutional or otherwise; it is in existence purely by virtue of the fact that the first President of the United States called into his councils the heads of the five departments then in existence. From that precedent the Cabinet was established, and it had been further established that no one would be called into the councils of the President as an executive adviser who did not hold the status of the secretary of a department. When a department of labor was created in the early eighties, with a commissioner as its head, organized labor believed the commissioner would be called into the councils, while the President took the opposite ground—that he had not the status that entitled him to go into the councils.

"The labor movement continued to agitate for a change in the status of the commissioner to a secretary, but instead of getting that change some ten years later a new department was created, a Department of Commerce and Labor, with a secretary at its head. The organized workers at that time believed that with a Department of Commerce and Labor created it would be only a question of time—and a very short time—until the labor end of it would be the tail of the dog—and a very small tail at that. Their belief in the matter was warranted. The Department of Commerce and Labor became in reality a Department of Commerce, and the agitation still continued until 1913, when another new department was created, the Department of Labor, with a secretary at its head, a secretary having the status that gave him the opportunity of being called into the councils of the President of the United States.

"In creating the new department four

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bureaus were attached to it. The Bureau of Labor Statistics, as a matter of course, everybody recognizes properly belongs to the Department of Labor, although its title is a misnomer. It is not purely a bureau of labor statistics; it is more properly a bureau of labor information. The Bureau of Immigration was also attached to the new department, and there are many who wonder why a bureau of immigration should be attached to the Department of Labor. There are many people coming to our country who are not laborers, but the great bulk are laborers.

"Prior to the opening of the great war now going on in Europe we had coming into our country approximately 1,200,000 aliens annually. Most of those who came were people who had on the other side sold all of their little belongings and turned them into cash in order to raise sufficient funds to come to this country. When they came here they were not in a position to engage in the professions, not in a position to engage in business enterprises for themselves, not in a position to go out on our land and cultivate it. In the first place, they had not the means to acquire the land; in the second place, they had not the means to equip themselves to cultivate the land, and, in the third place, they had not the means to live upon the land until they could get a living thereon. The only thing they could do under the circumstances was to get into some kind of occupation where they could get quick even though meager returns for their labor. They therefore became the competitors not only of the native Americans and the naturalized Americans, but also of the other aliens who had preceded them into the United States. The question of immigration, becoming a great economic question, the administration of the immigration laws therefore properly belongs under the jurisdiction of the Department of Labor.

"Then there is the Children's Bureau attached to the Department of Labor, and again the same question was asked: "Why attach a children's bureau to the Department of Labor? Other people have children a swell as workingmen?" And that is true, although my experience is that workingmen have a great many more children than those who are well-to-do. We had eleven children in our family, so I speak from experience. But it is the wage-workers—nay, the workers generally, whether the wage-workers or the workers on the farm—who need the collective influence, the collective power, the collective means of taking care of the children.

"Those who are well-to-do, those who are provided with sufficient means of their own to take care of their children, can furnish them with the finest of home surroundings, furnish them with splendid sanitary arrangements, the means of education, with outings when outings are required; but when it comes to the wage-workers individually they are unable to do so. The only way they can do so is through the collective functions of an association as represented in our government. And so the Children's Bureau is dealing with problems that are purely labor problems, and the bureau properly belongs to the Department of Labor.

"Then there is attached to the department the Naturalization Bureau, and for a very simple reason. No one can become a naturalized citizen of the United States who has not at some time been an immigrant into the United States, and as the Bureau of Immigration is in the Department of Labor, so the Bureau of Naturalization properly belongs there, because all the records of the admission of immigrants are in the department.

"Those four bureaus were attached, and then two other functions were attached—mediation in labor disputes and bringing the man and the job together. We have in the short period of the existence of the Department of Labor endeavored to develop those two functions. Of the three hundred labor disputes we have handled before they reached the strike stage 275 of them have been settled in a manner satisfactory to both employers and employes. In the work of bringing the man out of a job in touch with a job we have so developed the work that it cannot at any time be used as a strike-breaking machine. But the greatest of all functions—and I say it

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without any personal reference to myself—the greatest of all functions of the department is that of carrying the hopes, the aspirations and the philosophy of the wage-workers of our country into the inner councils of the President of the United States.

"The great mass of work growing out of the Department of Labor, these great remedial measures having been placed upon the statute books of the various States and our Federal Government as the direct result of the organized labor movement of our country, it is a pleasure to me to have the opportunity of being here upon this platform this morning to welcome you here to the performance of your work and to bid you God-speed in the development of the different policies that will move to still greater advancement. I thank you."

In Memoriam.

WHEREAS, It has pleased our Supreme Ruler, who knoweth all things best and doeth all things well, to remove from our midst our brother member, Charles A. Taylor, who died on Monday, November 13, 1916. We mourn his loss and humbly submit our pleasure to the will of Him who can but do well; therefore be it

Resolved, That we, the officers and members of Local No. 2, extend our deepest and sincere regret to the family, not to mention our own, for the loss of our brother member, Charles A. Taylor, he having been one of our most faithful and active members and who had served for many years as an officer, always working with an untiring effort for the good cause and welfare of our Union; be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the bereaved family of Charles A. Taylor, a copy sent to the International Headquarters for publication in our monthly journal, and a copy be spread upon the minutes of our next meeting, and that our charter of Local No. 2 be draped in mourning for a period of thirty days.

MISS THERESA FISCHER,
FRANCIS HUNGERMAN,
HENRY C. KLOSS, *Fin. Sec'y,*
Committee

Thomas F. Tracy, Secretary of the Union Label Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor, and the Second Vice-President of the Cigarmakers' International Union, died at his home in Washington, D. C., Saturday, November 4, 1916, after covering an illness of several months. Tom, as he was familiarly called by his friends, and they were numerous, both in and out of the labor movement, was known from the Atlantic to the Pacific and from the Lakes to the Gulf as a man of sterling qualities and an honest and diligent official as Secretary of the Union Label Trades Department, which position he filled with credit and honor to himself and the organization, which he so ably represented. In the death of Tom Tracy the labor movement loses a strong advocate of trades unionism, and from close personal friendship with him for the past twenty years I have known him as a pioneer who died a veteran among the foremost workers in the trade union movement, being possessed of a keen mind and wide knowledge acquired through his long experience as a member and officer of the Cigarmakers' International Union and the general labor movement, and in his demise the Label Department has suffered an irreparable loss, for he had ilved and died a fighting militant for the cause of human rights and the betterment of his fellow workmen. I received a telegram from Mr. Gompers, President of the A. F. of L., requesting the presence of the members of the Executive Board of the Label Department to come to Washington, D. C., and pay our last respects to our departed Secretary. The members of the Board were the active pallbearers—John W. Hayes, First Vice-President; Jacob Fischer, Second Vice-President; Thomas A. Rickert, Third Vice-President; A. McAndrew, Fourth Vice-President; Matthew Woll, Fifth Vice-President, and Joseph Proebstle, Sixth Vice-President. The honorary pallbearers were members of Lodge No. 15 of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, who conducted services at the grave. In quoting the closing words of Mr. Gompers in his address at the grave, after the ceremony

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of the Elks' Lodge, speaking of Mr. Tracy, he said: "No man had a more penetrating mind, was more devoted to principle, or more unflinching in his courage to what he knew was right, than Tom Tracy."

Good-bye, Tom. Requiescat in Pace.

A. McANDREW, *Int. Pres't.*

THE LABELITE.

There's a moral in this poem,
You can find it if you try,
If at first you fail to see it
You will find it by and by.

You're a union man, I take it,
For you pay your union dues,
But, my friend, is there a label
Of a union in your shoes?

Do you see the union label
On tobacco that you buy?
Or upon your daily paper?
You can get one if you try.

Is a label in the pocket
Of the suit upon your back?
Is the label upon your collar—
Or a Chinese spider track?

Do you find the union label
In the sweat band of your hat?
Look and see if you can find it.
Did you ever think of that?

There's a moral in this poem,
You can find it if you try.
If at first you fail to see it—
Ask yourself the reason why.

Emm Arc.

SOME CURIOUS TAXES.

In the long history of England there have been numerous strange experiments in taxation. Henry VIII taxed beards, and graduated the tax according to the status of the wearer. Queen Elizabeth likewise fixed a tax on every beard of over a fortnight's growth. Elizabeth was also bent on making the country of a religious turn of mind, and all who stayed away from church on Sunday rendered themselves liable to a fine. In 1865 it was decided that the arrival of every child into the world should be taxed. The birth of a child to a Duke cost the proud but harassed father £30, while the advent of a commoner's child into the world was hailed by a tax of 2s.

With the advent of more constitutional days freak taxation did not cease. It was due to William Pitt that the window tax was instituted. In the reign of George I it was necessary to have a license to sell hats. Then there was the tax on hair powder and the tax on watches and clocks. In the reign of George III a duty of 2s 6d was imposed on bricks.

INJUNCTION JUDGE DENIES FREE PRESS.

CHICAGO, Dec. 9.—Judge Frederick Smith, of the Cook County Circuit Court, has shown how far injunction judges will go in their contempt for the State bill of rights and the Federal constitution by sentencing two striking workers to jail for 10 days and pay a fine of $100 and costs.

Jan Michalek and Stanley Kaszubski are malleable iron workers and were employed by the Illinois Malleable Iron Company. They, together with their fellows, organized a union and Michaelek was elected president and Kaszubski, secretary. The union called a strike to enforce higher wages and Judge Smith issued a sweeping injunction against them at the request of the company. The court now jails these two workingmen because they signed their names to the following announcement which was published in a Polish newspaper:

"To the Strikers of the Illinois Malleable Iron Co.:

"Strikers' meetings are held three times a week at night. At these meetings we have crowds of people. Strikers from the above concern have agreed to stay out on strike until the company will give in to their demands. We have made up our minds not to pay any attention to the company's chasers, who make all kinds of promises and draw men into the shops on account of these promises, because the scabs are cursing not only themselves but all others, and they claim they will strike again because they are being cheated by the company's foremen, and also because they did not receive the wages which the foremen promised them. These foremen

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have promised gold apples on trees, and now the scabs are getting $1.61 per day, and they are required to give up money to the bosses.

"The committee informs the public in the name of the strikers to stay away from the struck shops, as this would harm us in the battle we have been fighting for weeks, because we are not only fighting for those who are striking, but also for those who are working there.

"We request all the workingmen to attend the meeting on Sunday, the 23rd inst., at 2 o'clock."

INJUNCTIONS DESTROY POWER OF ORGANIZATION.

As is indicated, the most urgent State legislative demand is for a law to regulate and limit the use of the injunctive process to protect wage-earners from perversion of anti-trust legislation to apply to associations of human beings.

One of the methods that employers have used to prevent workers from protecting themselves against oppression and from organizing to promote their interests is the theory that labor power is a commodity and therefore property. In accord with this theory hostile employers invoke anti-trust laws in order to restrain or destroy labor unions, and they have wrongfully used the writ of injunction to control the actions of workers and labor organizations and to deny workers courses of action to which they have constitutional and legal right. The injunction and anti-trust law proved a very pliable and disastrous weapon in the interest of labor exploiters.

When the labor sections of the Clayton anti-trust act were adopted it was no longer possible for employers to have the assistance of Fededal anti-trust laws in their industrial conflicts with employes. Accordingly their efforts have been transferred to State courts and the number of State injunctive proceedings in cases of industrial disturbances has increased tremendously during the past year. The workers realize that the very existence of organized labor is endangered unless they secure necessary protective legislation.—*President Gompers.*

THE KNOCKER.

I know he must be doing well,
I know he's getting on,
His work has now begun to tell,
His struggle time has gone;
He now has passed the dreary days,
The lonesome ones and grim,
And now is treading better ways
For folks are knocking him.

His skill has caught the eye of men,
His worth is seen at last,
He's left the throng that knew him when
His skies were overcast.
He's won the laurel and vim,
And he is doing real work now,
For folks are knocking him.

The Knocker is a curious cuss,
He never starts to whine
Or fling his envious shafts at us
Until our work is fine.
It's only men with skill to do
Real work he tries to block,
And so congratulations to
The man the knockers knock.

Detroit Free Press.

The labor movement is a down-on-the-earth bread-and-butter proposition calculated to benefit the membership now as well as in the future.

The battle of trade unionism is a battle for the home, for manhood and womanhood and a higher standard of civilization.

There are 2,580 daily papers in the United States with a combined daily circulation of 28,436,030 copies.

WANTED: TOBACCO WORKERS

to purchase bread only which bears

THIS LABEL

It is the only weapon the bakery workers have which aids them in securing living wages, reasonable working hours, and decent and sanitary working conditions. Bread which does not bear the above label is TRUST-made, non-union and perhaps SCAB-made. Refuse to buy bread without this label, and thereby aid the bakery workers in their struggle against the Bread Trust and all non-union firms.

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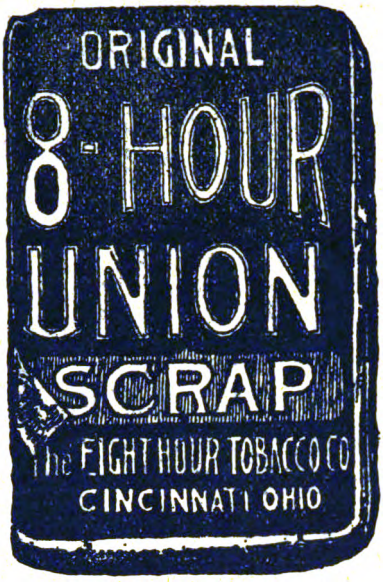

NOW ON SALE

For UNION MEN and Friends of Union Labor.

Made in Cincinnati and is the only factory in the country which has adopted the eight-hour working day.

THE

EIGHT-HOUR TOBACCO CO.

JUST A WORD

REMEMBER THE

LITTLE BLUE LABEL

...ure necessary protective legisla-
...resident Gompers.

bakery workers in their struggle against the Bread Trust and all non-union firms.

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JAN 21 1917
CAMBRIDGE, MASS.

THE TOBACCO WORKER

LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY

VOL. 21 JANUARY, 1917 No. 1

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THE TOBACCO WORKERS' INTERNATIONAL UNION

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The Tobacco Worker.

REPORT OF DELEGATE TO THE UNION LABEL TRADES DEPARTMENT, A. F. OF L.

To the Officers and Members of Local Unions:

GREETING—As an officer of the Union Label Trades Department and acting as your delegate to the convention of the Union Label Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor, held in Baltimore, Nov. 9, 1916, I hereby submit my report as follows:

The Ninth Annual Convention of the Union Label Trades Department was called to order at the Moose Club Auditorium at 10:00 a. m. Thursday morning, Nov. 9, 1916, by John Hays, President of the Department.

The Committee on Credentials reported that there were seventy-three delegates, representing thirty-one International Unions, and recommended that the same be seated.

The recent death of Thomas Tracey, the Secretary-Treasurer of the Department, who died at his home in Washington five days prior to the convening of the convention, cast a gloom over the entire assemblage. Thomas Tracey was known personally by every delegate attending this convention for his sterling qualities as a trade unionist and as an officer of the Department.

Delegate G. W. Perkins, President of the Cigarmakers' International Union, moved that in view of the announcement made by President John Hays, of the death of Secretary Tracey, that a committee of five be appointed to draft suitable resolutions relative to the death of our late secretary, and respect to the memory of the secretary of the Department, the convention adjourned until Friday morning. The motion was adopted unanimously and the following committee appointed to draft suitable resolutions, namely, G. W. Perkins, J. J. Friel, Samuel Gompers, Matt Woll and John Tobin.

There were numerous resolutions adopted by the convention. One in particular, introduced by your delegate, which was adopted unanimously by the convention, is as follows:

"WHEREAS, It is an assured fact that the Union Label is one of the most vital interests of the membership of our trade union movement, and by which we are enabled to help each other in discriminating between union and non-union made products when purchasing commodities for our daily needs, and

"WHEREAS, The Tobacco Workers' International Union, having a union label, is seeking a wider demand for tobacco, cigarettes and snuff bearing the union label; therefore, be it

"Resolved, That it is the sense of the Ninth Convention of the Union Label Trades Department, assembled in Baltimore, Md., that inasmuch as union labeled tobacco, cigarettes and snuff of

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the best qualities are marketed in parcels that come within the reach of all consumers, and easily accessible to all purchasers, they should receive a larger share of the purchasing power of union men and their friends; be it further

"*Resolved,* That it is the consensus of opinion of the delegates attending this convention that the practice of demanding the union label on our purchases has heretofore not given the results we have a right to expect. In view of this condition, we give a renewed expression of our fealty to our cause, and pledge our effort to creating a more extended demand for union labeled tobaccos, cigarettes and snuff, thereby employing union men and women working in the tobacco industry."

One other resolution, No. 6, presented by the United Garment Workers of North America, called the attention of the Department to the fact that Henry Sonneborn & Co., Manufacturers of Style Plus $17.00 clothing, were doing everything in their power to destroy the Clothing Cutters' Union in Baltimore, who were members of the United Garment Workers' Union affiliated with the Department and the A. F. of L., and that products of this firm were not worthy of the patronage of organized labor. In this respect Mr. Golden, of the Textile Workers' International Union, and myself acted in conjunction with P. Doyle, an officer of the United Garment Workers, by endeavoring to bring about an agreeable adjustment of the existing controversy between the United Garment Workers and the Stern-Crouse Co., of Baltimore. After several conferences the matter was brought to an amicable adjustment, satisfactory to both the Garment Workers and the Stern-Crouse Co., and reported to the American Federation of Labor.

The Auditing Committee reported that the total income of the Department for the year was $18,109.48, and the total expenses were $12,938.11, leaving a balance in the treasury of $5,171.37.

As had been the usual custom for years previous, representatives of the Department were assigned to address International Union conventions and State Federations, which were visited by officers of the Department. Your humble servant being one of those assigned for that purpose, urged the rank and file to purchase only products bearing the union label and to patronize only such stores that displayed the union shop card and button. Certificates of affiliation have been issued to a number of local label departments affiliated with Central Labor Bodies in numerous cities throughout the country during the past year, showing the progress of the Department in dealing with the label propaganda.

The report of the Executive Board was submitted as follows and adopted by the convention:

"SUPPLEMENTAL REPORT OF THE EXECUTIVE BOARD.

"Meeting of the Executive Board of the Union Label Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor, November 9, 1916.

"The President of the Department reported to the Board that the Secretary-Treasurer had been buried the day before, and that some matters would come before the Board that were not ordinarily under the functions of the Department.

"It was reported to the Executive Board that Secretary-Treasurer Tracey had been ill for many, many years, and because of that fact was not able to provide insurance for any family that he might leave. It was further reported that through the death of his wife shortly before his own death the family were left dependent entirely upon either Mr. Tracey or such resources as he might leave. Because of his unfortunate condition his resources were practically nothing.

"The Executive Board of the Union

secure necessary protective legisla-
—*President Gompers.*

bakery workers in their struggle against the Bread Trust and all non-union firms.

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Label Trades Department authorize its officers to pay the funeral expenses, hospital bills and such other indebtedness as may be legitimately attached to the last illness and death of Secretary-Treasurer Thomas F. Tracey.

"In addition to this the Executive Board recommends that the Department take under consideration the only source of revenue which his family had to depend upon, that being the salary of Mr. Tracey from the Union Label Trades Department.

"The Executive Board therefore recommends that Mr. Tracey's salary be continued to March 1, 1917, and that the amount involved be paid to some member of the family of Mr. Tracey in such sums and at such times as the Executive Board may deem wise.

"From information that reaches the members of the Executive Board, it is evident that there is doubt in the minds of the members of some of the affiliated organizations as to the advisability of continuing this Union Label Trades Department.

"Because of the untimely death of Secretary-Treasurer Tracey and the apparent difficulties involved in securing the service of an efficient official for this position, one who would command the full co-operation of all international unions, it has been suggested to the Board that the election of the Secretary-Treasurer be withheld for one year, and that in the interim the Executive Board be empowered to appoint some one to perform the duties of the office, thus allowing sufficient time for the organizations affiliated with the Department to give consideration to this question.

"The Board submits this suggestion to the convention without recommendation.

"Respectfully submitted,
"J. W. HAYS,
"JACOB FISCHER,
"T. A. RICKERT,
"A. MCANDREW,
"MATTHEW WOLL,
"JOSEPH PROEBSTLE,
"Executive Board."

The officers who were returned to office are as follows: President—John W. Hays, Typographical Union; First Viec-President—Jacob Fischer, Barbers' International Union; Second Vice-President—T. A. Rickert, United Garment Workers' International Union; Third Vice-President—A. McAndrew, Tobacco Workers' International Union; Fourth Vice-President—Joseph Proebstle, United Brewery Workers' International Union, and Fifth Vice-President—Matthew Woll, Photo Engravers' International Union.

The election of a Secretary-Treasurer was left in the hands of the Executive Board by the adoption of the Supplemental Report of the convention.

There being no further business before the convention, upon motion, it was adjourned, to meet at the call of the President.

Respectfully submitted,
A. MCANDREW, *Pres't.*

REPORT OF DELEGATE TO THIRTY-SIXTH CONVENTION OF THE AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR.

Fellow Workers:

GREETING—As the Baltimore Convention of the American Federation of Labor adjourned, there passed into history one of the greatest chapters of the history of our movement that has yet been written. This must have been indelibly impressed upon the minds of all the delegates attending, and all must have returned to their homes reinvigorated with the inspirations he or she must have gathered.

Conclusions reached, and new thoughts for the reasoning out of the many perplexing questions at issue were many, and of the utmost importance to our ever expanding movement for the most thorough organization of the workers into the Trade Unions of their respective crafts and callings.

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During the convention, the press amused itself by presenting misleading reports of the proceedings, garbling seemed to have a special inning by some of the editors of the big dailies, and an effort was made to be as contrary and misleading as possible, throwing cracked ice with a goodly portion of salt mixed in upon the rights of Labor as defended upon the floor of the convention.

These cold baths, however, had the opposite effect for which they were intended and seemed to stimulate rather than deter the defenders of the faith in the inalienable rights of Labor.

The billionaires had an inning about the same time and organized a fighting machine backed by $8,000,000,000, embracing some 15,000 employers, who employed, it is stated, about 8,000,000 employes. "Some machine," but will not have any effect on Labor's forces, other than to urge them to greater things. Labor has always thriven best under pressure; it seems to have a concentrating effect rather than otherwise.

The convention was opened with the usual addresses of welcome by the State and city officials of the State Federation of Labor and the Baltimore Central Body. President Gompers responded to the addresses in his usual eloquent style.

The Credential Committee reported 396 delegates, representing ninety-six International Unions, twenty-six State Federations, sixty-eight Central Bodies, thirty-seven Federal Labor Unions; and nine fraternal delegates, representing the British Trades Union Congress, Canadian Trades and Labor Congress, the National Women's Trades Union League, the Women's International Label League, the Farmers' National Congress, the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ, the Friendly Societies of Japan (term used for the Labor Movement in Japan), and the Labor Movement of Mexico.

In the report of Secretary Morrison, it is indeed pleasing to note that the membership at the close of the year was 2,072,702, an increase of 126,355 during the year. The financial report was interesting, in that it showed a gain over last year of a substantial sum. During the year the A. F. of L. Building had been erected and furnished at a cost of between $160,000 and $170,000. It is indeed a credit to the movement and establishes a home that we can all look toward with pardonable pride.

Addresses made by the fraternal delegates were stirring and inspiring, being full of information and giving the effect that a great force for the betterment of Labor, in an International sense, was driving its way through the trials and difficulties which beset Labor in its uplift movement. Each, of course, had certain difficulties peculiar to their own environments, but on the whole were quite similar in their general effect.

Of the 171 resolutions introduced, fifty-eight were referred to the Executive Council, as they were on the subjects requiring investigation before final action could be taken. The subject embraced in fifty-two resolutions were adopted with some minor amendments, no investigation being called for; twenty-nine resolutions met non-concurrence at the hands of the convention; seven more on subjects already covered needed no action; eight others affecting pending agreement adjustments, now in the hands of the Executive Council; the remaining seventeen were combined in committee with others of similar character. Resolution No. 95, introduced by your delegate and adopted, is as follows:

"WHEREAS, It is an assured fact that the Union Label is one of the most potent factors for the advancement of the most vital interests of the membership of our trade-union movement, and by which we are enabled to help each other in discriminating between union and non-union made products when purchasing commodities for our daily needs; and

cure necessary protective legisla-
President Gompers.

bakery workers in their struggle against the Bread Trust and all non-union firms.

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"WHEREAS, The Tobacco Workers' International Union, having a union label, is seeking a wider demand for tobacco, cigarettes and snuff bearing the union label; therefore be it

"*Resolved,* That it is the sense of the Thirty-sixth Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor, assembled in Baltimore, Md., that inasmuch as union-labeled tobacco, cigarettes and snuff of the best qualities are marketed in parcels that come within the reach of all consumers, and easily accessible to all purchasers, they should receive a larger share of the purchasing power of union men and their friends; and be it further

"*Resolved,* That it is the consensus of opinion of the delegates attending this convention that the practice of demanding the union label on our purchases has heretofore not given the results we have a right to expect. In view of this condition we give a renewed expression of our fealty to our cause, and pledge our effort to creating a more extended demand for union-labeled tobaccos, cigarettes and snuff, thereby employing union men and women working in the tobacco industry."

The Executive Council submitted an exhaustive report covering every phase of our great movement, each subject being titled as they were treated. This is a report that every member should get and become familiar with, there being a vast number of subjects that come into close and important relation with Labor's most vital interests. The various subjects treated in the report were referred to the appropriate committees who reported on them during the session.

One pleasing feature of the convention was the affiliation of the Bricklayers with the American Federation of Labor, the negotiations having been pending for a number of years and the question repeatedly submitted for a referendum vote of the membership of the Bricklayers had met defeat several times, but this year the matter was again submitted and favorably reported on. This matter came in time for the issuance of a charter from the A. F. of L., to come within the constitutional limit permitting representation at the Baltimore convention. The Bricklayers' delegation were congratulated upon their affiliation by the delegates present.

The convention having decided to go to Washington in a body to pay their respect to the President, President Gompers announced that arrangements had been made whereby President Wilson would greet the delegates at 5:00 p. m. Saturday, November 18th, and that a special train would leave Baltimore at noon. On arrival at Washington, the delegates marched to the new A. F. of L. Office Building, where a group picture was taken with the building as the background. The delegates marched from this point to the East room of the Whitehouse, and there, were introduced by President Gompers to President Wilson.

In introducing the delegation, President Gompers delivered the following address, and President Wilson responded in the delivery of the following address, at the close of which each delegate passed in line and received a good hearty handshake by President Wilson:

"*Mr. President:* The ladies and gentlemen who are here are delegates and friends of the American Federation of Labor now holding its thirty-sixth annual convention at Baltimore, Maryland.

"Four days ago without any prearrangement of any kind a delegate arose and offered a motion in very simple language that on Saturday the convention take a recess, proceed to Washington, call upon you, sir, and pay our individual and collective respects to you as a man and as President of the United States. It would be difficult for me to express the spirit that prompted the adoption of that motion to come here.

"The American Federation of Labor is an association of voluntarily organized workers of America. It is a wage-

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earners' movement. It is a movement for the purpose of trying to bring light into the lives of the workers, primarily, to endeavor to be helpful to them, conscious of the fact that any improvement in the material, moral and social conditions of the workers must itself tend toward the uplift of all people of our country and make more stable our beloved republic.

"Our movement stands for the principles of righteousness, justice and freedom, and is striving to attain the highest ideals of humanity. We have come to recognize in you, sir, a man who stands for these fundamental principles. We have taken joy into our hearts to be helpful in upholding your hands in the splendid, masterful work which you have undertaken and have accomplished.

"Achievement is a great triumph to a man's work, but after all achievement is not the ultimate. It is that which a man would do and honestly tries to do which is the essence of it all, for there are many who try honestly and achieve but little. But every effort put forth is an indication of the man of courage and righteousness and the right spirit.

"Believe me, sir, these men and these women come to you in no partisan spirit. There are men and women of different political parties and beliefs in the American Federation of Labor, but there is a unanimity of purpose and spirit. They recognize that they are in communion with you in the great fight you have made for the right.

"We come to you not only in the great respect we hold for you, but also in the great confidence we have in you. The congratulations which we tender you we express by the hope that your administration for the coming four years, after the expiration of your present term, may be full with the meat of achievement in the interest of the great masses of our people. To you and your beloved wife and to all who concern you we wish health, success and a long, long life for future usefulness."

RESPONSE OF PRESIDENT WILSON.

"Mr. Gompers, Ladies and Gentlemen: I need not say that, coming to me as you do on such an errand, I am very deeply gratified and very greatly cheered. It would be impossible for me off-hand to say just what thoughts are stirred in me by what Mr. Gompers has said to me as your spokesman, but perhaps the simplest thing I can say is, after all, the meat of the whole matter. What I have tried to do is to get rid of any class division in this country, not only, but of any class consciousness and feeling. The worst thing that could happen to America would be that she should be divided into groups and camps in which there were men and women who thought that they were at odds at one another, that the spirit of America was not expressed in them, and that possibilities of antagonism were the only things that we had to look forward to.

"As Mr. Gompers said, achievement is a comparatively small matter, but the spirit in which things are done is of the essence of the whole thing, and what I am striving for, is to blot out all the lines of division in America and create a unity of spirit and of purpose founded upon this, the consciousness that we are all men and women of the same sort, and that if we do not understand each other, we are not true Americans. If we cannot enter into each other's thoughts, if we cannot comprehend each other's interests, if we cannot serve each other's essential welfare, then we have not yet qualified as representatives of the American spirit.

"Nothing alarms America so much as rifts, divisions, the drifting apart of elements among her people, and the thing we ought all to strive for is to close up every rift, and the only way to do it, as far as I can see, is to establish justice not only, but justice with a heart in it,

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.—*President Gompers.*

bakery workers in their struggle against the Bread Trust and all non-union firms.

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justice with a pulse in it, justice with sympathy in it. Justice can be cold and forbidding or it can be warm and welcome, and the latter is the only kind of justice that Americans ought to desire. I do not believe I am deceiving myself when I say that I think this spirit is growing in America. I pray God it may continue to grow, and all I have to say is to exhort every one whom my voice reaches here or elsewhere to come into this common movement of humanity."

President Gompers having invited the chief executives of the railroad brotherhoods, who were in Washington, to address the convention, announced their presence and introduced them in the following order: Messrs. Warren S. Stone, Grand Chief of the Locomotive Engineers; L. E. Sheppard, of the Order of Railroad Conductors; W. S. Carter, of the Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, and W. G. Lee, of the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen. Each one addressed the convention, presenting their position in the present railroad controversy and their position with relation to the recently adopted Adamson Act. Reference was also made with regard to their future affiliation with the A. F. of L.

President Gompers, in responding, stated, that he hoped earnestly for a time when the railroad brotherhoods would all be affiliated with the A. F. of L., and among other things delivered the following, the favorable acceptance of which will be long remembered when reference is made to the Baltimore convention:

"Now, without attempting at this time to discuss the Adamson Law—the eight-hour law—it is exceedingly peculiar that those who antagonize the law predicate their action upon the statement that it is not an eight-hour law. Since when have these railroad magnates, or their lawyers, been the advocates of an eight-hour work-day?

"Men of the railroad brotherhoods, just this one remark to you: We expect that the railroad brotherhoods will, on the first of January, inaugurate the eight-hour work-day, and I think I can truly say to you that whatever may arise, whatever betide, you have the undivided support of every man and every woman in the organized labor movement as represented in the American Federation of Labor. When the money power of the United States failed in trying to corrupt the electorate of the United States and to mislead them, when their well-laid plans were frustrated by the citizenship of the United States, they showed their colors and they met, quite a number of them, and then they gave to the public the declaration that they were going to antagonize every effort put forth by organized labor; that they would fight us industrially, politically and legislatively—I need not say that judicially they already have done so—that they represent eight billions of dollars; that there were 15,000 employers; that they employed about seven million working people, and that they were going to use every instrumentality within their power in order to balk, defeat or undo the work of the American labor movement.

"Now, that is their right so long as they own the money; so long as they hold that position, they have a right to antagonize our movement, notwithstanding the fact that our movement stands for manhood, for womanhood, for childhood, as against their billions of dollars. I say to you it is their lawful right to make the fight against us, and all I can say in answer is: 'You men of wealth, be careful how far you go, for there is a limit to human endurance. You throw down the gauntlet and we will accept the challenge!' And when it comes we will quote from the greatest bard the world ever had—'Lay on, Macduff; and damned be he who first cries, "Hold! Enough!"'

"Men, you executives of the railroad brotherhoods, you may count upon the men of labor in this land of ours. You

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Editorial.

We must never forget and ever retain in mind that the right of labor to organize is an inherent right of all those who would be a free people. The right of labor to combine for its own protection is indisputable and justifiable under any government where the elements of justice obtain.

We have with us in our country an element who are enjoying the fruits of combined effort through the combination of immense wealth and power, but who use every means known to human genius to prevent labor from organizing, having gone so far as to exert an influence with the courts to prevent the successful issue of organizing campaigns. Rights under the law seemingly is no bar to the repressions imposed upon the workers seeking their natural and God-given rights under the law; any means of prevention justifies the end sought. They know from experience the power and influence flowing from organized and centralized effort, and they live in mortal fear that if labor should be allowed to organize, the illegal and usurped privileges would become a thing of the sorrowing past. They enjoy them now by the right given by might, but they know that if labor should come into a position of talking through a centralized effort these unholy privileges would melt like the snow in the springtime. In one State they have gone so far as to penalize the organization of workers, declaring through the courts that organization of labor is outlawry and may not be prosecuted. One case being fought through the courts is now on appeal to the Supreme Court of the United States. The prosecutors must know that their case against labor organizing will have little standing in the court appealed to, but it shows to what lengths the enemies and oppressors of labor will go in order to attain their selfish, greedy ends.

Predatory wealth, in its search for more plunder, knows no lines of legal limit; their limit is circumscribed only by the length to which their ability and capacity to over-ride all obstacles, laws or human right, when in the way, are not noticed; there is no compunction in riding them down so long as the ends sought are accomplished. With all the illegal obstacles that have been thrown in the way of organizing the workers, labor has gone on with its noble work, overcoming hinderances, setting aside what seemed to be mountains, going on, on and on with each lap of the track;

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...resident Gompers.

bakery workers in their struggle against the Bread Trust and all non-union firms.

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power has been added to the movement, and the bitter conflicts have given a knowledge of worth and value to what has been accomplished. The growth has been at times painfully slow, but of that healthy kind that shows that the education upon which the movement has been built has become deep-rooted and carries with it a confidence and conviction of right that knows no turning back. "Onward" is the slogan.

The call of labor to organize, as a rule, is not a direct response merely to the clamor of the spellbinder and earnest work of the field organizers. These two elements are necessary to the awakening of sleeping elements of the human mind to the further awakening of the subconsciousness which most of us possess. Many times do we hear our field forces speaking of the failures of their most earnest work, lamenting the seeming fact that those to whom they spoke and appealed most earnestly were dead to all appeal. There is no questioning the fact, the results of sometimes the hardest work of the field force are in visible face value most disappointing, and the commercial term of good on this or that trip cannot be measured and credited to the account of this or that member of the field force, as there is no visible evidence of value to be credited. But that there is a value to the work done in awakening the sub-consciousness of some of the workers in the industries appealed to is beyond dispute, and is evidenced by what later happens—the sleepy mind of the toiler deadened by the continual conflict with his environments, in its semi-conscious condition, is suddenly jolted into action by an extra oppression imposed by the boss, and begins to piece together incidents of his unorganized condition and compares the condition of the organized workers with his own. When this condition is reached in a worker, he is beginning to think, and think earnestly; the weaving of his web has begun; he puts in as different colors the incidents affecting his life; the word pictures in the appeals of the organizers begin to appeal to him in a new light; a realization of his mental attitude toward his condition in the past comes to him with a new force; he talks with his fellow-workers of the position they are in and the leaven spreads through the whole batch of dough, awakening the latent forces into a condition of activity; an organizer is sent for—perhaps the one who complained most bitterly is the one sent—and he sees the fruition of the seeds he sowed many months before. He recites his feelings to the newly awakened and organized, both of them feeling happy at the final outcome and both profiting thereby.

Bread thrown on the waters comes back after many days.

REPORT OF DELEGATE, A. F. OF L.

Continued from page 7

will find that we will ring true and stand true."

Resolution No. 142, having reference to the introducing of military training in our schools, brought up a subject that was uppermost in the minds of the delegates of the convention. The resolution is as follows:

"Resolution No. 142—By delegate of the Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers of America:

"WHEREAS, The Secretary of War has communicated with public school authorities in various parts of this country inquiring if they were willing to introduce military training of the boys in the schools, and stating that the War Department would provide instructors and rifles and ammunition; and

"WHEREAS, The American Federation of Labor is utterly opposed to militarism; therefore, be it

"*Resolved*, That this convention protest

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against the action of the Secretary of War, and hereby instructs the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor to request President Wilson to prevent any further attempt to militarize the public schools."

The Committee on Resolutions reported adversely on the resolution which brought up a very long discussion. The resolution was finally adopted, but the general opinion was, that the resolution did not cover the question of militarism, and to help the question and deal with it from a broad viewpoint, a motion made to appoint a special committee who could prepare a report properly caring for the question was adopted.

President Gompers then appointed as the committee Delegates Wm. Green, John Frey, Charles L. Baine, Matthew Woll, Andrew A. Hill, John Murray and Paul Scharrenberg. Charles L. Baine having been called away from the convention, Collis Lovely was appointed in his place.

Toward the close of the convention a committee submitted the following report on this all-absorbing subject. The report was adopted by a unanimous vote as voicing the sentiment of the convention:

"REPORT OF SPECIAL COMMITTEE ON MILITARISM.

"Delegate Frey, secretary of the committee, reported as follows:

"Complying with the instructions of this convention, your special committee, upon the subject of 'Militarism,' submits the following declarations:

"We are unalterably and emphatically opposed to 'militarism,' that system fostered and developed by tyrants with the object of supporting their arbitrary authority and utilized by those whose predatory designs or ambitions for power and worldly glory lead them to invade and subdue other nations, destroying their liberties, acquiring their wealth and fastening the yoke of bondage upon them.

"The American trade union movement is convinced by the experience of mankind that 'militarism,' even in its less horrid manifestations, brutalizes those influenced by the spirit of the institution. Under the baleful thrall of the savage instincts which it arouses, the finer elements of humanity are strangled. Under 'militarism' a pseudo-patriotism is established in the minds of the people wherein men believe that there is nobility and heroism in dying for the glory of a dynasty, or the maintenance of institutions which are inimical to human progress and democratic institutions. 'Militarism' is the appeal of arbitrary and irresponsible force as opposed to reason and justice.

"Resistance to injustice and tyranny is that virile quality which has given purpose and effect to ennobling causes in all countries and at all times. The institutions of our country and the freedom won by its founders would have been impossible had they been unwilling to die in defense of their liberties. Only a people willing to maintain their rights and defend their liberties are guaranteed free institutions. Conditions foreign to the institutions of our country have prevented the entire abolition of organized bodies of men trained to carry arms. A citizen soldiery supplies what would otherwise take its place, a large standing army—to which we are unalterably opposed as tending to establish 'militarism' in all of its phases. Large standing armies threaten the existence of civil liberty. The history of every nation demonstrates that as standing armies are enlarged, the rule of democracy is lessened or extinguished. Our experience has been that even this citizen soldiery, the militia of our several states has given cause for gravest apprehension. At times their ranks have been recruited from professional thugs, criminals and other employes of corporations involved in conflict with workmen, who are endeav-

secure necessary protective legisla-
—*President Gompers.*

bakery workers in their struggle against the Bread Trust and all non-union firms.

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oring to protect their rights and interests and elevate their standards of living.

"During industrial disputes the militia has been called upon to support the authority of those who have desired to enforce martial law, while the courts were open and civil authorities competent to maintain the supremacy of civil law.

"We desire that the militia of our several states should be organized and controlled by the democratic institutions of our country, so that this voluntary force of citizen soldiery may never be diverted from its true purpose to be used to jeopardize or infringe upon the liberties of our people.

"The right to bear arms is a fundamental principle of our government, a principle regarded at all times by free people as essential to the maintenance of their liberties and institutions. We demand that this right shall remain inviolate.

"Unquestionably the perpetuity of our ideals of government and the maintenance of our free institutions depend largely upon the character of training received by the youth of today—the citizens of tomorrow. While demanding that our public schools shall so teach our children as to develop keen, ready minds, and inspire them with high and lofty ideals fully prepared to intelligently exercise the duties and responsibility of a free people, we also demand that the body of every child be so trained in our schools as to develop them into full manhood and womanhood. We likewise insist that the youth of today—the worker of tomorrow, be so trained as to take his place in our institutions fully equipped and prepared to protect his rights as a worker and to properly exercise his influence in our economic and industrial life.

"We are, however, unalterably opposed to any form of physical training or any quality of mental education, which would tend to inculcate the spirit of 'militarism.' The child's immature and impressionable mind must not be taught to think, except with horror, upon the killing of human beings. To arouse the thought that any of their school hours are devoted to preparation for the possible use of arms against their fellow men, is to brutalize their instincts and subvert the influence of the necessary lessons of humanity, peace and good will, which it is the duty of our public schools to impress upon them.

"These are the principles upon which the American Federation of Labor declares its position.

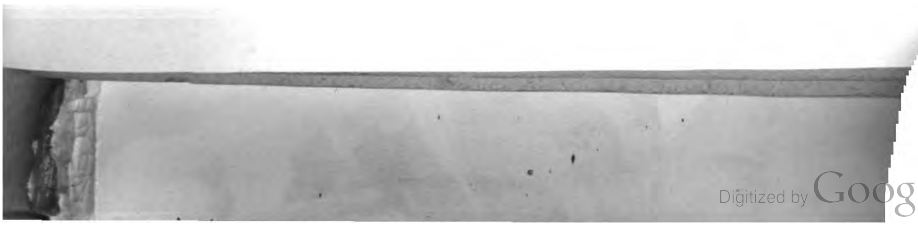
"Respectfully submitted,

"WILLIAM GREEN, Chairman;
"MATTHEW WOLL,
"PAUL SCHARRENBERG,
"JOHN MURRAY,
"COLLIS LOVELY,
"ANDREW A. HILL,
"JOHN P. FREY, Secretary.

"Your committee also recommends that the President of the American Federation of Labor appoint a committee of five, the President acting as chairman, which will gather data, hear evidence, record and publish the same, and report at such time and in such manner as it deems best to the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor, upon the question of militarism."

In accordance with a motion adopted, making the election of officers a special order at 2:30 p. m. Saturday, President Gompers called former Vice-President John Mitchell to the chair who called for the nomination for President. Delegate Perkins nominated Samuel Gompers, who was elected by acclamation. Delegate Perkins then arose and in a short speech unveiled and presented to President Gompers a life-like bronze bust of himself, which was the handiwork of a Chicago sculptress, a Miss Kathleen Wheeler.

President Gompers made a short address of acceptance expressing his gratitude and appreciation of the spirit in which it was given, manifesting as it did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the recognition of a service he had been able to give for the uplift of his fellowmen, and he asked that the gift be considered as a gift to the American Federation of Labor, and that a place be found for it in the new A. F. of L. Building.

President Gompers then resumed the chair. The rest of the officers were all elected by acclamation as follows: First Vice-President, James Duncan; Second Vice-President, James O'Connel; Third Vice-President, D. A. Hayes; Fourth Vice-President, Joseph Valentine; Fifth Vice-President, John R. Alpine; Sixth Vice-President, H. B. Perham; Seventh Vice-President, Frank Duffy; Eighth Vice-President, Wm. Green; Treasurer, John B. Lennon, and Secretary, Frank Morrison.

Fraternal delegates to the British Trades Union Congress were elected as follows: John Golden, of the Textile Workers, and Frank Farrington, of the United Mine Workers. Delegate Emanuel Koveleskl, of the Hotel and Restaurant Employes, was elected to represent the A. F. of L. in the Canadian Trades and Labor Congress.

Some speculation as to the choice of the city in which the next convention would be held was indulged in. Buffalo, N. Y., and Fort Worth, Tex., were hot rivals. However, Buffalo won the honor by a fair lead.

The Committee on International Relations submitted a most interesting report touching upon the conditions of labor in the countries across the sea, and as they are now affected by the European war, urged that preparations be made for the aftermath in the guardianship of Labor's rights.

The Mexican troubles and Labor's position in it were referred to at length. An effort was being made to form a Pan-American Federation of Labor, embracing the countries on the American continent, the hope being that the work of the organization of labor may be stimulated and federated into one great and effective plan for Labor's good.

Carlos Loveria, Chief of the Department of Labor, of Yucatan, Mexico, being present, gave an interesting study of his travels over the South American Republics in the interest of Labor. He stated that Labor was organizing and was in various stages of effectiveness. However, a practical and serviceable movement was well under way in the places he is able to visit.

The Committee on International Relations dealt with many other international questions affecting Labor's most vital interests.

The Cigarmakers' delegation submitted the following memorial for Thomas F. Tracey, Secretary of the Union Label Trades Department, who died just a few days before the opening of the convention. The memorial was adopted and ordered suitably engraved and framed and presented to the children of Thomas F. and Mrs. Tracey, the latter having died about a year before her husband. The memorial is as follows:

"THOMAS F. TRACEY MEMORIAL.

"The death of Thomas F. Tracey, which occurred November, 1916, removed from the councils of the labor movement a staunch trade unionist. When the organizations of labor were weak in numbers and influence it required courage and determination to become identified with the trade union movement. It was then that the mettle of men's souls became the distinguishing mark. The qualities and attributes that drew Thomas F. Tracey into the labor movement represent the faith, the courage and the vision that are the essentials upon which the trade union movement has been founded.

"Thomas F. Tracey gave years of efficient service and devotion to the cause of labor—both to the organization of his own trade and to the general movement. When his work for his local union demonstrated his ability to plan and to accomplish constructive betterment for

secure necessary protective legisla-
—*President Gompers.*

bakery workers in their struggle against the Bread Trust and all non-union firms.

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his fellow-workers, he was called to larger service, first, for those of his trade and then for those of all trades—for all workers. For many years he served as Second Vice-President of the Cigarmakers' International Union, as legislative committeeman of the American Federation of Labor and as Secretary-Treasurer of the Union Label Trades Department.

"The constructive work he accomplished while occupying these positions of trust and responsibility was possibly because of his keen appreciation of the injustice inflicted upon the toilers, his realization of the magnitude of the struggle to secure economic justice and his abiding faith in the destiny of the labor movement and his vision of a better life for all.

He held that the economic organizations of wage-earners are the fundamental agencies through which betterment and justice can be secured for the workers, and he was unyielding in his opposition to efforts to divert the workers to other policies. Although deprived of health and rugged strength he devoted his full physical and mental power to the movement to alleviate the sufferings of others and to remove the causes of injustice.

"Ever mindful of the rights of others, he gave the best that was in him that they might be secured and preserved with inflexible fidelity to every trust imposed on him; he lived the life of an upright trade unionist, and the memory of his devotion to the cause of humanity serves as an inspiration to those who knew him. He exemplified the constructive character building which is the essence of our movement and which it fosters.

"Thomas F. Tracey was one of the builders of the trade union movement of

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Do Not Buy Any Shoe

No matter what its name, unless it bears a plain and readable impression of this Union Stamp.

BOOT & SHOE WORKERS UNION
UNION STAMP
Factory

JOHN F. TOBIN
President

CHAS. L. BAINE
Sec'y-Treas.

All Shoes without the Union Stamp are always Non-Union.

Do not accept any excuse for absence of the Union Stamp.

Boot and Shoe Workers' Union

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America. While his death removes him from amongt the active workers for the cause of humanity, yet that which he accomplished in life will live in the benignant influences brought into the lives of millions of wage-earners.

"Those of us who knew Thomas F. Tracey have the influence and the memory of a kindly, courteous man, whose sympathy was helpful because directed by understanding and intelligence; who endured physical suffering with fortitude, who fought for the right as he saw it with unswerving faith, and who gave to his friends and the cause of labor loyalty and honest service.

"SAMUEL GOMPERS,
"J. W. PERKINS,
"W. A. CAMPBELL,
"J. MAHLON BARNES,
"PHIL. H. MUELLER."

The committees all finished up their reports, and President Gompers made an appropriate closing address.

The convention adjourned at 7:00 p. m., with the delegates singing "Auld Lang Syne."

Respectfully submitted,
E. LEWIS EVANS.

THE DOCTORS' UNION.

The Physicians and Surgeons' Union in Ashtabula, O., called a meeting of the order, and resolved that on and after January 1, 1917, the price of office calls shall be $1.00, physical examination $3.00 to $5.00, prescriptions 75 cents, advice over the phone 50 cents, visits in the city $2.00, night visits $3.00, normal delivery, including two subsequent visits, $15.00, consultation $3.00 to $5.00, and of course it is not a question for arbitration, it is a public pill the people may take or suffer the consequences.

If it were a labor organization, the next State Legislature would doubtless be confronted with petitions to make them submit to compulsory arbitration, but the doctors have the best of it—their organization obtained a law driving all the scab medicine mongers out of the State.

What a difference there is in whose ox is gored!

One of the best forms of discipline is the labor union, and this is increasingly

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secure necessary protective legisla-
—*President Gompers.*

bakery workers in their struggle against the Bread Trust and all non-union firms.

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true. It used to be regarded as an engine of revolt, of defiance, of agitation and disturbance. But now nothing is finer than the self-control of most of the men who lead thought and action in the labor movement. More and more the labor unions seek not only to promote wise reforms, but to suppress unwise or untimely agitation.—*Ex.*

REAL PREPAREDNESS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 20.—Editor Scharrenberg of the *Coast Seamen's Journal* calls attention to the affirmation by the last seamen's convention of the principle of low initiation fees and high dues.

"Labor organizations that try to maintain themselves," says this paper, "on low dues and high initiation fees are ineffective and impotent to carry out the requirements of the present-day industrial struggle, and the sooner the members of our unions dealize this the better. For when the history of the world's labor movement is analyzed, it will be found that the unions with high dues have been the most successful in increasing wages, shortening hours and generally improving conditions for their members."

Just a word: Remember the Little Blue Label.

GREETINGS FOR 1917.

If the storm has been tossing you sadly,
And your plans have been wreck'd by the blast;
If your day has been saddened and darken'd,
And the future looks black like the past,
Remember, there's roses and sunshine,
That will spring bright and gay from the gloom,
For as sure as there's snow in December,
The primrose will bloom before June.
There's always some joy and some shadow,
In life as we journey it through,
There are times when the struggle seems worthless,
There are seasons of merriment too.
So list to the Bells of old Christmas,
That ring with a note ever true,
And bid your heart stir to the music,
That is old, yet forever new.

ANTI-STRIKE STATUTE INTRODUCED IN HOUSE

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13.—Congressman Adamson, Chairman of the House Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee, has introduced a bill that includes every "can't-strike" feature of the Canadian

STRONGHOLD
STRONG HOLD
PLUG TOBACCO
Scotten Dillon Company

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industrial disputes investigation act, which has been denounced by Dominion trade unionists.

The only exception is that the Canadian act applies to all public utilities, while Congressman Adamson's proposal refers to common carriers, although his term is used in such a manner that courts would undoubtedly extend its application.

The bill provides that where the Federal Board of Mediation and Conciliation fails to adjust a dispute the President shall appoint a board of inquiry to whom the controversy shall be referred. A report must be made within three months.

Pending these efforts and for 30 days thereafter, it shall be unlawful for employes to strike or employers to cause or declare a lockout. This means that workers are prohibited from striking for four months. If an employe violates this section he is liable to a fine of $1,000 or a year's imprisonment, or both.

Congressman Adamson would not only handcuff workers to their jobs during these four months, but he would empower courts to sit in judgment over the acts of other citizens and a free press and free speech. Section 13, of the proposed law, says:

"And persons inciting, encouraging or in any manner aiding any employer or employe to violate this section shall be deemed guilty of a misdeameanor and upon conviction shall be subject to the same punishment as the employer or employe, as the case may be."

Opportunity is just ahead of you. If you do not see it, the man behind you will.

No one has a monopoly of the making of keys to the doors of success.—*Evening Ledger.*

Ideas are the only conquerors whose work lasts.—*Maximilian Harden.*

WANTED: TOBACCO WORKERS

to purchase bread only which bears

THIS LABEL

It is the only weapon the bakery workers have which aids them in securing living wages, reasonable working hours, and decent and sanitary working conditions. Bread which does not bear the above label is TRUST-made, non-union and perhaps SCAB-made. Refuse to buy bread without this label, and thereby aid the bakery workers in their struggle against the Bread Trust and all non-union firms.

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The Tobacco Worker

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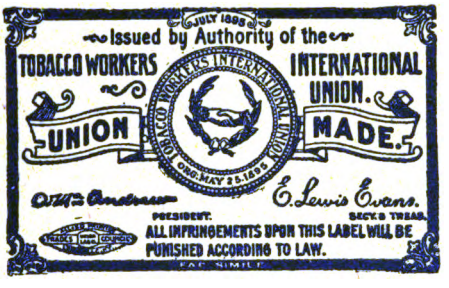

Official Magazine

of the

Tobacco Workers' International Union

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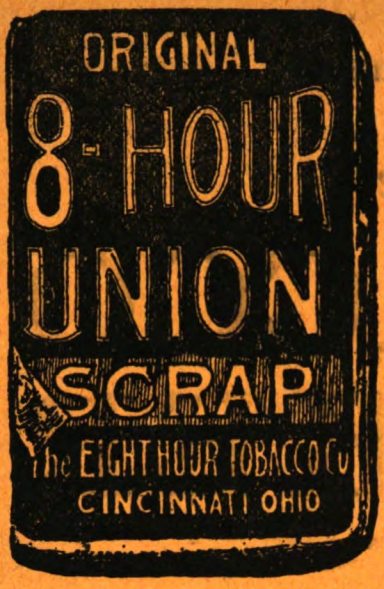

NOW ON SALE

For UNION MEN and Friends of Union Labor.

Made in Cincinnati and in the only factory in the country which has adopted the eight-hour working day.

THE EIGHT-HOUR TOBACCO CO.

JUST A WORD

REMEMBER THE

LITTLE BLUE LABEL

The **UNION LABEL** induced a trial

MERIT made it **A SUCCESS**

We make many other Brands **equally GOOD**

Ask for Samples

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THE TOBACCO WORKER

LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY

VOL. 21 FEBRUARY, 1917 No. 2

The Tobacco Worker.

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THE TOBACCO WORKERS' INTERNATIONAL UNION

Entered at the Post Office at Louisville, Ky., as second class matter.

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Advertising rates made known upon application

The Tobacco Worker.

THERE'S SOMETHING WRONG.

There's something wrong when a few can feast
On viands dainty and vintage red.
When many shiver by fireless hearths,
And clamorous thousands cry for bread.

There's something wrong when the rich can wear
Silks and laces and jewels fine;
While the poor to rags and to husks are heir,
And feed as the prodigal did—with swine!

There's something wrong when a few can dwell
In mansions of marble carven fair,
While housed in hovels with rotting roofs
The toilers struggle with life's despair!

There's something wrong when the children spin
Their small lives into the thread they make;
Or weave their hopes by the shuttle's din
Till the small hands ache and the small hearts break!

Arthur Goodenough.

THE ART OF "CATCHING ON."

Like Men, Some Unions Miss Golden Opportunities By Refusal To Grasp Good Things As They Pass.

For a quarter of a century the writer has been associated with the work of organizing the butcher workmen, which has necessarily brought him in close touch with the rank and file of the entire movement, and our experience in that line reminds us of an article that went the rounds of the press some thirty years ago, which applies to the various members and locals of butcher workmen which go to make up the international body. The article was headed "Catching On," and runs something like this:

"Here Comes a Farmer!"

"The old-fashioned bells, deep, rich and mellow, are ringing away out King Street, and the boys—yes—the girls, get ready to catch on. And they generally succeed. No matter how fast the sleigh may be moving, a number catch on and the rest miss it or are left sprawling in the discolored snow. Catching on is an art. Some people never learn it; they never 'catch on.' They can't catch on. The sleigh would have to stop dead before they could get on and then they would do it awkwardly. Others would catch on if it were going at a 2:30 clip. Some people can cut a corner; others can't; they have got to go around the angle if it takes them all day. When I look about me at the successful or famous men that I know I am impressed by the fact that they caught on. Some of them had many a hard tumble, and many have plowed the snow or dirt with their noses, but that didn't discourage them—they caught on to the next thing that came

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along. I am going to a funeral tomorrow —that of a man who was always in misfortune and who died in poverty.

"I hope he'll get across the dark river all right, but I doubt it. He will either miss the ferry or get on the wrong boat or fall overboard and get drowned. He never could get home from here to Jerico Junction without breaking something or getting lost or held up or tumbled into the ditch. Unless the golden chariot stops for him he will get left, for he never could catch on."

And the same is true of the labor movement. Many local unions that we have helped to organize have started out with bright prospects and the possibilities of securing greatly improved conditions; but, unfortunately, among them would be a few who could not catch on. The world seemed a dark and dreary place to live because they failed to find the deed of a house and lot in their next mail after investing a dollar as an initiation fee with the local union; they shout, "What does the union amount to?" They have failed to catch on, failed to understand that the trade union movement is one of education and slow growth, and takes years of patient service to secure results. Another local union will go on for a time successfully, and then run up against some trouble that brings on a strike or a lockout. They make a fight for what they believe as their rights, and in the end are beaten, compelled to go back to work under old conditions, some perhaps blacklisted and cannot get back at all. They who have failed to catch on—in fact, have plowed the snow with their noses, and some of the cuticle has been rudely removed—and they, too, shout failure, and in many instances imitate the small boy who has failed to catch on, shouts "whip behind" in order to get back at the more fortunate one who, by virtue of his push and vim, secured a seat on the passing vehicle.

Now, gentlemen, think it over. Is your local union among those who have failed to catch on? Are you among those who are continually appealing to the balance of the organization for help for some one to come and do the work you should do yourself? If so, decide that from now on you will make a determined effort to catch on and secure the best seat on the band wagon and ride on successfully to industrial freedom. It can be done.—*The Butcher Workman.*

The next time I go into a store for a purchase, I will ask for the union label.

HOLD YOURSELVES WELL IN HAND.

All the predatory forces that menace the welfare of wage earners do not come from employers. There exists among the workers and in the labor movement an element which is either misguided or is so depraved that it is willing to lead workers into unnecessary suffering and useless misery.

There are both extremes in this element. Its highest fringe contains the irreconcilable impossibilities who think that nothing but revolution and destruction can right the wrongs of workers.

Its lowest depths are those who are in the pay of corporate and employers' class interests to lead workers into the morasses of ill-advised action and thus fritter away their opportunities to make real progress.

There are those who go among the workers, whose present wrongs are great enough to appeal to the compassion of any human being, and lead these workers into strikes and then urge them to employ the methods of revolution, to refuse to enter into agreements with employers, or to accept any improvements because the full rights to which they are entitled are not granted at once.

Wage-earners have a right to inaugurate a revolution if they think such action is justified, but no leaders have a right to involve workers in revolutions under guise of strike. A strike is some-

ecure necessary protective legisla- *President Gompers.*

bakery workers in their struggle against the Bread Trust and all non-union firms.

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thing very different from a revolution. A strike is for the purpose of gaining some definite, concrete improvement in working conditions. The strike movement succeeds or fails in proportion to its effectiveness in accomplishing the purpose for which it was inaugurated. If a strike results in tangible benefits, those benefited are definitely formulated in the agreement by which the contest ends and industrial peace is restored.

These industrial contracts between workers and employers are the milestones of industrial progress. They clinch each forward movement in a tangible form and become a new basis for future demands and movements for greater progress.

An economic movement to be successful must be under the control of directors who understand the technique of the labor movement and who know the effectiveness of every move. It is a very dangerous thing in time of strike to advise workers to "raise hell." If that leader does not know what to do with the "hell" after strikers have raised it, he has embroiled those workers in a very dangerous condition—a condition that may endanger the whole movement.

Efforts to put "the fear of God" into the hearts of those who have no regard for human rights may have a place in the movement for human progress, but how, what, and by whom? There's the rub.

The hope of the workers lies in definite, persistent, intelligent and constructive action along lines that lead to definite, beneficial results to the workers—to the masses of the people, hence to the glory and perpetuation of our great republic.—*American Federationist.*

Mr. Union Man, the union label, stamp and shop card are mute appeals to you to do what? YOUR DUTY!

Mammoth spring, at Mammoth Spring, Ark., is the largest spring in the world. This spring covers eighteen acres, flows 600,000 gallons of water a minute and is seventy feet deep. It forms Spring River, 350 feet wide. The flow does not fluctuate the year round.

SUCCESS.

My boy, seek not the easy path
To get to wealth or fame,
But earn your way in work or play,
Be worthy of your name.
He cannot keep his honors long
Who wins them by deceit,
And soon or late the demon, Fate,
Dethrones the cunning cheat.

Success is not a sudden thing,
It comes not over night.
Though you may see what seems to be
The victor in the fight.
And know that little has he toiled
His downfall is begun,
His gold is brass, his fame will pass
If they're not fairly won.

The road is long and hard and rough
That leads to lasting joy,
Time quickly stains what cunning gains,
Remember that, my boy.
And you must earn by honest toil
Whatever you'd possess.
'Tis from the heart that you must start
To be a real success.

—*Detroit Free Press.*

The Union Label is the best expression of devotedness to good union principles. We should all cultivate the Union Label Habit. At every local union meeting this subject should receive earnest attention. Bring the news home to your family, to your brother and sister. There is no excuse why union men should not spend their union-earned money for union made goods. It costs the same.

One special duty we owe ourselves is, to see that the union label is on everything we buy with our wages, earned under a union wage scale.

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THE FELLER CALLED ME.

Better get mad with the feller called Me
Than with anyone else on earth.
He's so blind sometimes that he cannot see
The gifts that were his at birth.
He stumbles and trifles and goes astray
Instead of just going right on
Up the straight and narrow and truthset way
To the golden gardens of dawn.

Better get wise to the feller called Me
The first thing that you do;
It will help so much in the day to be
To put what you want to through.
Study him over and take his size,
And probe him clear down to the deeps,
And learn by his ears and his nose and eyes
What bad in his nature sleeps.

Better pick quarrels with the feller called Me
Than with anyone else you know;
Ponder him over from A to Z,
And watch him wherever you go.
For every weakness you find and cure
Will be something to set you ahead
In the path that is straight and fine and sure,
That your soul is destined to tread.
—*Folger McKenzie in Baltimore Sun.*

After taking measurements of the height of women in France, England and America, a doctor announces the English woman is the tallest and the American comes next. The average height of the French woman is nearly 5 feet 1 inch. The American woman is nearly two inches taller, and the women of Great Britain one-half inch taller than the latter. American women are heavier, their average weight being about 117 pounds.

The union label, or stamp on a purchase means what? Did you ever stop to think?

THE STATUS OF LABOR.

Representative Lewis, of Maryland, Declares It Is Not a Commodity.

In a speech in the House of Representatives on the labor sections of the Clayton law Representative David J. Lewis, a member of the labor group, said:

"Everybody understands that section 7 would have been written into the Sherman act in 1890 had there been any thought of the interpretation since made of that great act. Everybody knows that Congress at that time had no thought of legislating with regard to the relations of employer and employe.

"While a barrel of oil is not only a commodity in the market, it is a commodity before the courts; it is a commodity before the legislature. The legal attribute of a commodity is property, but the real attribute of the workingman is citizenship."

A BAN ON CIGARETTES.

CHARLESTON, W. VA., Jan. 25.—Cigarette smoking in West Virginia would be a criminal offense, and possession of cigarettes would be a misdemeanor, both violations punishable by a fine of $5, if a bill introduced in the State House of Delegates becomes a law. The bill prohibits any person or firm, either to sell or give away cigarettes, cigarette paper or tobacco used in the making of cigarettes. The bill also prohibits any person having cigarettes in his possession.

LABOR IS NOT A COMMODITY.

ALBANY, N. Y., Feb. 9.—Senator Wagner has introduced a bill in the State legislature similar to the Clayton act, which declares that "the labor of a human being is not a commodity or article of commerce." In a public statement Senator Wagner said that under the anti-monopoly laws of this State

secure necessary protective legisla-
—*President Gompers.*

bakery workers in their struggle against the Bread Trust and all non-union firms.

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efforts have been made to penalize wage earners for combining to improve wages and shop conditions by interpreting labor to be a commodity and the law proposed by him is necessary to correct a fundamental injustice.

"Commodities," he declared, "are the objective products of labor. while labor is the subjective efforts of a human being. The Federal government has accepted this principle in the Clayton law and my bill will extend its application to this State in intrastate matters."

You know when you see the union label on a purchase that no childish tears are woven into its fabric.

ANTI-UNION CLAIM EXPOSED.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 9.—Anti-union employers in this city have persistently claimed that high wages has injured San Francisco. These claims are now exposed by Dr. B. M. Rastall, industrial investigator employed by the San Francisco Chamber of Commerce. He blames land sharks for this city's troubles. "San Francisco is handicapped in its industrial growth by the comparatively high cost of land within its boundaries available for industrial purposes," he says.

"San Francisco has the highest average wage rates of any city in the United States. The high rates does not seem to increase materially manufacturing costs; from a table showing the percentage which wages make of total costs of manufacture it appears that wages do not comprise a larger percentage of such total costs than in other American cities."

LAWMAKERS SHOULD THINK.

OLYMPIA, WASH., Feb. 9.—Mrs. Ina P. Williams, representing Yakima county in the State legislature, seems to take her lawmaking duties seriously.

"We are living in a revolutionary period, both socially and commercially," she said. "A new sort of statecraft is needed to cope with the problems of such an era. We can no longer simply use the legislative taboo and get results.

"We must get to the bottom of things, learn the fundamental causes of the disturbances in labor, education and society. Instead of in blissful ignorance stating, 'I do not believe in labor unions,' we should find out what the causes are that have brought about the unrest and agitation for changed conditions."

NO LAWYER WILL DEFEND "CAN'T-STRIKE" LAW.

There is not a reputable Colorado attorney who will, or who has, defended the legality of the "can't-strike" law passed by the last legislature, says the Denver *Labor Bulletin*.

"At a meeting of the Bar Association in Colorado last summer," says this paper, "Attorney E. P. Costigan, whose interests in the big questions concerning the welfare of the people is well known, delivered an address in which he declared that the industrial law was subversive of every principle of human rights and in direct conflict with constitutional guarantees. While the industrial commission was represented at this meeting by its legal members, yet the statements made by Mr. Costigan went unchallenged."

WILL OPPOSE COSSACK LAW.

CHARLESTON, W. VA., Jan. 18.—Legislative agents of the State Federation of Labor, United Mine Workers' Union, Districts 17 and 29, the railroad brotherhoods and the central bodies of this city, Huntington and Wheeling are attending sessions of the legislature and will urge the adoption of remedial legislation and oppose the passage of a constabulary law, contemplated by the Manufacturers' Association.

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YES! THERE'S A REASON.

What is the reason that we are building ships of war and increasing the size of our navy? It is because the millionaire monopolists are becoming afraid of a poverty-stricken people which their oppressive trusts and combinations are creating. It is because great wealth, unjustly acquired, always wants the security of standing armies and navies.—*Henry George.*

There is a satisfaction in asking for an article bearing the union label that is not felt when you accept a non-union article on the clerk's advice that it is just as good. You know the statement is not true; but how many of us fall for bunk that the dealer uses so that he may not miss a sale?

Frank P. Walsh says, and very properly, too, "The destiny of Labor depends upon Labor itself. Your power lies in your own brains and bodies. You must work out your own salvation."

What a power of truth there is in these few sentences. Ponder it over and ask yourself if you are doing your duty to yourself.

The advocates of war, who have something to sell during war time, must have received a shock when they saw the proclamation of the burden-bearers in war time, as well as other times (the working people), which was presented to each Congressman at his desk recently. It offers a new process by which war may be declared; it demands that the ones who will have to bear the brunt of the burden shall be consulted when a movement is made looking to the plunging of the country into war.

Those at home, upon whom the expense and real suffering will fall, demand that they may have a voice in what they may have to undertake, and not leave such an important matter to their distinguished representatives, who sit in Congress and sell their time to the people at $7,500 per, many of whom have no more efficient grey matter than those they represent. A particularly good feature of the proclamation is that the real people are awakening from their lethargy and taking an interest in what they may have to do, and suffer in. Let this great power once assert itself with the intelligence it possesses, and you will see some of their pinhead representatives taking to the tall timber.

The proclamation is as follows, and it should be carefully read, as it offers much food for thought:

"PROCLAMATION OF WORKING PEOPLE.

"*To the Congress of the United States:* The President is doing everything to keep us out of war. To you is delegated the power to declare war. To your hands is committed the power of life and death. Now more than ever, should your judgement be based not only on what you believe to be best and right, but also on the belief of the majority of those who may have to lay down their lives at your call. The more critical the step, the graver is your duty to take counsel with your fellow-citizens.

"The working people of America do not want war. In all wars it is on them that the burden falls heaviest. It is not fear of the burden that moves them to protest, but bearing the burden gives them the right to speak.

"The Central Federated Union of Greater New York has gone on record, advising you that the metropolitan press does not represent the views of the masses of the people. It is easiest for the newspapers to dramatize the patriotism that catches the emotions—the stir of martial uniforms, the thunder of artillery. The daily strangle-hold on all news permits the metropolitan press to set the public pace, and to dominate popular psychology. Even most of the magazines have had to yield to it.

secure necessary protective legisla-
—*President Gompers.*

bakery workers in their struggle against the Bread Trust and all non-union firms.

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"But the workers have a deeper patriotism—"Thou shalt not kill." It may not be so dramatic, but the masses of America are committed to the position that today a greater moral responsibility rests on them than on any of the nations now at war, because, outside of the madness of conflict, we can see clearly and judge temperately, and exercise self-control as extreme as the madness outside our borders.

"This crisis is no time for panic-stricken stampede into Prussianizing our schools with military training, which some of the nations now at war have abandoned — into compulsory military service, which the Americans who make up the melting pot of democracy left behind them in Europe — nor can we stand by passively while some of our State legislatures, stimulated by the same military hysteria, are forcing upon us a State constabulary. Serve our nation we will. But to be saddled with militarism —never! We are a section of the militant majority of the working people of America. In protection of the safety and integrity of our people, when in obedience to the will of the majority of the people, we will do our duty. But we will not allow ourselves to be trapped into war on hasty pretexts of self-defence, none better than those that flung the nations of Europe at each other's throats. If war there must be, let our decision rest in the reasoned humanitarian spirit of the masses of the people.

"We therefore call on you as your gravest duty, to use every means of learning the will of the great masses whose humble station in life gives no little chance in proportion to their number, for expression through the newspapers. You cannot justly act without consulting them, willing as they may be to lay down their lives for the ideals of America.

Extraordinary times demand extraordinary measures, and one of them should be to call your constituents to assemble in school houses and public halls to weigh this momentous decision, and to guide you in determining the basis on which you may wisely and honorably act. You can, if you choose, call into existence some form of the old New England Town Meeting.

"With a practical way open to you, there can be no excuse for plunging this country into war by influence of the voices that speak loudest and have most access to the privately owned press, instead of by influence of the voices of the common people, men and women, in public assembly.

"You may find too late that the best thought of all the people at home was not behind you, any more than we believe that the best thought of the German people was behind the Prussian military machine when it mobilized the newspapers in its favor before the people had a chance to deliberate and to mobilize their own best thought at their own meetings against war.

"The failure of Europe need not be your failure.

"BOARD OF MANAGEMENT
OF THE LABOR FORUM, Inc.
"February, 1917."

Much is being written and published about the poor worker's faults and excesses, but seldom a word do these welfare workers say about the miserable working conditions that drove these poor victims to the condition in which these welfarests have found them; they locate the condition, seek a remedy, but forget that the cause is still existent. Many of the charitable associations give with the right hand with emblazoned publicity, but with the left hand they are forever, in the dark, turning the screws of oppression on the earning capacity of the victims, who, in their extremity, turn to the charity associations for help which would not be necessary if they were permitted to earn enough to keep the wolf from the door.

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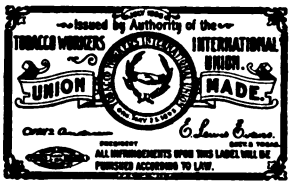

is on all Tobaccos you buy, whether PLUG, PACKAGE or TWIST. None genuinely Union without it.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

To the Officers and Members of Local Unions:

GREETING—I herewith submit for your endorsement an amendment to Section 40 of the Constitution.

This amendment has been submitted simultaneously by four Local Unions—No. 2, Wheeling, W. Va.; No. 16, Louisville, Ky.; No. 25, Cincinnati, Ohio, and No. 45, of New Orleans, La. The amendment is as follows:

Strike out, on line three of Section 40, the word "Ten" and insert the word "Fifteen."

The section as amended to read as follows:

"Every member shall pay into the funds of the Union to which he or she belongs the sum of fifteen (15) cents per week."

The endorsement form is enclosed upon which the Secretary will return the action of the Union on the amendment.

Secretary will return the vote of the Local Union not later than the 24th of March, 1917.

The unions proposing the amendment recommend that the amendment, if carried, take effect beginning July 1, 1917.

Fraternally yours,

A. MCANDREW, *Int. Pres't.*

Editorial.

Militarism brutalizes the minds of those parties to it and members of it. The tactic study of it is to kill the opponent without being hit.

Canada has 166 tobacco factories with an invested capital of a little over $23,000,000. Last year there was produced products valued at close to $29,000,000. The cost of materials used was $16,000,000. There were 9,613 people employed in the industry, and for their production of $29,000,000 they received $4,528,524.

The net increase of the earnings of the American Tobacco Company during 1916 was between $1,200,000 and $1,500,000. The dividend to the common stockholders will amount to about 24%. During the year they cut out the coupons from their cigarettes, which alone was a saving of $3,000,000, or a saving of 7½%. It took many nickels and dimes to make such an exhibit. Dear reader, how many of yours are included in this balance sheet showing?

secure necessary protective legisla-
—*President Gompers.*

bakery workers in their struggle against the Bread Trust and all non-union firms.

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Our opponents delight in the words "open shop." It expresses to them a sort of a differentiation that deceives them into the idea that they are not running a non-union shop. They do not see the deception, however, and they go on their way rejoicing.

In reality there are only two kinds of shops from the tradeunionists' point of view—the union shop, in which union men are employed and union conditions obtain; and the non-union shop, in which non-union men find employment and the conditions obtaining are such as may be prescribed by the boss, the men having no say as to what they shall receive for their work, or what conditions they must work under. There is co-operating sentiment which is expressed in a union shop under a joint agreement as to wages and conditions. The men employed are the animate units and the boss stands round giving expression without saying it to the opening lines of Selkirk's soliloquy, "I am monarch of all I survey; my right there is none to dispute; the animate units under my eye are in motion, but are mute."

Militarism destroys the democracy of governmental institutions. The advocates of compulsory, military training in this country have not the best interests of democratic institution in mind, and would fasten upon this country a vicious system that would bring about a class caste, separating our population along caste lines that we have so severely criticized the existence of in Europe.

The predatory forces are pressing the issue for selfish purposes; they see a danger in the growing intelligence and moral force of Labor; they know that the moral force of the majority (of which Labor is) will have so influenced legislation that they will lose the forceful influence with legislators that has been theirs for so many years, and that Labor *will* demand and get a larger and more equitable share of the production in industrial pursuits. They see in the compulsory military training proposition, the building up of a new sentiment by dividing and distracting the centering of the industrial mind for the workers' benefit. With compulsory training, when established, it is only a short step to a great standing army, the bulk of the burden for the maintenance of which is always saddled on the backs of the workers and making the worker support an instrument that may be frequently used to compel the men and women of Labor to submit to industrial conditions that they inwardly revolt against. A militarist system is, therefore, a double-edged sword, standing as a menace to the uplift of the worker from thralldom of industrial serfdom.

The gradual rise of Labor, intellectually, until it becomes a moral force for the protection of its own interests, is a condition that the employers in the industrial world view with no little apprehension.

He who persists with determination to obtain an end will succeed in time if his object is a worthy one. For twenty years, now, Organized Labor has been working to the end of getting a satisfactory immigration bill passed into law by the Federal Government, but like a boat beating against a heavy wind was driven back before it; but not discouraged by early failures, new tactics were made, the sails again trimmed and at it again, and finally sailed into port. Four different times the bill has been vetoed by Presidents of the United States after passage through both houses of Congress: in the first instance by President Cleveland, March 2, 1897; the second time by President Taft, February 14, 1913, and again, for the third time, by President Wilson, January 28, 1915. In the last run for port every effort for success was made. The Senate and the House both passed the bill with the Literacy Test in it with good majorities, but President Wilson again put his veto

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on it; but both the Senate and the House, again acting upon it, passed it over the veto of the President and it now becomes a law.

We make no claim to the bill being all that we wanted, or being a panacea for all the ills flowing from immigration; but as it now stands, we will have a respite from the tremendous flow of illiterate immigration, and it will give us a chance to Americanize those whom we now have with us—Americanize them and teach them an understanding of American standards of living and inject into them a knowledge that will prevent them from being exploited by predatory wealth to the detriment of the American workers and lowering of the standards of American measurements of citizenship. The steamship companies, coal barons, the steel trust, and other trusts have exploited these poor illiterate immigrants to their heart's content, for many years past, to the immigrants' detriment, giving them false conception of American conditions and fostering and fortifying the already partially established, at least, feelings of revolt, which the brought with them when they left their own countries, coming as they did with bright hopes for the future, only to find their condition little bettered. American standards will now have a chance to find appreciation by those who are now under the process of assimilation.

Ever since Labor in its organized estate was established, it has been entering vigorous protests against abridgements of the various kinds that have been advocated by the employer who stood uncompromisingly against the organization of Labor and have endeavored to have vicious legislation of a suppressive and oppressive character passed by both National and State legislatures in the hope of strangling Labor's rights to organize, and act as a federated body representing aggregated units.

In all of these years of oppressive attempts, the public press, with few exceptions, have taken the part of the oppressors, pursuing the policy of right or wrong, upholding the side of the question from which the paper received the most advertising patronage; the justice entering into the question carried no weight in the use of the pen when the dollar was in sight. Organized Labor was shrapnelled, 42-centimetered, given poisonous gas and everything else that editorial geniuses could devise, with the callousness of a field of battle, or a submarine attack.

Congress was importuned to uphold the vicious contentions of the oppressors—the courts—which denied Labor of all its legal rights, with the possible exception of the right to breathe; Labor's motives were impugned; Labor itself was beaten, cut, shot, starved, imprisoned, burned, deported and separated from their loved ones; homes burned and broken up; there is nothing that was practiced in mediaeval times, during the religious persecutions that has not been brought to bear against the organizing of Labor.

Labor suffered, died and bore all these persecutions, but grew, and grew, and grew, until today it has a recognized place in the public affairs of men. The law of compensation is as inexorable as the ancient laws of the Medes and Persians, and in time affects all and demands its pound of flesh. The press has prospered under its championship of the oppressors of Labor, receiving their reward in the way of pages of advertising copy; it has developed into the degree of the mighty in high places.

The press has been stirring its thinkbox of late in a new direction. The price of paper has been climbing, and Congress has been urged to investigate—investigate cries of trustified paper manufacture, and other things that have a desire to climb, which go to make the news sheets. The latest thing in the profit-clipping line is the "dry" question and

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n.—*President Gompers.*

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the tails hanging to its kite, with other sumptuary legislation, the germ of which is, to say the least, a viciously, vigorous mike, which primises like other epidemics of its ilk to run its course ,as it has gotten in the mental fabric of the free-born American citizen.

It is the virulence of the cases in Congress that is now engaging the attention of the public press, as it is striking at every foundation of the press "Dollar Mark"—"the advertising columns copy." The trouble with the disease is, that it is a matter of speculation as to how far it will go. The fanatics are now at the bat, the pitcher has lost his art, and the fielders are either asleep or they have taken to the shade of the old apple tree; and the umpire has lost his counters, the catcher is cutting up didoes to the pitcher, but the batters take all the balls and sends them afield and runs are counted up. The fanatics seem to be now in the legislative saddle and are endeavoring to carry out a program that is touching the press "Dollar-Mark," and in their intoxication of power promise to leave the imprint of their intemperate fingers on the press profits, and the press is not taking their dose with any distinguishable good grace.

The editorial pens are slinging ink every which way and putting up a defense, and turning to the Labor press for help in their extremity. They now see, through the cloud of dollars they have been fighting Labor with, the coming of the very same oppressions, or those bringing the same result that Labor has tought an dprotested against for so many years, and, for that matter, is still protesting against. Labor will continue to protect the liberties of action, freedom of press, freedom of speech, and the right to work or quit, as properly suits their best interests.

The situation today has its most serious side and also is promotive of sympathy for the more recently affected, especially those who have had their sway, unrighteously, against a most righteous cause.

The Labor press, which is not in the game to make millions but to educate the masses of workers so that they may see the coils that are being woven around them, has for many years seen the tide of unrighteous and intemperate legislation, and has exerted its powers of pen to stem the tide of the fanatical wave; but, with the billionaire press pulling the other way, it was up-hill work, and it is not without praise in its own circles and indeed in other circles who have come to recognize the great power for good, not only for Labor, but for the country's good, and all citizens living therein. The fact that the Labor press was not instituted as a money-making scheme to make plutocrats and autocrats, but to promote the morals and intelligence of the workers on an ever-ascending scale—the editors and managers of which have many time gone home, after paying the help and bills, to a loving wife to tell her he has nothing left to bring home—carries with it a weight that no scales can weigh. It is that spirit, on which the Labor press is based, that has given it the potency it now has. Is it any wonder, then, that Labor, while thinking seriously, cannot keep back the sympathetic smile that plays round its lips, while it reads the protests of the great public press against the fanatical legislation that is finding legislative digestion in our legislative halls? Greed and fanaticism, coupled with the support for policy and financial reasons of the public press, have endeavored to devise means for the regulating and the relegating of Labor. The fanatics have now turned their attention to regulating the newspapers, and with the intemperance that usually abscesses an extravagant mentality, there is no telling how far they may go. It is to be hoped their progress may be arrested before they get across the bridge and burn it behind them.

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Legislators who, in exercising their functions as such, assume the right to pass legislation of a compulsory character, wherein the rights of the governed are interfered with or oppressed, are starting in the loom a fabric which will in time be their own shroud. They should know that to weave the woof of compulsive and sumptuary legislation in with the warp of reason is like the process of making gun cotton—the mixing of the two elements makes the fabric dangerous to handle. The best government is the one that governs the least and follows the lines expressed in a sentence of the Declaration of Independence, which says that "Governments derive their just powers from the consent of the governed." Just now we are having a period in which the spirit of compulsion is struggling for the upper hand. Perplexing social questions are no doubt vexing our legislators. The fanatical element, which is always with us to stir up a mischief that they will get from under and leave the other fellow bear the brunt of, are importuning our legislators to intemperance which those of us who have the best interests of the country at heart hope they will not indulge too freely, as intoxication from political power will have more baneful results than intoxication resulting from over-indulgence in the powers hidden in the distilled spirit. It was the foolish indulgence of that brand of intoxicant that resulted in the framing of that immortal document which brought into a living reality the United States of America.

It will be much better to give time for a proper solution of the perplexing social problems, now confronting our legislators, than to pass legislation that will undoubtedly become a disturbing element in the fundamentals of our social fabric.

We have before us just now some pieces of legislation which have injected into them a compulsory compliance provision that deprives those coming under it of a liberty of action; in other words, involuntary servitude—depriving a man of his rights to leave his employment when he finds it repugnant to him. If that is not a spirit of intemperance in a legislative way, we would like to know just what it is. Our legislators and executives are torn by the various elements who are intemperately urging the passage of this legislation; the different elements are arguing from different motives. The employing element, from his selfish motive, wants to increase his profits: he, refusing the demands for increased pay and better conditions of employment, feels safe under a compulsive act; that he can gain time, and hopes, through influences — political and otherwise — to finally defeat the demands made upon him. The National Manufacturers' Association, from motives of inborn dislike for the organization of labor, because of its power to wrest from its members a more equal division of production, voices their undying hatred and determination to destroy the organization of Labor wherever a vulnerable point of attack presents itself. Then we have the irresponsible fanatic who will do anything to get into print, and carry out a program which their will-o'-the-wisp minds may get a smattering conception of the final result. The logical end or the baneful effect are of no consequence to them so long as their unstudied ends are carried to a conclusion, and they will go home, patting themselves on the back, and gleefully recite to their neighbors how they got after Congressman So and So. Again, we have the honest fellow who knows nothing about the economical movement and bases his views upon the narrowed influence that move him to action; he is totally ignorant, from a student's point of view, of the fundamentals upon which the subject he is discussing rests; the worst of it is he does not know it. Then we have the busy business man who, in his hurry, only notes an inconvenience that he may find in his way toward the quick consummation of a project that has

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control, for the moment, of his mind; and, without turning his practical mind to even a cursory review of the inconveniencing condition, he lets go his artillery of protest. Later on, when his practical mind is forced to analyze the situation, he sees the error of his snap judgment; he sees that selfishness was the incentive to protesting voice. Then comes the worker, the one who is immediately affected. He presents his case from his point of view, giving facts and figures—both oral and by document—which disprove and contradict in varying degrees the statements made by those who have gone before him; he shows the amount of production, the cost of producing given units of the industry, the profits, and the share that comes to him; he shows his cost of living, comparing it with the net profits of the industry, and proves he is only getting a bare existence from it, and making no provision for the later days when his earning capacity is on the decline and the rainy days become more frequent. Before every worker's eye through life is the economic scrap heap and he endeavors to build his pathway around the heap so that he will not be dumped unceremoniously upon it toward the end of a hard fought life.

The funeral day for the burial of the hail-fellow-well-met politician and representative, who seek the legislative office and is elected by compromise or popular clamor, is not far distant, and in his stead will come the practical man whose broad conception of statesmanship warrants him the support of his constituents. It takes statesmanship and honesty of purpose to analyze a condition and take the wheat and let the wind blow the chaff away. When this day is ushered in, the pinhead legislator will be retired to private life and given time to weigh his grey matter and figure up how many

Named Shoes are frequently made in Non-Union Factories

Do Not Buy Any Shoe

No matter what its name, unless it bears a plain and readable impression of this Union Stamp.

BOOT & SHOE WORKERS UNION
UNION STAMP
Factory

All Shoes without the Union Stamp are always Non-Union.

Do not accept any excuse for absence of the Union Stamp.

JOHN F. TOBIN
President

CHAS. L. BAINE
Sec'y-Treas.

Boot and Shoe Workers' Union

246 SUMMER STREET BOSTON, MASS.

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pennyweights of brains it takes to make statesmen.

It is then, and only then, that popular government will be the success that our forefathers hoped for when they instituted it on American soil.

Some of our law makers in Washington and elsewhere in their zealousness seem to forget a few of the fundamentals that go to make up properly applicable law. Applicable law is a statute that those under its government subscribe to and support it on the ground of its properly applying to the case to which it is intended to apply and based upon proper fundamentals, having in mind a justness against which nobody will complain.

Laws passed which do not have for their basis the fundamentals of civil government, may for a time be submitted to, but they pall in time, and finally result in open revolt with the result that some one or more loses his or their heads. History has recorded many instances of that end being reached. Kings and Judges have felt the heavy hand of a people revolting against the tyranny of inapplicable law.

The people, the common people in all countries, are as a rule peace-loving and support proper laws when the important element, justice, is the basis upon which the law rests. Again, however, there are among the people of all countries those who are not content to let well enough alone; they think (as an old Irish friend of mine puts it) that they should be captains and from an exalted position should dictate to the privates in the ranks how they must conduct business or otherwise deport themselves.

This is the position taken by some of our legislators, and some of our judges, and again, by some people of a fanatical turn of mind who assume the role of conservator of the people, and is one that gives concern. They work themselves up to such a point that they become obsessed with the idea that they, and only they, can be right; the rights and liberties guaranteed by the Constitution must be curbed. These same people assume that popular government is not what the people want; they feel that to them has been entrusted the Deity-given form of government, and inspired by these self-appointed and created obsessions, they begin a crusade, carrying with it an

THE OLD RELIABLE **WIGWAM** TOBACCO

Highest Quality

Smoking and Chewing

YEARS OF SATISFACTION

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element of compulsion, which the majority of the people treat as a joke for the time being, drifting in a subconscious way in the belief that the legislators, either State or National, would gibbet it in short order. They wake up later to find that their silence has been taken as giving consent and the piece of legislation is up for hearing in all seriousness. The fanatics elated to see their ideas meeting with such favor are carried to greater flights of imagination and self-satisfaction.

For some years now we have been treated to these doses of abridgement and have offered no particular protest, and it is only now that the slack in the rope of liberty has been about taken up and the sensation of a difficulty to breathe freely that we are becoming conscious of the tightening of the rope, and we have begun to ponder on a way to either break the fanatical hold on the other end of the rope, or wonder if the political broad-sword is sharp enough to cut the rope. One or the other method must be adopted if we are not to be subjected to a series of fanatical rule under the old Roman and Grecian style when people were subjects of the sovereign and not a free people with a right and a say to say by what laws we shall be governed.

The recent election, viewed from a non-political standpoint, and its result, was a mild protest, showing that the people are not wholly unconscious of what is going on. Under the constitutional provision, Congress was made the law-making body. If we elect in our beclouded moments fanatics to represent us, we must pay the penalty for our foolish short-sightedness when bad legislation is imposed; but we have a right of repeal.

We have been treated for a number of years to a species of law disqualifications from the third department of our government (the judiciary). Ever since Justice Marshall's time, when the assumption of power was taken, the courts have without any constitutional warrant assumed the position of declaring an act of Congress void and without effect.

The people who elect their representatives to the law-making bodies have not in any convincing sense voiced a protest to this kind of assumption of power, instructing their representatives to legislate against such dictatory judicial usurpation allowing in their sub-conscious way the continuance of this violation of constitutional authorization.

After the passage of the Adamson law, the railroads who opposed it, wished to have the exercise of this unauthorized power brought against the Adamson law, and put the Government on the defen-

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sive, and brought the case up before a court upon which sat a single judge. No trial of any length or seeming purpose other than that of hurrying the case so that it could be filed within a certain time on appeal before the United States Supreme Court. This single judge in a perfunctory manner declared this legislation unconstitutional, thus declaring void the will of the whole people of the United States as vested in two Houses of Congress and the Chief Executive who sits as the head of the Government by the expressed will of the people. Does it not seem to be a curious anomalism that such a thing could occur when our Constitution does in no sense of the word authorize it. It certainly seems to be a plain case of the assumption of power not warranted by any law.

That we are not all dead in our stream, drifting, is proven by the introduction of a resolution by Senator Owen, the effect of which, and the reception of which, will be interesting to watch. If the Senator is not chloroformed and his resolution sent to Limbo, some interesting discussion will occur when the resolution gets on the floor.

The resolution is as follows. Our readers will do well to watch the debate upon it:

"WASHINGTON, Jan. 13.—United States Senator Owen, of Oklahoma, introduced a joint resolution in the Senate which provides that any Federal judge who rules an act of Congress unconstitutional is guilty of judicial usurpation and of violating the constitutional requirement of "good behavior," upon which his tenure of office rests.

"Such decision, the resolution continues, will be sufficient to show that the Federal judge has 'vacated' his office, and thereafter no officer of the United States shall recognize such judge as an officer of the United States or entitled to any of the emoluments or dignities of such office.

"'The President of the United States is hereby authorized to nominate a successor to fill the position vacated by such judicial officer.'

"In his preamble to this resolution, the author says the Constitution gives no authority to any judicial officer to declare unconstitutional an act passed by Congress and signed by the President.

"In the constitutional convention in which the Constitution was framed, a motion was made three times to give the Supreme Court, in some mild form, the right to express an opinion upon the constitutionality of acts of Congress, and was three times overwhelmingly rejected.

"'Such assumption of power by the Federal courts,' continues Senator Owen, 'interferes with the reasonable exercise of the sovereignty of the people of the United States and diverts it from the hands of the representatives of the people in Congress assembled to a tribunal appointed for life and subject to no review and to no control by the people of the United States, and is, therefore, against wise public policy.'"

NOT HIS COMPLAINT.

"Read the directions on the bottle, Mandy."

"It sez: For adults one teaspoonful—

"Thunder! That ain't what ails me—what else does it say?"

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to purchase bread only which bears

THIS International Union Made Bread (REGISTERED) **LABEL**

It is the only weapon the bakery workers have which aids them in securing living wages, reasonable working hours, and decent and sanitary working conditions. Bread which does not bear the above label is TRUST-made, non-union and perhaps SCAB-made. Refuse to buy bread without this label, and thereby aid the bakery workers in their struggle against the Bread Trust and all non-union firms.

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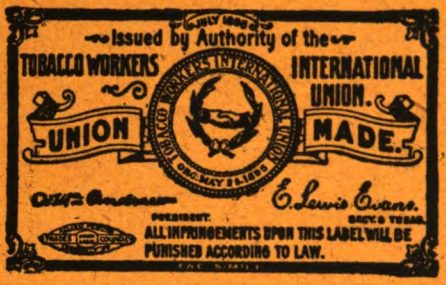

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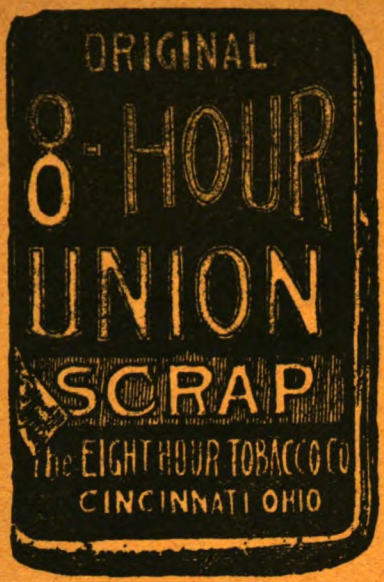

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REMEMBER THE

LITTLE BLUE LABEL

PRICE 5 CENTS

The **UNION LABEL** induced a trial

MERIT made it **A SUCCESS**

We make many other Brands **equally GOOD**

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3-1917

THE TOBACCO WORKER

LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY

VOL. 21 MARCH, 1917 No. 3

The Tobacco Worker.

PUBLISHED MONTHLY BY
THE TOBACCO WORKERS' INTERNATIONAL UNION

Entered at the Post Office at Louisville, Ky., as second class matter.

SUBSCRIPTION, FIFTY CENTS PER YEAR

Advertising rates made known upon application

The Tobacco Worker.

REPORT OF INTERNATIONAL PRESIDENT.

In submitting my report for the past year, you will find it a very lengthy one, and would ask the indulgence of the members of our organization in not having submitted a report up to the present time.

It is unnecessary to say that the label propaganda for Union Labeled tobacco, cigarettes and snuff and labels of other crafts has been continuous during the past year. While the increase in Union Labels in our organization has not been as large as the year previous, owing to the high cost of ingredients, and particularly so of the raw material of leaf tobacco, which has increased to an abnormal price—between 40 and 50 per cent. higher than in previous years—and owing to the awful catastrophe on the other side of the water—the war between the great nations of Europe—which has almost meant the elimination of Turkish tobacco, the manufacturers of cigarettes have found it almost impossible to have any of that class of tobacco imported even at the tremendous price of 80 or 90 per cent. over former years, and the scarcity in the Middle West, which has made it impossible for the manufacturers to get out the orders which they have on hand in our Union factories, thereby decreasing our membership materially. But even with all of those obstacles we can look with pride at the increase of Union Labeled tobacco, cigarettes and snuff.

During the month of February, I attended a meeting of No. 132 in Toledo, O. This local is composed of all girls, and this being the night of the election of officers for the ensuing term, we found it exceedingly difficult to find a member who would accept the position of Financial Secretary, owing to the fact that our former Secretary, Miss Rose Dollish, a very hard and energetic worker for the organization, was about to be married, much to the regret of the International Union and the members of No. 132, knowing full well that it would be a hard matter to fill the office with a competent official. But after much persuasion we were successful in having a member by the name of Miss Peters take the office, who has filled the position with credit for the organization. It was a revelation to me to find such a large membership in attendance, owing to the fact that the temperature was below zero on that evening, some of them coming five or six miles to attend this meeting, which indeed was a gratification to me, knowing that those girls were voluntary members of our organization and not being compelled to be such on account of the manufacturer not using our label, it being one of the subsidiary plants of the Liggett-Myers Tobacco Trust plants. The very existence of our local union in that city and its success is due entirely to our friend, John Quinlivan, who, as

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business agent of the Central Body, has taken upon himself to be the guiding star or guardian angel through his advice and willingness to help them on any occasion.

After addressing the Local Unions in that city on Union Labeled tobaccos and cigarettes, I arrived in Detroit in time to attend the meeting of Local No. 3 of that city. The meeting was not as largely attended as I had expected it to be, as this Local Union is the largest in our International Union, but through the efforts of the old guard, Charles P. Alder, our Third Vice-President; John Carney, their official Secretary, and Jim Matdgan, Trustee, and the other members, they have kept this organization on a plane second to none in our International Union. I had the opportunity, while in that city, of calling on the different manufacturers also, who were not overly optimistic, owing to the fact of the labor scarcity in that city. They had plenty of orders, but were unable to find help to manufacture their products. Detroit is flooded with Union Labeled tobacco in all the stores, and there is a fairly good demand made by the consumers.

From Detroit I was called to the city of Louisville on account of the Executive Board meeting and the installation of the newly-elected officers, and the routine work of the International Union was taken up for the year previous. The proceedings of that Board meeting has reached almost every member of the organization and it is unnecessary to repeat what work was outlined for our local unions for the ensuing year.

A Labor Forward Movement was progressing in Dayton, O., and Brother McKittrick, President of the Central Body of that city, requested me to come to Dayton and take part in this movement. While there I addressed the Central Body and all the local unions of the different crafts on the necessity of their demanding Union Labeled tobaccos and cigarettes and other products bearing the Union Label. Among the many organizers who assisted in that movement were: Henry Strieffler, organizer of the A. F. of L.; William Shay, of the Painters and Decorators; John Hart, of the Barbers' International Union; Schmitt, of the Bakery and Confectionery Workers, and numerous others. A number of new local unions were organized, and with the increase in membership of local unions already organized, the Forward Movement was a complete success. Unfortunately, there being no tobacco manufacturers in that city, consequently there is no local of our craft organized.

A meeting of the Executive Board of the Union Label Trades Department was called in Washington, D. C., of which department I am Third Vice-President, and I proceeded to that city to take part in the deliberations of the Executive Board.

Prior to this meeting I was requested by local unions Nos. 83, 98 and 100 to visit New York and address their meetings. I found those local unions in excellent condition, the membership working full time and agitating very strenuously for the Union Label, and I might say that the success of those locals is due to the efforts of their officers, namely: Brother A. Sheines, our Fourth Vice-President; Brothers Matlin, Tigel, Bock, Gidoney and Barizally, who are addressing meetings every evening in the interest of the Tobacco Workers' International Union.

I was requested by Local No. 1 of St. Louis to come to that city and address the local union and adjust a little controversy that had existed relative to their wage scale agreement, and was successful in bringing about an amicable settlement between the employer and employees.

I then proceeded to the office to take up the routine work that had been left

secure necessary protective legisla-
—*President Gompers.*

bakery workers in their struggle against the Bread Trust and all non-union firms.

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unfinished, and was in time to address Local No. 16 of that city.

I then left for Huntington, W. Va., to address the West Virginia State Federation of Labor, who were holding a convention in that city. I called their attention to the different brands of tobacco, snuff and cigarettes that had the Union Label attached, and urged upon them that they should, above all others, give employment to Union men and women through their purchasing power, and that that could only be accomplished by demanding the Union Label on all commodities which they desired to purchase. Brother William Hahne, of Local No. 2, was a delegate representing Local No. 2 of Wheeling, of our International Union, and he assisted me in distributing mirrors and Union Labeled tobacco, kindly donated by the Bloch Bros. Tobacco Co., of Wheeling, W. Va.

During the month of March and April my time was devoted to the Southern States, and I addressed a meeting of the Louisiana State Federation of Labor, who were holding their annual convention in the city of Monroe, La. This convention was largely attended. I gave them a pretty strong talk on Union Labeled products and distributed booklets among the delegates. In nearly all the stores of Monroe Union Labeled tobaccos are displayed in the windows, and there is a good demand for products bearing the Union Label.

On my way to Houston, Tex., I stopped at New Orleans and addressed Local Union No. 45, and found the local union in good condition, through the untiring efforts of our Second Vice-President, John Ruckert, and Leo Lambert, and the entire membership working in harmony with one another. The employers of the Peoples' Tobacco Company, where the members of our local union are employed, Mr. Oury, President, and Mr. Karger, Secretary, are both broad-minded men, and we might term them true friends of labor, and our membership does not have any friction in signing their wage scale agreements.

My next stop was at Houston, Tex., where I had been scheduled to address the State Federation of Labor on the Union Label, Shop Card and Button. This was one of the largest conventions ever held by that organization, some 400 or more delegates being in attendance. I called their attention to the fact that, while the State of Texas was fairly organized, the demand for Union Labeled products was very small, showing conclusively that the members of organized labor of that State were not living up to their obligations as union men, particularly so in the lines of Union Labeled tobacco, snuff and cigarettes. I also distributed literature and tacked up large cards in the meeting halls. The amount of Union Labeled tobaccos on the shelves of the stores in Houston is very small, and from the dealers' explanation of it the union men do not demand Union Labeled tobacco, snuff and cigarettes. A number of other labor men of prominence also addressed this convention on the principles of organization.

On my way to attend the Georgia State Federation of Labor in Savannah, I stopped at Galveston, Tex., and addressed several meetings there, and was informed by the dealers that there was a fairly good demand for Union Labeled tobacco, cigarettes and snuff.

Arriving in Savannah, Ga., I found it only fairly organized, owing to the fact that it is not a manufacturing city, and owing to tourists coming from the North and not being identified with organized labor, there was no incentive for them to demand Union Labeled products, so consequently there were very few dealers who had Union Labeled products on their shelves. The convention of the Georgia State Federation of Labor was opened by President Marquard with

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about 300 or more delegates. On the second day I was granted the floor to address the convention. My remarks were listened to very attentively by the delegates, and a resolution of the Tobacco Workers' International Union, which I had introduced, was unanimously indorsed. Grant Hamilton, organizer of the A. F. of L., addressed the convention on the Model Injunction Law; also John W. Hays, President of the Union Label Trades Department, addressed the convention, together with J. Shannessy and Mrs. Sarah Comboy and several others. I also addressed the Central Labor Union and other local unions in that city during my short stay there. I had the pleasure of meeting with Mr. F. D. Ware, of the Ware Tobacco Company of Lynchburg, who, with his agent, was working that city with a Union Labeled cigarette. He was very well pleased with the sales of his products in the Southern section of the country, and we distributed some of his famous cigarettes to the delegates of the convention.

I received a telegram from Mr. Thomas Tracy, of the Union Label Trades Department, advising me to go to Cincinnati and address the convention of the Musicians, who were holding their session in that city. This was also a very large convention, and in speaking before them I called their attention to the necessity of improving the conditions of the label crafts through their purchasing power, and also advised them to become affiliated with the Union Label Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor, as they had withdrawn from this department some years previous. I also distributed literature among the delegates and introduced a resolution of the Tobacco Workers' International Union, which was adopted unanimously by the convention

On leaving Cincinnati, I arrived in Richmond, Va., to take up some trouble that had arisen in the local organizations, and incidentally called on a manufacturing concern of Petersburg, Va., who desired some information whereby he could use the Union Label of the Tobacco Workers on his products. The trouble in Richmond was settled up amicably to all parties concerned. I also addressed the Central Body while in that city and had our Local Union No. 11 to send a delegate to the Central Body representing the Tobacco Workers' International Union. I called on the Macklin-Zimmerman Company of Petersburg, W. Va., and found that he desired only to use the Union Label on his domestic products, as he had informed me that 90 per cent. of his manufacturing was for export and he could not see the necessity of attaching a label on export tobaccos, or, in other words, he was in favor of allowing his men and women to organize in the domestic department, but could not see his way clear to allow the men and women in the export department to be organized. I called his attention to the fact that our constitution required that all men and women working for a manufacturer were compelled to become members of our organization before the manufacturer would be granted the use of the Union Label. He informed me that he would later take the matter up with the directors of the company, who were out of the city at that time. I advised him that the matter could be taken up with our First Vice-President, Brother Walden, of Richmond, Va., but up to the present time this concern has not been heard from.

During the month of June I addressed the conventions of the Bookbinders and Stereotypers in Indianapolis, Ind. Both of those conventions were well attended and our resolutions were adopted unanimously by the delegates, and I feel positive that a better demand will be made for Union Labeled tobaccos by the membership of those organizations.

My attention was called to a telegram from Mr. Evans, our International Sec-

secure necessary protective legisla-
.—*President Gompers.*

bakery workers in their struggle against the Bread Trust and all non-union firms.

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retary, relative to a strike that was taking place in one of the subsidiary plants of the Lorrilard Tobacco Trust, located in Middletown, O., commonly called the Polar Bear and Honest Branch of that corporation. Being unable to go there immediately I telegraphed Mr. Evans to proceed to that city in the hopes of organizing the people out on strike. He was successful in doing so, and the week following Mr. Evans and myself formed them into a permanent organization, giving them a charter of No. 133 of our International Union. The cause of the strike was a demand for increased wages, shorter hours and better working conditions. After a strike of three days the firms conceded to the demands asked for and they returned to work. This organization was composed of all girls working in the packing department, and they were very much enthused over the fact that they were members of the Tobacco Workers' International Union. On Saturday evening, a week after they were organized, they gave a ball and entertainment in that city, and through the efforts and assistance of the membership of the Amalgamated Iron and Steel Workers and the Metal Polishers the ball was a huge success, thereby placing a few hundred dollars in the treasury of the local union. We wish to extend our thanks to Brother Cecil Adams and Brother Griffith, of the Amalgamated Association of Iron and Steel Workers, as well as to the officers of the Metal Polishers of that city for their untiring efforts in the organization of that local.

In the month of July I was instructed by the Union Label Trades Department to address the convention of the International Association of Potters, which was to take place on the 3d at Atlantic City, N. J. This convention was also largely attended, and in addressing them in reference to Union Labeled products, I called their attention to the fact that for many years I had appeared before them urging them to renew their efforts in demanding Union Labeled goods. They had in contemplation the use of the label on potteryware, and a committee was appointed to design a label and bring this design before the American Federation of Labor for its confirmation. I also distributed literature of the Tobacco Workers' International Union.

On the week following I addressed the Glass Bottle Blowers' Convention, which was held in that city, and also distributed Union Labeled tobacco and literature. On the day following my address I was made an honorary member of that association by a unanimous vote of the convention, for which I am exceedingly proud, and after the announcement by President Dennis Hayes of the honor conferred upon me, I assured the delegates that they would never regret the confidence that they had bestowed upon me by making me an honorary member of their association. I also distributed Union Labeled cigarettes and literature to the delegates.

I was compelled to return to Louisville, Ky., owing to the fact that the Executive Board would be in session, and I would have to preside at those meetings. Every member of the organization is aware of what had transpired during those meetings, as each local union received the proceedings of the meetings of the Executive Board. It is therefore unnecessary to repeat them in this report.

During the Executive Board meeting No. 133 of Middletown, O., requested me to attend their meeting and address them. Brother Charles Alder, our Third Vice-President, and myself, proceeded to Middletown to address their meeting, which was largely attended.

During the latter part of the month I was called to the city of Toledo, O, at the request of the officers of No. 132, and, much to my surprise, I was requested by the officers to revoke their charter, owing to the fact that the origi-

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nal membership had dwindled down to about seven members, some of the older members having retired from active work in the factory and others, through marriage, had left the organization, and the new employees in that factory, being of foreign nationality, the officers found it impossible to induce them to become members of the organization. I revoked the charter and received the money on hand and the books, papers and seals and forwarded them to the International office. The officers of the organization regretted this step very much indeed, but owing to circumstances over which they had no control, they were compelled to adopt this method.

On my way to Buffalo I stopped at Detroit and had several conferences with the officers of our local union and the Bagley Tobacco Company in reference to a controversy that had taken place between the Bagley Land Company and the Detroit Land Company, which is an entirely separate corporation from the Bagley Tobacco Company, had in course of erection a new building and employed non-union workmen on this structure. The committee of the Central Body called on Mr. John Bagley, of the Bagley Tobacco Company, and informed him of the unfairness of the Bagley Tobacco Company. In response to the argument of the committee, Mr. Bagley informed them that the Bagley Tobacco Company had nothing whatsoever to do with the erection of that building, as the Bagley Tobacco Company was a distinct corporation and was not in any way identified with the Bagley Land Company. Notwithstanding this fact, the Detroit Federation of Labor placed the products of the Bagley Tobacco Company on the unfair list, and sent out circular letters to all the Central Bodies throughout the country, and in the inference of this letter it would mean that the Bagley Tobacco Company were erecting a building with non-union labor for the manufacture of their tobacco, and this was not the case, as the Bagley Tobacco Company's building was erected eight years ago by organized labor. The result was that our Local No. 13 in Detroit withdrew their delegates from the Detroit Federation of Labor owing to the unfairness of this letter, and requested the International Union to send out a circular letter to Central Bodies refuting the statements as claimed in the letter by the Detroit Federation of Labor. The request of No. 13 was complied with, and a letter was sent to all the Central Bodies notifying them that the brands of the Bagley Tobacco Company were manufactured by the members of the Tobacco Workers' International Union, their printers being members of the Typographical Union, and engineers, firemen, etc., being members of their own crafts. Local No. 13 has not, up to the present time, reaffiliated with the Detroit Federation of Labor, notwithstanding the fact that they had $1,500 worth of stock in the Labor Temple Association in that city.

From there I proceeded to Buffalo and addressed the Central Labor Union of that city and several other organizations.

I also addressed the New Jersey State Federation of Labor, which convened in Orange, N. J., and distributed literature and tacked up large cards. This is what you might term a hatters' town, where a large number of hat manufacturers are located, and all organized, and there is consequently a good demand for Union Labeled tobacco. Mr. Gompers also addressed this convention.

I then proceeded to Glens Falls, N. Y., to attend the New York State Federation of Labor, representing Locals 83, 98 and 100 as a delegate of the Paper Cigarette Makers of New York City, affiliated with our International Union. This was one of the largest conventions ever held by the New York State Federation of Labor and was addressed by Mr. Gompers, John Mitchell and James Lynch. I also addressed the conventions, taking as my

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bakery workers in their struggle against the Bread Trust and all non-union firms.

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subject, "Labels, Shop Cards and Buttons," and the resolution introduced by me was adopted by this convention. Brother E. E. Richards, of Local No. 24 of Albany, N. Y., also acted as a delegate, representing his local union, and he ably assisted me in distributing Union Labeled tobaccos and literature to the delegates attending this convention.

From New York I proceeded to Newark, N. J., and addressed the convention of the International Association of the Steam Engineers on "Union Labels." Newark is one of the best cities in the United States for the purchasing of Union Labeled goods, having a local committee of the Essex Central Body, and through their energetic efforts the Union Label can be found on any commodity.

My next stop was Springfield, Mass., where the convention of the Massachusetts State Federation of Labor was in session. This convention was also largely attended. While in this city I addressed the Massachusetts Barbers' State Convention, which preceded the Massachusetts State Federation of Labor, which I also addressed later and distributed literature among the delegates.

While there I received a telegram from Mr. Evans, our International Secretary, notifying me that my services were required in the city of New York, owing to a strike of tremendous proportions which was taking place in the Trust cigarette factories.

The American Tobacco Company's three plants and the Lorrilard plants in New York and Jersey City were closed down, owing to the strike of their people in these departments. Brothers Sheines, Matlin and myself attended one of their open meetings, and in addressing them I called their attention to the fact that nothing could be accomplished as a mob, and urged them to organize and become affiliated with our organization, under whose protection and instructions they would be able to make their demands upon this corporation through a committee.

I held conferences with the manager of the American Tobacco Company, and also the Lorrilard Tobacco Company, but under no circumstances would they agree to recognize our organization, but would meet with the committees from their factories who were out on strike. The only course to pursue in this case, in my opinion, was to waive claim to recognition of organization, and I proceeded to have committees appointed from the three local unions I had organized to meet with the managers of these concerns, which was done at the next meeting, with the result that the men received an increase in wages of 10 per cent. and a reduction of six hours for a week's work. The local unions, up to the present time, are in a good condition, increasing their membership weekly, and are receiving fairer treatment from their employers than ever before, and the members realize that this change of condition has been brought about through organization. This was the most strenuous month that I have ever experienced since being President of the organization, owing to the fact that during that time the street car men of that city were out on strike and it became necessary to walk from one meeting hall to another, all of them being miles apart, one in Brooklyn, the other on the upper side of East New York, and the other in Jersey City. As one of the managers had termed it, in addressing me, he said the town was full of walking delegates, and I was compelled to agree with his remarks, knowing the distance I had covered on foot.

I also appeared before the Connecticut State Federation of Labor, who were holding their convention in Hartford, Conn. This convention was largely attended, and in addition to speaking before them I distributed literature, and addressed several of the local unions while in that city.

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Editorial.

LABOR'S CONFERENCE.

The American Labor Movement established for itself a new era in its relations to the affairs of Government at the conference held in Washington on March 12, which will go down in history as a movement of the utmost importance to the people as a whole of the United States, their Government, and particularly to the workers who are the producers and the principal bearers of the burden of Government.

There were assembled at the conference, by call of the Executive Council of the A. F. of L., the representatives of the International Unions affiliated, and the Railroad Brotherhoods who were not affiliated, acting as a unit, mapping out a plan for the position of Labor in the eventuality of war. War! that terrible scourge of which Labor bears the greatest part. The subject was discussed for many hours, all phases of Labor's relations were debated in secret session which began in the morning and ended late in the evening, and the result was the adoption of the following, which is a general plan or outline of the attitude of Labor organized in the United States, which was later communicated to President Wilson, the Government, and the people of the United States. Sucsh a position has never before been taken by Organized Labor in any other country and will stand as marking an epoch in the history of our great Labor Movement of this time, and handed down to posterity:

STATEMENT OF CONFERENCE.

We speak for millions of Americans. We are not a sect. We are not a party. We represent the organizations held together by the pressure of our common needs. We represent the part of the nation closest to the fundamentals of life. Those we represent wield the nation's tools and grapple with the forces that are brought under control in our material civilization. The power and use of industrial tools is greater than the tools of war and will in time supersede agencies of destruction.

A world war is on. The time has not yet come when war has been abolished.

Whether we approve it or not, we must recognize that war is a situation with which we must reckon. The present European war, involving as it does the majority of civilized nations and affecting the industry and commerce of the whole world, threatens at any moment to draw all countries, including our own, into the conflict. Our immediate problem, then, is to bring to bear upon war conditions instructive forethought, vision,

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President Gompers.

bakery workers in their struggle against the Bread Trust and all non-union firms.

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principles of human welfare and conservation that should direct our course in every eventuality of life. The way to avert war is to establish constructive agencies for justice in times of peace and thus control for peace situations and forces that might otherwise result in war.

The methods of modern warfare, its new tactics, its vast organization, both military and industrial, present problems vastly different from those of previous wars. But the nation's problems afford an opportunity for the establishment of new freedom and wider opportunities for all the people. Modern warfare includes contests between workshops, factories, the land, financial and transportation resources of the countries involved; and necessarily applies to the relations between employers and employes, and as our own country now faces an impending peril, it is fitting that the masses of the people of the United States should take counsel and determine what course they shall pursue should a crisis arise necessitating the protection of our Republic and defense of the ideals for which it stands.

In the struggle between the forces of democracy and special privilege, for just and historic reasons the masses of the people necessarily represent the ideals and the institutions of democracy. There is in organized society one potential organization whose purpose is to further these ideals and institutions—the organized labor movement.

In no previous war has the organized labor movement taken a directing part.

Labor has now reached an understanding of its rights, of its power and resources, of its value and contribution to society, and must make definite constructive proposals.

It is timely that we frankly present experiences and conditions which in former times have prevented nations from benefiting by the voluntary, wholehearted co-operation of wage-earners in war time, and then make suggestions how these hinderances to our national strength and vigor can be removed.

War has never put a stop to the necessity for struggle to establish and maintain industrial rights. Wage-earners in war times must, as has been said, keep one eye on the exploiters at home and the other upon the enemy threatening the national government. Such exploitation made it impossible for a warring nation to mobilize effectively its full strength for outward defense.

We maintain that it is the fundamental step in preparedness for the nation to set its own house in order and to establish at home justice in relations between men. Previous wars, for whatever purpose waged, developed new opportunities for exploiting wage-earners. Not only was there failure to recognize the necessity for protecting rights of workers that they might give that whole-hearted service to the country that can come only when every citizen enjoys rights, freedom and opportunity, but under guise of national necessity, Labor was stripped of its means of defense against enemies at home and was robbed of the advantages, the protections, the guarantees of justice that had been achieved after ages of struggle. For these reasons workers have felt that no matter what the result of war, as wage-earners they generally lost.

In previous times Labor had no representatives in the councils authorized to deal with the conduct of war. The rights, interests and welfare of workers were autocratically sacrificed for the slogan of "national safety."

The European war has demonstrated the dependence of the governments upon the co-operation of the masses of the people. Since the masses perform indispensable service, it follows that they should have a voice in determining the conditions upon which they give service.

The workers of America make known their beliefs, their demands and their purposes through a voluntary agency which they have established—the organ-

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ized labor movement. This agency is not only the representative of those who directly constitute it, but it is the representative of all those persons who have common problems and purposes but who have not yet organized for their achievement.

LABOR FOR HUMAN WELFARE.

Whether in peace or in war the organized labor movement seeks to make all else subordinate to human welfare and human opportunity. The labor movement stands as the defender of this principle and undertakes to protect the wealth-producers against the exorbitant greed of special interests, against profiteering, against exploitation, against the detestable methods of irresponsible greed, against the inhumanity and crime of heartless corporations and employers.

Labor demands the right in war times to be the recognized defender of wage-earners against the same forces which in former wars have made national necessity an excuse for more ruthless methods.

As the representatives of the wage-earners we assert that conditions of work and pay in government employment and in all occupations should conform to principles of human welfare and justice.

A nation can not make an effective defense against an outside danger if groups of citizens are asked to take part in a war though smarting with a sense of keen injustice inflicted by the government they are expected to and will defend.

JUSTICE IS FUNDAMENTAL.

The cornerstone of national defense is justice in fundamental relations of life—economic justice.

The one agency which accomplishes this for the workers is the organized labor movement. The greatest step that can be made for national defense is not to bind and throttle the organized labor movement but to afford its greatest scope and opportunity for voluntary effective co-operation in spirit and in action.

During the long period in which it has been establishing itself, the labor movement has become a dynamic force in organizing the human side of industry and commerce. It is a great social factor, which must be recognized in all plans which affect wage-earners.

Whether planning for peace or war the government must recognize the organized labor movement as the agency through which it must co-operate with wage-earners.

Industrial justice is the right of those living within our country. With this right there is associated obligation. In war time obligation takes the form of service in defense of the Republic against enemies.

We recognize that this service may be either military or industrial, both equally essential for national defense. We hold this to be incontrovertible that the government which demands that men and women give their labor power, their bodies or their lives to its service, should also demand the service, in the interest of these human beings, of all wealth and the products of human toil—property.

We hold that if workers may be asked in time of national peril or emergency to give more exhausting service than the principles of human welfare warrant, that service should be asked only when accompanied by increased guarantees and safeguards, and when the profits which the employer shall secure from the industry in which they are engaged have been limited to fixed percentages.

We declare that such determination of profits should be based on costs of processes actually needed for product.

Workers have no delusions regarding the policy which property owners and exploiting employers pursue in peace or in war and they also recognize, that wrapped up with the safety of this Republic are ideals of democracy, a heritage which the masses of the people received from our forefathers, who fought that liberty might live in this country—a heritage that is to be maintained and handed

ecure necessary protective legisla-
-President Gompers.

bakery workers in their struggle against the Bread Trust and all non-union firms.

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down to each generation with undiminished power and usefulness.

The labor movement recognizes the value of freedom and it knows that freedom and rights can be maintained only by those willing to assert their claims and to defend their rights. The American labor movement has always opposed unnecessary conflicts and all wars for aggrandizement, exploitation and enslavement, and yet it has done its part in the world's revolutions, in the struggles to establish greater freedom, democratic institutions and ideals of human justice.

Our labor movement distrusts and protests against militarism, because it knows that militarism represents privilege and is the tool of special interests, exploiters and despots. But while it opposes militarism, it holds that it is the duty of a nation to defend itself against injustice and invasion.

MENACE OF MILITARISM.

The menace of militarism arises through isolating the defensive functions of the State from civic activities and from creating military agencies out of touch with the masses of the people. Isolation is subversive to democracy—it harbors and nurtures the germs of arbitrary power.

The labor movement demands that a clear differentiation be made against military service for the nation and police duty, and that military service should be carefully distinguished from service in industrial disputes.

We hold that industrial service shall be deemed equally meritorious as military service. Organization for industrial and commercial service is upon a different basis from military service—the civic ideals still dominate. This should be recognized in mobilizing for this purpose. The same voluntary institutions that organized industrial, commercial and transportation workers in times of peace will best take care of the same problems in time of war.

It is fundamental, therefore, that the government co-operate with the American organized labor movement for this purpose. Service in government factories and private establishments, in transportation agencies, all should conform to trade union standards.

The guarantees of human conservation should be recognized in war as well as in peace. Wherever changes in the organization of industry are necessary upon a war basis, they should be made in accord with plans agreed upon by representatives of the government and those engaged and employed in the industry. We recognize that in war, in certain employments requiring high skill, it is necessary to retain in industrial service the workers specially fitted therefor. In any eventuality when women may be employed, we insist that equal pay for equal work shall prevail without regard to sex.

Finally, in order to safeguard all the interests of the wage-earners organized labor should have representation on all agencies determining and administering policies for national defense. It is particularly important that organized labor should have representatives on all boards authorized to control publicity during war times. The workers have suffered much injustice in war times by limitations upon their rights to speak freely and to secure publicity for their just grievances.

Organized labor has earned the right to make these demands. It is the agency that, in all countries, stands for human rights and is the defender of the welfare and interests of the masses of people. It is an agency that has international recognition which is not seeking to rob, exploit or corrupt foreign governments but instead seeks to maintain human rights and interests the world over, nor does it have to dispel suspicion nor prove its motives either at home or abroad.

DEMOCRACY VERSUS AUTOCRACY.

The present war discloses the struggle between the institutions of democracy and those of autocracy. As a nation we should profit from the experiences of

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other nations. Democracy can not be established by patches upon an autocratic system. The foundations of civilized intercourse between individuals must be organized upon principles of democracy and scientific principles of human welfare. Then a national structure can be perfected in harmony with humanitarian idealism—a structure that will stand the tests of the necessities of peace or war.

We, the officers of the National and International Trade Unions of America in national conference assembled in the capital of our nation, hereby pledge ourselves in peace or in war, in stress or in storm, to stand unreservedly by the standards of liberty and the safety and preservation of the institutions and ideals of our Republic.

In this solemn hour of our nation's life, it is our earnest hope that our Republic may be safeguarded in its unswerving desire for peace; that our people may be spared the horrors and the burdens of war; that they may have the opportunity to cultivate and develop the arts of peace, human brotherhood and a higher civilization.

But, despite all our endeavors and hopes, should our country be drawn into the maelstrom of the European conflict, we, with these ideals of liberty and justice herein declared, as the indispensable basis for national policies, offer our services to our country in every field of activity to defend, safeguard and preserve the Republic of the United States of America against its enemies whomsoever they may be, and we call upon our fellow workers and fellow citizens in the holy name of Labor, Justice, Freedom and Humanity to devotedly and patriotically give like service.

REPORT OF INTERNATIONAL PRESIDENT.

Continued from page 7

I then proceeded to the International Office to take up the unfinished work that had accumulated during my absence, and while at the office I received a telegram from Mr. Tracy requesting me to represent the department at the Ohio State Federation of Labor, which was convening in Toledo, O. I addressed this convention on the subject of "Union Labels and the General Labor Movement," and was well received, this being my home State. This was also one of the largest conventions ever held by the Ohio State Federation of Labor. The convention was also addressed by Mr. Grant Hamilton, organizer of the A. F. of L., and Mr. Rubin, attorney for the Iron Moulders' International Union. A great deal of humane legislation for the toilers of this great commonwealth was adopted by the convention, and which no doubt will be enacted into laws on the statute books of Ohio, as the newly-elected legislators are friends of organized labor.

From Toledo I proceeded to Memphis, Tenn., to instruct and advise the members of Local No. 134, who had been recently organized by Mr. Evans, our International Secretary, when I was in the city of New York organizing the cigarette workers. Those people are employed by the American Snuff Company, another subsidiary, and being unable to stand any longer the conditions imposed upon them, they went out on strike, demanding increased wages, shorter hours and better working conditions. The strike had been in progress more than one week, with the result that some of the people were arrested and put in jail for violating the peace, but were immediately released through the efforts of organized labor in that city. They became organized and affiliated with our International Union, and returned to work with increased wages, shorter hours and better working conditions.

During the month of November I attended the convention of the Union Label Trades Department, which was prior to the convention of the American Federation of Labor. I attended the lat-

secure necessary protective legisla-
President Gompers.

bakery workers in their struggle against the Bread Trust and all non-union firms.

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ter convention as a delegate from the Cincinnati Labor Council, the report of which was published in the January issue of the Tobacco Worker, consequently unnecessary to repeat.

During the month of December Mr. Evans and myself arrived in New York and addressed the newly-formed Locals Nos. 135, 136 and 137. All of those meeting were largely attended, showing that the membership is taking an active part in making their local a success, and a great deal of this is due to the untiring efforts of the President of Local No. 135, Ed Vandervorth and John Valis, the Financial Secretary, and the same might be said of Brother Noble, President of Local No. 137, and Philip Alfano, the Financial Secretary. This local union gave a ball, or a racket, as they term it in the East, which was a huge success. Mr. Evans and I were invited, and we spent a very pleasant evening. An editorial of this evening's entertainment was published in one of our recent journals. We also addressed the Advisory Board of Locals Nos. 83, 98 and 100 of that city, and the old standbys of those local unions, Sheines, Matlin, Tigel, Bock, Gidoney, Barizally and Berman, endeavored to make our visit as pleasant as possible during our short stay.

During holiday week I was requested to go to Indiana Harbor, Indiana, to organize a new factory, who had started to manufacture cigarettes in that city. On my arrival there I found about six people who were empolyed, and initiated them as members into our organization, and also signed agreements for the use of the Union Label and a wage scale for the ensuing year with the manufacturer. The few days following I spent at home with my family.

I left Cincinnati December 31st to attend the Tennessee State Federation of Labor, which convened in Nashville on

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Boot and Shoe Workers' Union

246 SUMMER STREET BOSTON, MASS.

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January 1, 1917. This convention was one of the largest ever held in the history of the State Federation. I addressed the convention on the general labor movement, "Union Labeled Products and the Patronage of Store Cards and Buttons," and also had the committee on labels to bring in recommendations pledging each delegate to report back to their locals when they arrived home, and urged a better demand for Union Labeled shop cards and buttons in the future. I also addressed several local unions during my stay in the city. Several other representatives of labor also addressed the convention, among them being Jerome Jones, of Atlanta, Ga.; J. Shanessey and L. Gamble, representing the Kentucky State Federation of Labor as a fraternal delegate.

I then proceeded to Memphis to attend a meeting of Local No. 134, which was poorly attended, owing to the fact that a thunderstorm had taken place early in the evening, making it impossible for the girls to attend, having such long distances to travel on the street cars.

The Executive Board of the Union Label Trades Department were to hold their meeting in New York City on the 27th, so I proceeded there and participated in the meetings of that Board, and had the pleasure of attending the testimonial dinner given in the honor of Mr. Samuel Gompers of the fiftieth anniversary of his marriage and as an active participant in organized labor for the cause of humanity. Some twelve hundred guests were seated at tables, and numerous telegrams of regret were read. Particularly, those I would mention, as coming from Mr. Woodrow Wilson, President of the United States, and one from each individual member of the Cabinet, and many others from numerous officials of labor, too numerous to mention. My time being limited, only having three days to stay in that city, I proceeded to Hamilton, Ontario, and met with some of the members of Local No. 48 of our organization, and held a conference with the manager of the Tuckett Tobacco Company in reference to putting the label on each package of tobacco they manufactured. In the organization of this concern, some years ago, they had placed the union label on each package of tobacco manufactured, but under the new management, for the sake of economy, as they term it, they have adopted the plan

THE OLD RELIABLE **HAMBURG** TOBACCO

Highest Quality

Smoking and Chewing

YEARS OF SATISFACTION

secure necessary protective legisla-
—*President Gompers.*

bakery workers in their struggle against the Bread Trust and all non-union firms.

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of merely putting a label on the box or carton. This had taken place about one year ago, and since that time there has been a steady decrease in the output of this establishment, and I informed them in the conference that, in my opinion, it was due to the withdrawal of the label on each individual package, as they themselves admitted that they had received numerous complaints from labor organizations throughout the Dominion of Canada.

I arrived in Detroit a few days later and met with the officers of No. 13, taking up some of the problems that they were up against in that city, and also with Mr. Scotten, of the Scotten-Dillon Tobacco Company; Mr. Bagley, of the John J. Bagley Tobacco Company, and Mr. McHie, of the McHie-Scotten Tobacco Company. They seemed to be in a far worse position than those in the East and Southern factories, owing to the embargo on freight by the railroad companies and the scarcity of labor in that city. The wage scale of our local union in that city is proportionately high, but notwithstanding this fact it is almost impossible to get the required help in the manufacture of tobacco, and none of those manufacturers are optimistic for the future, owing to those conditions and the increased cost of ingredients in the manufacture of tobacco.

In passing through Toledo on my way to the West Virginia State Federation of Labor I addressed the Central Labor Union of that city, this being one of the most progressive Central Bodies in the country. A strike of the Telephone Operators and Electricians was on at that time and a number of their members were enjoined through injunction proceedings, and they were receiving the financial and moral support of organized labor and the Central Body of that city, and from present indications it looks as though they will win out in this colossal corporation, the Telephone Trust.

I proceeded from Toledo to Charleston, W. Va., to address the West Virginia State Federation of Labor. I took as my subject "The General Labor Movement: The Union Label, Shop Card and Button," and I believe I left an impression upon the delegates, and had the label committee to bring in recommendations to that effect. Local No. 2 of Wheeling, W. Va., sent two delegates to that convention, Brothers Henry Kloss and Ross Taylor, the latter being appointed to the important position as chairman of the label committee. They also introduced resolutions pertaining to the Tobacco Workers' Label, which was adopted by the convention, and assisted me in distributing calendars and literature to the delegates throughout the city. Those two delegates were important factors for the success of this convention, and

STRONGHOLD

PLUG TOBACCO

Scotten Dillon Company

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Local No. 2 should be proud of them. The convention adjourned in a body to attend the hearings before the legislature on the Model Injunction Bill that was introduced by Mr. Rosenbloom, a member of the legislature, who is friendly to organized labor. The bill was reported out of the committee favorably, but during our stay in that city it was referred to the judiciary committee of the legislative body. I look to see some remedial legislation, through the interest of the toilers of this great commonwealth, at the present session of the legislature.

In conclusion let me say that I hope I have not overtaxed the indulgence of the membership by this lengthy report, but I wish to assure you that if we are going to be progressive and be ranked as one of the progressive organizations of the American Labor Movement, we must continually keep up this agitation for the label of our craft, and in reciprocation thereof insist upon the patronage of union labels of other crafts, patronizing only such stores that display the Union shop and demanding the Union button of other organizations, and we will receive the support of the rank and file of oragnized labor, which will make the world a brighter and happier place to live in for ourselves and those who may come after us. Respectfully submitted,

A. McANDREW.

WANTED: TOBACCO WORKERS

to purchase bread only which bears

THIS **LABEL**

It is the only weapon the bakery workers have which aids them in securing living wages, reasonable working hours, and decent and sanitary working conditions. Bread which does not bear the above label is TRUST-made, non-union and perhaps SCAB-made. Refuse to buy bread without this label, and thereby aid the bakery workers in their struggle against the Bread Trust and all non-union firms.

CHEW

MAIL POUCH TOBACCO

The Best Chew *The Greatest Seller*

Made from the Highest Grade Tobacco

There is a Repeating Force behind Mail Pouch Tobacco which gives it the Spice of Life

It is UNION MADE—every package bears the Union Label

Made by BLOCH BROS. TOBACCO CO.

WHEELING, W. VA.

secure necessary protective legisla-
-*President Gompers.*

bakery workers in their struggle against the Bread Trust and all non-union firms.

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of the

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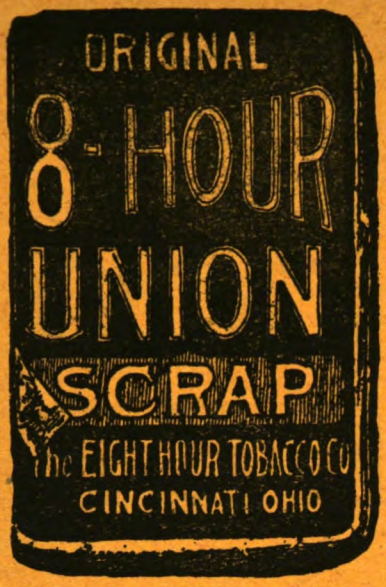

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JUST A WORD

REMEMBER THE

LITTLE BLUE LABEL

The UNION LABEL induced a trial

MERIT made it A SUCCESS

We make many other Brands equally GOOD

Ask for Samples

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bakery workers in their struggle against the Bread Trust and all non-union firms.

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THE TOBACCO WORKER

LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY

VOL. 21 APRIL, 1917 No. 4

The Tobacco Worker.

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The Tobacco Worker.

LABOR OPPOSED TO CONSCRIPTION

WASHINGTON, April 17. — Democratic institutions and methods are gradually drifting toward autocracy and bureaucracy under the stress of war conditions, for military officials and their votaries, under any form of government, display an inordinate thirst for power. Under the pretext of military necessity the fundamental principles of freedom, held so sacred by the American people, are in danger of being swept away. In this gigantic struggle between nations, involving over 900,000,000 people, or approximately two-thirds of the world's population, the equilibrium of all governments is being shattered by international derangement.

With the entrance of the United States into the tornado of conflict the latent forces of American militarism are seeking control upon the plea of national defense and bid fair to transform what democracy we now enjoy into a huge military autocracy. Extreme military sentiments are developing among the members of Congress and the committees. In sharp contrast to the attitude of congresses previous to the declaration that a state of war existed between this country and Germany, there is now being evinced a war spirit which threatens to not only submerge, but to destroy those principles of government which have become a tradition of the American people.

Committees of Congress, from time immemorial, have thrown their committee rooms open to the public and invited expressions of opinion upon every contemplated piece of legislation. In fact, there has been such wide latitude accorded as to obstruct and delay the passage of remedial and necessary legislation.

War, with its withering influence, has worked a change so marked and convulsive as to stagger ability to comprehend the transition. The Committee on Military Affairs of the House of Representatives held daily secret sessions for over a week with representatives of the military establishments of the government. During this period it is known that the subject of conscriptions was the most important matter under discussion, but no one was allowed within the precincts of the Military Affairs committee room save the committee and those representing the military arm of the government.

A demand was made by the legislative representatives of the American Federation of Labor for an opportunity to appear before the committee and present the attitude of the American labor movement upon conscription. The demand was finally granted. Other persons not identified with organized labor were also accorded an opportunity to appear before the committee. Unlike on former occasions, however, the committee hearings were held behind closed doors. Only one individual at a time was permitted to enter the committee room to express an opinion or present an argument against conscription, neither was the press

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afforded an opportunity to disseminate the statements of those who appeared before the committee.

In light of the fact that the interests of the entire nation are involved in the question of conscription the proceedings are the most remarkable of any occurrence in legislative annals since the foundation of our government.

With the opportunity afforded, President Gompers presented to the Military Affairs Committee the attitude of the organized labor movement, which is opposed to conscription. His statement was succinct and vigorous, and was as follows:

"The organized labor movement has always been fundamentally opposed to compulsion. It has maintained that institutions and relations of a free people can and should be based upon the voluntary principle. It now maintains that what has been the directing basic principle in industrial organization and service must be the initial basic principle in the military. The declaration unanimously adopted by the representatives of the entire organized labor movement of the United States is based upon this adherence to the voluntary principle.

"It has been the hope of the men and women of labor that if this Republic should inevitably be drawn into active participation in the present world conflict that the Republic of the United States might demonstrate to the world that free institutions and ideals are effective and sufficient in war as well as in peace.

"It is the hope of organized labor to demonstrate that under voluntary conditions and institutions the Republic of the United States can mobilize its greatest strength, resources and efficiency.

"We know that only under voluntary institutions can the nation mobilize good will. Good will is essential to enthusiastic and effective united action.

"The labor movement stands firmly by the voluntary principle. We declare that at no time have voluntary institutions been given a real effective and conclusive test Until such a test shall have been given there is no good reason for abandoning the principle which was born of the spirit of 1776 and which has enabled us to establish the ideals and the traditions that have given this Republic meaning as a country, free, efficient and capable of meeting any condition or emergency."—*By Grant Hamilton, Legislative Committeeman A. F. of L.*

ORGANIZED COLLECTIVE ACTION IS THE SAFETY OF WORKERS.

The individual who does not recognize that his problems of living are identified with those of his fellows has missed the key to the solution of his problems. Unaided, he can accomplish but little in a field where collective effort is the basis for all effective action. Employers, directors of enterprises, join together for organized assistance to each other. Co-operation on the managerial side, the large scale organization of industry and commerce, have made the condition of unorganized workers intolerable. Workers as individuals have been economically and mentally enervated. Only by presenting united opposition have they been able to maintain themselves as human beings. Although the Roman soldiers marching singly found it impossible to go against an enemy in strongly fortified cities, they could advance with safety marching shoulder to shoulder under the protection of a testudo formed by overlapping their shields. So organized collective action is the safety of workers dependent upon employers for an opportunity to earn a livelihood.

Regardless of the kind of work they do, wherever workers have learned organization they have been able to protect themselves and to secure better conditions. Haphazard, planless conditions are never conducive to progress. Organization enables the group to put driving force behind their demands and ideals.

cure necessary protective legisla- *President Gompers.*

bakery workers in their struggle against the Bread Trust and all non-union firms.

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Thus many so-called unskilled workers receive higher pay than those following professional or semi-professional callings.

Unorganized workers find themselves helpless when confronted by a period of transition. Protection comes only through definite group action in accord with constructive policies—a condition impossible without organization. So, when the European cataclysm enveloped the whole world, in the reaction following came congestion in commerce and an abrupt cessation of the arts of peace. Industry and commerce in this country were choked. It is an ancient custom to make wage earners bear the brunt of industrial reactions in the form of unemployment, falling wages and higher prices.

Organized workers can act as a unit in protest against lower wages—by protest they act as a stabilizing force and prevent impulsive destruction and waste. Organized workers under war conditions have not only resisted reduction of wages and deterioration of conditions, but have secured increased wages and shorter hours.

When danger of war becomes imminent for our own country among the first suggestions for "preparedness" were proposals to tear down all the protective measures secured by labor after years of struggle. Members of Congress proposed to repeal the eight hour law and to deny the right to strike. Again the organized labor movement interposed protest to protect the workers.

Those who have suffered from war conditions and prices have been the unorganized or the poorly organized. They have had no leverage which would give them power to increase wages, and increased prices forced them to reduce their standard of living.

Another transition period is coming when the world returns to a peace footing. Organization is the only agency by which the people can meet and solve the problems of that period. Constructive organization, co-ordination, whether industrial or international, is the fundamental principle of preparedness for peace or war.—*Samuel Gompers.*

BRUTAL ANTAGONISM OF COLORADO COAL OPERATORS HAS FAILED; ORGANIZED MINERS "CAPTURE" ROCKEFELLER'S STRONGEST ALLY.

DENVER COL., April 7.—The Victor-American Fuel Company has signed a three-year union shop agreement with the United Mine Workers' Union. Ten mines in this State and two in New Mexico are affected.

During the miners' strike of 1913-14 the Victor-American was a close second to Rockefeller's Colorado Fuel and Iron Company for an unparalleled bitterness and savagery against organizer miners. If a union miner was discovered in any Victor-American camp the thug system of this corporation made short work of one who dared to raise his voice in protest.

It took lion-hearted men in those days to hold aloft the banner of trade unionism, but despite Ludlow, the State militia, a venal governor, a cowed legislature, business men's associations, hordes of private detectives, gunmen, strikebreakers, and a muzzled public press, the workers battled against the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company, the Victor-American Coal Company and their allies.

After the strike ended the operators continued their persecution by indicting hundreds of strikers who were tried by a judge who was a former attorney for the coal operators and who was appointed by Governor Carlson after the legislature had created a special district for the appointee.

To add to the miners' troubles, Rockefeller organized a "union" and visited the homes of his employes, to the great delight of that portion of the public press that ignored constitutional outrages.

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Despite these forces, the miners stuck to their organization and began laying plans for the future. As part of this strategy, international officers took charge of affairs, moved headquarters of this district from Denver and decided to organize one company at a time. The success of this plan is shown in the agreement with the Victor-American, which imposed more strenuous opposition to the return to work of union men after the strike than did any of the other companies.

The agreement provides for the Colorado and New Mexico miners to receive the increase in wages that may be secured by the miners of Illinois, Kansas, and Oklahoma in their next joint conference with operators. The agreement expires March 31, 1920, thus bringing it in line with the interstate agreement of the central competitive fields.

It is stated that when certain financial interests discovered the Victor-American was negotiating with the union, these parties forgot their boasted principle of "having the right to run your own business" and applied every pressure to block a settlement.

Another feature of this epoch-making event was the complete ignoring of the State Industrial Commission in the negotiations. Under the law no wage movement can be negotiated without giving the commission 30 days' notice. While the law does not apply in this case the fact that the miners and operators refused to consult the commission in arranging their own affairs is significant.

The Rockefeller "union" receives a hard blow by the Victor-American deciding to negotiate with the bona fide union rather than attempt to fool its employes with a company-managed organization.

Employes of the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company (Rockefeller's company) will undoubtedly reject this company "union" in the very near future. They are openly announcing that they are members of the United Mine Workers' Union and are pointing to the failure of representation without economic power and the futility of meetings controlled by direct representatives of the company.

Summed up, the situation for organized miners in Colorado was never brighter, and these workers are predicting that it is only a question of a short time until their persistence and their agitation will have to be formally recognized by the Rockefeller interests.

SIGNIFICANCE OF LABORS HOLIDAY

Labor Day, one of the "youngest" of the holidays, is as near a national holiday as any of them, as it is recognized by law in every State of the Union with the exception of Louisiana, and in that State in New Orleans parish only. Though more generally celebrated in cities and industrial centers, of late years the first Monday in September has come to be quite well known as a holiday in the smaller towns and rural communities.

The day is set aside as a day of rest and recreation in honor of the men who toil, and Labor's own day—not alone for the union labor man, but for every laborer. By common consent, the formal recognition of the day is given over to the men of organized labor in most cities, but citizens generally, without regard to union affiliations, have more and more come to observe Labor Day.

The "dignity of labor" sounds well from the rostrum, but the men and women who do the world's work and produce the world's wealth are rapidly learning that their dignity, as well as their happiness, depends upon their insistence on a more equitable distribution of the products of their toil; they have learned that the only way to secure anything like a fair division is by organized effort, through banding together in unions for the raising of wages and the shortening of the hours of toil. Through such organized effort they have raised the standard of living for every worker, but the struggle is eternal, and will never cease until all who toil have joined the

cure necessary protective legisla-
President Gompers.

bakery workers in their struggle against the Bread Trust and all non-union firms.

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ranks of those who insist on the right to a voice in their own welfare, a right to dictate the price of their own labor, their share in the wealth of what their toil produces. It is not to be wondered at, therefore, that to the men of organized labor the holiday observed on the first Monday in September has most significance—that Labor Day has a meaning that cannot be appreciated by those who do not realize what the unions have accomplished and are accomplishing for the workers of the world.

President Gompers, the "grand old man" of the labor movement in America, points out that the American Federation of Labor has organized thousands of unions that have raised the wages of their members 100 per cent. since they were organized.

The organized coal miners last year secured an increase in wages of $8,000,000, and the organized metal miners got an increase in wages during the same time of over $4,000,000.

The organized men who work on the railroads repairing the tracks got a raise last year of $2,000,000.

The organized seamen got a raise last year of $1,030,000.

The organized men and women in he clothing industry secured a raise last year of over $2,000,000, and they have secured more increases this year, because their union is growing stronger.

These are only a few of the organizations that secured more wages, shorter hours and better working conditions. Every organization in the American Federation of Labor secured some benefit last year, and will get more this year.

But the non-union men and women are working for the same wages, except where they have been given a slight raise to keep them from joining a union.

Laborers in unorganized industries now receive $1.50 to $2.00 per day of ten and twelve hours each, while organized mechanics in these same industries receive $2.25 to $3.00 per day for ten and twelve hours.

Organized laborers in the coal mines average 2.62 per day for eight hours' work. Organized laborers employed in the construction of buildings average $3.00 per day for eight hours.

The wages given will be increased as the organizations of these men grow stronger and larger, and will never be decreased so long as the union is maintained.

Thus union labor feels a particular interest in Labor Day, and by a showing of their numbers and their pride in their organizations, they seek to make this day one to convey a lesson to those outside the ranks. Labor Day has a real meaning to them.

STRIKES DEFENDED.

Corporations Prone to Deal Unfairly With Their Employees.

Dr. Stephen S. Wise, rabbi of the Free Synagogue, New York City, severely arraigned the railroad corporations at the recent hearing on the plan of Chairman Oscar S. Straus of the Public Service Commission to avert strikes. Dr. Wise was the chairman of the Citizens' Committee on Industrial Relations. He said that for years he has studied industrial problems and the possibility of increasing the democratization of the industries of America.

He said that in his judgment it was not as needful to guard against strikes as it was to safeguard the public interests through insistence that quasi-public industries should treat their employes fairly. Referring to the strike of street railway employes last summer, he expressed the opinion that the conditions under which the men worked before the strike were deplorable, that many of them had to work seven days a week to make a living and that all the time the men were subjected to the spy system, to threats and to intimidation by the corporations.

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Dr. Wise did not think any system that would give the employers equal rights with the men in consideration of wages and hours of labor and conditions of labor would work out to the advantage of the men, because the corporations would always have present their own little organization of employes and would spy upon them, so that those spied upon would either have to yield to pressure or lose their jobs.

He suggested the formation of a board of men representing the public interests, whose duty it would be to study conditions under which the men worked and be ready at any time to furnish any official regulating body with complete information. He thought that in this way a determination of differences could be arrived at without danger of doing injustice. Dr. Wise made it clear that he doubted the disposition of the corporations to deal fairly with their employes. He said:

"The men must have the right to organize in independent and untrammeled fashion. I want to make it clear that I am thinking of those nice little safe pet organizations which Mr. Shonts and his associates control and keep in their vest pockets, those little organizations which are purchased and bribed and intimidated into battle against their fellows. Such organizations make impossible any genuinely democratic organization of the men."

LABOR IS KING OF MOTHER EARTH.

The Motive Force of Human Progress is in the Mighty Men of Toil.

On a man's birthday he should think seriously about himself, and especially about his weaknesses. Let his friends praise him and congratulate him; let him question and criticise himself.

It is intelligent study, criticism of ourselves that brings progress, whether to the individual or to a great class or to that which labor is—an overwhelming majority.

Everything that you see is the result of labor—from the skyscraper with its steel skeleton to the copper wire that carries your messages or the food that keeps you alive.

To compare the value of labor and capital is childish. There is no comparison possible.

Take all the gold, all that which we call wealth in the world, and it is absolutely nothing without labor to make it productive.

On the other hand, put labor naked on the earth, and soon it will do again what it has done in the past—cut the forests, drain the marshes, build the houses, and build civilization.

But the laborer of any kind who rejoices in his strength and who feels conceit proves his smallness, whether he be a laborer with pick and shovel, or a laborer working at a great scientific problem.

The thing for us to do is to remember our littleness, our shortcomings, and try, by giving full credit to others, to deserve credit for ourselves.

When you say truly that capital is a small thing compared to labor you add that the intelligence which controls capital is a very big thing.

Labor, it is true, represents the great strength of the world. The capital, let workingmen remember, represents superior intelligence and cunning—that which conquers and rules.

Weight and strength alone are little. The great monsters have died off, disappeared. Small, more intelligent animals remain.

The intelligent laboring man does not look with contempt upon capital or on the man who has had the intelligence to acquire capital.

He says, on the contrary, "that man has done what I would have done if I had been able to do it. The fact that he is the owner of capital proves that he or his father had the intelligence to do that which I could not do. He had superior

cure necessary protective legisla- *resident Gompers.*

bakery workers in their struggle against the Bread Trust and all non-union firms.

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mental power, or greater self-control that enabled him to save, or greater cunning that enabled him to outwit others. However, he did it, he managed with his mind to get that which I have not been able to get, and I shall not prove my smallness by endeavoring to belittle him."

There are two things in the world, labor and intelligence, and intelligence is infinitely superior.

Every workingman knows this, for the more intelligent the workingman the better the pay and the better the prospect. —Ex.

JOINT AGREEMENTS BETTER THAN LAW.

ADELAIDE, SOUTH AUSTRALIA, April 7.—Under the caption "Labor and the Law," the *Daily Herald* intimates that collective bargaining is a more effective method of settling disputes between employer and employe than courts of law and other governmental institutions.

"Wages boards and industrial courts have been established for the purpose of amicably arranging matters," says this paper, "but it is a notorious fact that instead of decreasing they have increased the troubles in the industrial field.

"According to the deputy president of the local arbitration court, the employers are puzzled through not knowing for certain what particular wages board determination they are expected to obey, and meanwhile if they happen to err through ignorance they are liable to be penalized. On the other hand the employes seek blindly for means of settling disputes on a basis of stability and are met at every turn by almost insurmountable barriers, chief among which are legal complications and heavy expenditures.

"In the opinion of many, however, legal arbitration at best is but a palliative, and the only safe remedy for or prevention of industrial disputes is a mutual arrangement in which the principle of collective bargaining is recognized and expressed in a trade agreement between the employer on the one side and employe on the other under the terms of which each respects the rights of the other, and a method of settlement of all differences is provided. When mutual distrust is replaced by confidence between employers and employes a system of co-operative effort will be the order of the day. The first consideration would then be human rights, and there would be no need for reference to arbitration courts or any other legal tribunal."

OUR FIRST LABOR STRIKE.

The first labor strike in America occurred in Philadelphia 120 years ago, when 300 shoemakers quit work and refused to return until their employers had granted their demand for increased wages. After this successful struggle there were no further important demonstrations of the solidarity of labor until 1848, when a great strike of weavers was declared in Fall River, marking the beginning of the long series of labor troubles in industrial New England.

The first railroad strike was declared in 1877. The use of this weapon did not become widely prevalent until the period from 1888 to 1893, when there was a great number of important strikes in the United States and Canada. In 1892 the industrial and transportation world was convulsed by six great strikes, including the one at Homestead, Pa., and two railway strikes. Fully 100,000 men were affected by the railroad strike of 1894, originating with the employes of the Pullman company.

A big strike of Western Pennsylvania coal miners began in 1884, and since then strikes have been of frequent occurrence in the mining districts of North America.

Are you a cardholder or a union man? Did you ever stop to think of the difference? There is a great difference. What is it?

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is on all Tobaccos you buy, whether PLUG, PACKAGE or TWIST. None genuinely Union without it.

Editorial.

From whence comes the sentiment voiced by so many that we should have a permanent governmental requirement of compulsory military training? Pages are being devoted to it, urging the adoption of such a policy; arguments, giving all sorts of reasons, are being put forth; some are being paid for from mercenary reasons; some think themselves convinced on short notice and shorter thought that it is a good thing, and the United States should have a standing army of millions. Are we not going into this conflict in direct opposition to an established militarist spirit and creating a force that will put this iniquitous thing out of business in the shortest possible time, and then return to the earning of a livelihood upon a settled peace basis? If this is the spirit that has moved us to enter this conflict, why then should we advocate the establishment of the very thing we are now seeking to destroy? The militarilly mind might be excused in his advocacy of such a thing, as it may be a matter of pride with him to have the largest number of military units under his command. The expense of the thing is nothing to him. All he sees is the army, and his ambition is to bring it to the highest state of efficiency. Another element strongly supporting a large standing army are the radicals in the employing class who hope to keep their employed labor in subjection to their will and to assist them in their repressive greedy policies. They want a standing army subject to their call at any time they need this arm of force.

We are in perfect accord with the policy advanced by President Wilson and his desire that the army shall be recruited to adequate strength to meet any emergency in this present case, and we believe his desire is to disperse the army after its usefulness in suppressing militarism, now in its oppressive state, only leaving an establishment at a normal peace basis.

The militarist class, however, are leaving no stone unturned to force the establishment of a fixed policy of universal military training and keep alive a spirit that the world is now fighting so hard to eradicate.

It would be a terrible mistake for us to come out of this European conflict embued with the spirit we entered it to kill. We are now challenging militarism with all its horribleness. Let us hope we do not become inoculated by contact with it.

ure necessary protective legisla-
resident Gompers.

bakery workers in their struggle against the Bread Trust and all non-union firms.

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Those who are keeping up with legislation have noted that the pinhead politicians who have succeeded in election to the important office of a legislator have passed into law much legislation that measures up to the standard of the littleness of the legislator and not to the bigness of what should be expected. Statesmanship has had many a sad blow of late, but who is to blame? Nobody but "We, Us & Co."

Around election time we either give little attention to the caliber of men seeking our support and send low degree men to our capitals, or we pay no attention to the subject at all, with the result that we have before us every day, with the honor of statesmanship bedraggled and soiled, the politician who is allowed to do as he pleases without check, and with a few feeble protests we keep on in the same old way.

North Dakota last year woke up to the drift of things suddenly and at the election last fall upset the machine, driving the pinhead politicians out of the hall and put in men who represented something other than the narrow-guage, selfish schemer, who had become *persona-non-grata.*

The farmers decided that the brain for political and public good was not all contained in a few State politicians and two-by-four lawyers. They wanted a business administration; something that they could expect something from. They organized and went out after it—and got it.

Pennsylvania has turned over a few leaves, too, the trade unions have about forty union men as legislators in their legislature this year. They are meeting with success, too, in the measures that are coming up for discussion and passage.

It is to be hoped that these two instances of revolt against rotten politics may be an index of what is rumbling through the think-boxes of the people who have stood for so much misrepresentation during these many years.

What the people want—and the trade unionists form a large part of the "people"—is constructive legislation; something that has some expansion service to it; something that will relieve a congestion of legal verbiage without any tune, tone or digestion to it, and they can get it if they so will it, but they will never get it by sleeping on the job, and letting the pinhead politicians leave them at the post. If the farmers in one state have wakened up and the trade unionists have wakened up in another, and have done some things worth while, why can it not be done in other states? All we have to do is to wake up to our condition, assert our rights and act as live wires, and we can get anything we go after. Put new burrs with sharp teeth in the political mill and the result will be some wholesome, constructive and desirable legislation.

The dominant forces in the legislatures will carry the day, and it is our duty to see that the dominant forces represent the people with a result, that representatives of predatory interests are relegated to the limbo of disgraced politicaldom.

The Tobacco Workers in Middletown, Ohio, have organized under Charter No. 138, it having been found that to accomplish anything of a permanent character for the betterment of economic and industrial welfare there must be a concentration of interest and power of many units acting as one, having elected a central force that will speak for the whole, ample proof having been established that the single unit (one of the workers) making a demand for an improved condition or an increase in wages is as futile as throwing a bucket of water on a burning house in the hope of putting the fire out.

The ever-increasing cost of living has lowered the purchasing power to such an extent that wages received in the factory where the Tobacco Workers were employed would not meet the daily needs,

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grocery bills were hard to meet, requests for increase in wages were given no attention, and the situation became such that it demanded heroic action and thorough organized effort. The protest was one of unity, all employes leaving their work at the same time. After several meetings a union was formed and demands formulated and presented through a chosen committee. After several conferences a compromise agreement was effected, giving a substantial increase all around, though not what was originally asked, but it helps very materially in meeting ever-ascending cost of living essentials. One of the chief lessons learned in the whole operation was, that it proved what a concerted action through a union in the spirit of unity can accomplish when the workers make up their minds to so act. The new union has had several meetings since its temporary formation, and has now entered permanent organization with their charter outfit, and have started out to further profit from their decision to act along lines of unity and complete the organization now launched.

The following is the list of the officers elected for the ensuing term: President, Calvin Harless; Vice-President, Lulu Day; Recording Secretary, Flo Stacy; Financial Secretary-Treasurer, Thomas Regan; Guide, Charles Skipper; Sergeant-at-Arms, Ray Du Hamel.

The Yunker class in Uncle Sam's domain who look upon Labor as the dirty overalled and sleeve-rolled units of society, who should at all times be subjects for exploitation and service, will find before this war is over and also during the reconstruction days that organized labor at least is not without brains, and brains of a good, healthy character, with virility and originaltity of thought, and concepts and powers to shape thought and frame it into activity. The predatory classes in all countries have much the same ends in view in all agencies they control; those of this country have been trying to console themselves with the hope that with the country plunged into war the attention of the people would be withdrawn from some of the measures of oppression and reconstruction which organized labor has heretofore, by watchful care, successfully checkmated in the various State Houses of Legislation, and also our National Legislative halls. They hope during these stressful times, by the most innocently appearing measures, to tie organized labor's hands. We will not say they will do it, but we will say that when they have done it they will know that they have done it, and also know that the satisfaction to be gained from the job is mythical in character. Labor is entitled to its share of production, and while it does not expect to attain its objective during this generation, those of this generation expect to plant the flag of progress as far into the land as it possibly can and let the next take it up and continue theonward march. The success or failure of the progress made by each generation is one of brains and energy. The present generation has not been without its successes and perhaps some failures, but, as a whole, success has the long side of the situation.

During the war crisis we are now passing through, which compels lessening of our energies in certain directions, we must be ever watchful to see that the other fellow by reason of our suspended action does not put something over that will retard our progress during the reconstruction days when labor may not be able to find employment as readily as it now does.

If some of those advocates of autocracy would put on their glasses and calm down to normal sensible thought, they would see that they are openly acknowledging that democracy is a failure and they are endeavoring to erect an oligarchy in its place. This is a time to be sensible in both thought and action.

cure necessary protective legisla- *President Gompers.*

bakery workers in their struggle against the Bread Trust and all non-union firms.

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It is to be hoped that in our impetuous haste in our entrance into this war maelstrom we do not over-shoot the most advisable limit. There are tremendous forces at work, one of which has been advocating as a thing of permanency the instrument we now are forming for the present emergency. Despite our strong democratic sentiments, we are not without a militarist class, who, after this emergency preparation is over, would saddle our democracy with a well-girdled militarist saddle and add to it a strong, stout bridle-rein with a bit to curb a free-willed horse. So in our spirit of generousness to help others dethrone autocracy and militarism, we should be as wise as serpents, and not allow ourselves to be inveigled into putting the autocratic horse in our own stable, perhaps of a different color, but a beast of the same breed just the same.

Much adverse comment has been indulged in against those, both in our legislative halls and out of them, who have opposed our being plunged into this European war; but on sober second thought it may be said that while some of the anti-warists have been extremists on the conservative side, on the whole we may find that the "air brake attachment" to our militarist train was not without its wholesome effect. As a people, we have a penchant to go the other fellow one better; a too free exercise of this spirit might lead us to intemperate action, which would involve us in costly errors, notwithstanding patriotic spirit and our desire to manifest it. It may be well that some of the people themselves have interposed restrictive influences instead of the government itself having to inject them.

We have amongst us extremists in both directions, which, if their policies either way were adopted as the policies of the government, chaos might be our portion; but with the opposing forces striving against each other, compromises of happy mediums are generally reached, and it is well.

The germ without a title as yet is abroad in the land. It is best seen in the attempt of one fellow trying to regulate the affairs of the other fellow, and may be later known as the Anti-Democracy Germ. Have you seen him as yet?

Do you observe that it is the unorganized workers who are accepting as wages, a bonus? The wages are not increased as in the cases of the organized, who have demanded and have received wage increases. Wage increases have a wire to them with the Boss holding tightly to the cut-off end of it, and when the war ceases, whether the cost of living lessens or not, snap will go the wire on the bonuses, and the poor dupes who stood for them will get the worst of it, as their bonus will be gone back to the employer's pocket and the employe will have to do the best he can for a time, after the close of the war, until things readjust themselves. Jobs will not be as easy to get as they are now and want will be in accordance therewith. The bonusless worker will see wherein the difference lies between a bonus and an increase in wages, the employer profits at both ends of the game, and the worker will say, "Well I'll be d———."

Labor having a representative on the Council of National Defense is not in accord with the sentiments of a class of Labor's opponents, as, in their opinion, Labor gets too much recognition and is being exalted and given a chance to prove the lie in the opponents' contentions. The excruciating part of it is, the fact that it is Organized Labor that is being given a chance to make its case in the world's court, and there is no artificial lawyer pleading the case.

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From the sayings and actions of some people we know, see and hear, it would seem that the only patriots our country has are those who parade their patriotism and make the most noise about it. Past experience has abundant proof that the real patriots are not always the ones who do the most shouting.

LABOR INJUNCTION IN CUNNING SCHEME.

So Declares Victor Olander at Illinois Legislative Hearing.

SPRINGFIELD, ILL.—"Why do our enemies contend that injunctions are more effective than laws in the prevention of unlawful threats, intimidation and violence?" asked Secretary Olander of the State Federation of Labor at a legislative hearing on labor's request for an injunction limitation bill.

Then the trade unionist answered his question as follows:

"If they (employers) expressed their real opinions they would say frankly that violence can only be dealt with effectively through the law, and that violence is only referred to in labor injunctions for three purposes; first, to ease the conscience of the judge who issues the injunction; second, to prejudice the public mind against the strikers; third—and most sinister—for the purpose of breaking down all legal safeguards against false accusations and thus making it a simple matter to convict the innocent. I say that is the deliberate purpose of our enemies. Avoiding the direct charge of violence, which is a crime under the law, they substitute a charge of contempt of court, and thus they prevent trial by jury, obtain convictions on affidavits made by spies and professional strikebreakers, and deprive the accused striker of the safeguards against false accusation and unfair conviction with which the law surrounds even the meanest criminal. Conviction of the innocent becomes easy—that is why our enemies prefer to use the equity judge and his injunctions rather than to appear in the law court, where the law—not the judge—is supreme, and where a jury may pass on the guilt or innocence of the defendant.

A person charged with crime in a law court is assumed to be innocent until proven guilty. But the assumption is reversed in the equity court, where he is summoned to show cause why he should not be punished for contempt—in other words, he is assumed to be guilty until he perjures himself by proving innocence.

"We make the same complaint against the injunction judges as the early American patriots made against King George of England:

"'He has combined with others to subject us to a jurisdiction foreign to our constitution, and acknowledged by our laws; giving his assent to their acts of pretended legislation.'

"And among their indictments against the king we find the following:

"'For depriving us in many cases of the benefits of trial by jury.'"—Ex.

GOMPERS DID NOT URGE COMPULSORY TRAINING.

WASHINGTON, April 7.—Denial of the statement that he favored the Chamberlain bill, which provides for compulsory training, was made by President Gompers at a meeting of trade unionists and others, held in the interest of national defense in this city, last Monday.

President Gompers said:

"I want to say that the morning papers misquote me as to the Chamberlain bill, now before Congress. I have not said anything regarding the Chamberlain bill and the publication of statements that appear in the morning papers are calculated to do the cause of our meeting a great injustice and may make my work here less effective by such misrepresentation."

cure necessary protective legisla- *President Gompers.*

bakery workers in their struggle against the Bread Trust and all non-union firms.

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Trade unions are frequently referred to as a business concern in which every member is an equal partner. And this is absolutely true. The trade union is a co-partnership affair, and is the antithesis of a corporation. The latter is based upon an autocracy wherein the management and control is delegated to a board of directors who possess autocratic power, while the former is based upon a democracy wherein all power is reserved to the individual members comprising it.

The success of a corporation depends upon the successful selection of a directing hand, while the success of a co-partnership depends upon the intelligence and activity of each individual member constituting the co-partnership harmoniously blended and directed towards a given end. Without intelligent direction and harmony of effort democracy is a failure.

Trade unions are based upon democracy. They are voluntary associations of individuals having common interests. The success of a trade union depends upon the amount of energy put forth by each member, and to the same extent that one member shirks duty or fails to do his part, to that extent the whole union suffers. The union man who thinks he has fulfilled his obligation to his union when he pays his dues, never attends meetings or assists in the active work of the organization fails to get all the good there is in unionism.

No matter how good or how efficient the officers of a union may be, unless they have hearty support and fullest co-operation of all the members they cannot possibly secure for their union all the benefits that might be secured. It requires the active co-operation and united effort of all the members of a union to bring it to its highest possible efficiency.—*The Illinois Tradesman.*

Named Shoes are frequently made in Non-Union Factories

Do Not Buy Any Shoe

No matter what its name, unless it bears a plain and readable impression of this Union Stamp.

JOHN F. TOBIN
President

CHAS. L. BAINE
Sec'y-Treas.

All Shoes without the Union Stamp are always Non-Union.

Do not accept any excuse for absence of the Union Stamp.

Boot and Shoe Workers' Union

246 SUMMER STREET BOSTON, MASS.

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TOMORROW.

He was going to be all that mortal should be
Tomorrow.
No one should be kinder or braver than he
Tomorrow.
A friend who was troubled and weary he knew,
Who'd be glad of a lift and who needed it, too,
On him he would call and see what he could do
Tomorrow.

Each morning he stacked up the letters he'd write
Tomorrow.
And thought of the folks he'd fill with delight
Tomorrow.
It was too bad, indeed, he was busy today,
And hadn't a minute to stop on his way;
More time he would have to give others, he'd say,
Tomorrow.

The greatest of workers this man would have been
Tomorrow.
The world would have known him had he ever seen
Tomorrow.
But the fact is he died and he faded from view,
And all that he left here when living was through
Was a mountain of things he intended to do
Tomorrow.

—*Edgar Guest in Kansas City Star.*

An archceologist has discovered that an oil trust and an egg trust existed in the first century and that Rome had labor unions in the time of St. Paul. It is some comfort to the optimistic to know that these troubles are not to be classed among modern improvements.

The simplified spelling board has decided to make no further recommendations of changes in spelling until those already put forth are more generally used, so that no further recommendations of changes are likely to be made for a considerable time.

THE OLD RELIABLE **WIGWAM** TOBACCO

Highest Quality

Smoking and Chewing

YEARS OF SATISFACTION

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bakery workers in their struggle against the Bread Trust and all non-union firms.

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JUDGE A DEFENDER OF TRADE UNIONISM.

DETROIT.—In defending the union shop at a public forum in this city, Judge Jefferies said:

"When last Sunday's speaker announced that we had progressed under the present system; that we had better wages, shorter hours and old age pensions, he was telling the truth, but I would like to ask, who are 'we?'

"I am convinced that all of this legislation has come through the pressure and influence of the workingman and without organized labor he could bring no pressure to bear.

"The speaker also declared that labor has a right to organize, but of what use is organization unless it has weapons with which it can sustain itself and do something? Is it merely to organize and look at itself or pass remarks about the weather? It must be equipped with some kind of power if it is to be of any use."

The chances are about ten to one that the man seen inspecting the window displays of fishing tackle will soon have his wife calling up the office stating that he has developed a sudden attack of malaria, and the doctor has ordered a rest.

DAME FORTUNE.

She caught me in a fond embrace
And waltzed me round from place to place.
I was her very own;
She gave to me her sweetest smile,
And bade me tarry yet awhile
With her alone.

Young men, and old, came night and day
But one and all she turned away—
By me she staid;
I thought my happiness supreme,
And fickleness I never dreamed
Of this sweet maid.

It seemed my cup of joy was filled,
And when she smiled my soul would thrill
With loving care;
But now whene'er I chance to see
This winsome maid, she passes me
With frigid stare!

—*C. F. Morgan.*

THE UNION LABEL.

There is a satisfaction in asking for an article bearing the union label that is not felt when you accept a non-union article on the clerk's advice that it is just as good. You know the statement is not true, but how many of us fall for bunk that the dealer uses so that he may not miss a sale?

STRONGHOLD

PLUG TOBACCO

Scotten Dillon Company

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You know when you see the union label on a purchase that no childish tears are woven into its fabric.

One special duty we owe ourselves is to see that the union label is on everything we buy with our wages, earned under a union wage scale.

UNION AND MERCHANTS.

What does a strong local labor movement mean to the merchant? Just this: It means that the wage worker has enough to spend for the necessaries and some luxuries in life, a twenty-five dollar suit instead of a ten dollar one, a three dollar hat instead of a fifty cent one, better furniture at home with other comforts, good seats at the theaters and a little saved against future debt accumulation. A poorly paid non-union worker is brother to the pauper—that is, he is a poor customer at best, even if he can remain honest and pay his debts.

WAGE ADJUSTMENT.

I am familiar with the Canadian compulsory act, and I want to say that it has not only failed of its purpose—the prevention of strikes—but has engendered considerable antagonism against those in charge of the machinery of the law. What is actually happening in Canada is that the Lemieux law is being disregarded in labor disputes, and voluntary mediation is generally resorted to by both sides.

Moreover, I am against the section of your proposed plan which would leave to the wage board the adjustment of wages. That is a matter for the employer and employe to settle.—*Hugh Frayne.*

It is just about as feasible to try to arrest the movement of the sun as to try to crush out unionism. It simply can't be done.

WANTED: TOBACCO WORKERS
to purchase bread only which bears

THIS International Union Made B.&C.W.I.U. (REGISTERED) LABEL

It is the only weapon the bakery workers have which aids them in securing living wages, reasonable working hours, and decent and sanitary working conditions. Bread which does not bear the above label is TRUST-made, non-union and perhaps SCAB-made. Refuse to buy bread without this label, and thereby aid the bakery workers in their struggle against the Bread Trust and all non-union firms.

Smoke Union Labeled Tobacco
Cigarettes and Snuff

These Brands Are Union Made and Bear the Union Label:

Tobacco	Cigarettes	Snuff
Kotton, Mino, Kane, True Friends, Black Eye, Peoples Va. Extra	Kotton, Mino, True Friends, Peoples Va. Extra	Macouba Fine Snuff Virginia Half-Course Snuff

All Made in a Union Shop By the

Peoples Tobacco Co. 429 Julia Street, New Orleans, La.

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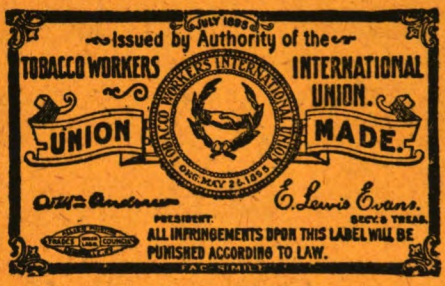

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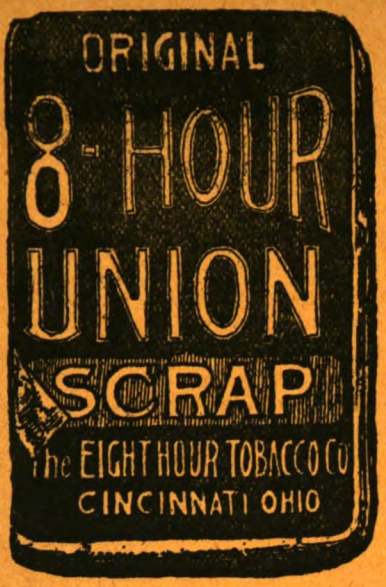

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THE TOBACCO WORKER

LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY

VOL. 21 MAY, 1917 No. 5

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The Tobacco Worker.

SECRETARY WILSON'S VIEW.

Recently the Council of National Defense issued a statement urging that standards obtaining in industry should not be disturbed until such a time as an emergency arose which, in the opinion of the Council of National Defense, demanded changes. Even should an emergency arise no changes were advised except upon specific recommendations by the Council of National Defense. Immediately there began a campaign of misinterpretation and an attempt by unfair employers to break down existing standards and labor laws. Organized labor has resisted this attempt and will resist to the uttermost the Gradgrinds who assume there is an opportunity afforded by war conditions to strike a heavy blow at union labor.

A few days ago a conference was held in the Department of Labor at which were present Secretary of Labor Wilson, Secretary of Commerce Redfield, President John Williams of the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers, Vice-President Larkin of the same association, James Sullivan, assistant to Samuel Gompers of the Advisory Commission of the Council of National Defense, and Grant Hamilton, representing the American Federation of Labor.

The subject of the conference was the general labor situation in the steel industry, with particular reference to strikes then in progress. The attitude of the Council of National Defense was reiterated by Secretary Wilson, and he being a member of the Council his statement is official. The secretary, addressing President Williams of the Steel Workers, said:

"The Council of National Defense takes this position, that the standards that have been established by law, by mutual agreement or by custom should not be changed at this time; that where either the employer or the employe has been unable under normal conditions to change the standards to their own liking, they should not take advantage of the present abnormal conditions to establish new standards. Among those standards is the standard of living. The Council of National Defense recognized the fact that the standard of living is an indefinite standard, difficult to determine; that it is almost entirely dependent upon the rate of wages retaining the same purchasing power. If the wages received will not purchase as much, then the standard of living is lowered. If the wages received will purchase more, then the standard of living is increased. Because of the indefiniteness of the standard of living and the maintaining of it at the same point, the Council recognizes the fact that from time to time disputes will arise as to what is necessary to maintain that standard of living, but it feels that before any stoppage of work takes place in any industry in which the Government is interested for the maintenance of safety that the established agencies of

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the Government should be given an opportunity to use their good offices to bring about an adjustment of the impending dispute.

"Now, there is only point aside from the wage question in which your organization is especially interested in connection with standards, and that is the question of recognition of the union. That is the one burning question in which, aside from these other questions, you are involved. I do not know the attitude of the other members of the Council on this particular point, but my own attitude is this: that capital has no right to interfere with workingmen organizing labor any more than the workingman has a right to interfere with the capitalists organizing capital. The two are on a parity on that point, and so my feeling is that in the present emergency the employer has no right to interfere with you in your efforts to organize the workers into unions, just as you have no right to interfere with capitalists organizing capital into corporations. If you can get a condition where efforts to organize the workers are not interfered with and where a scale of wages is recognized that maintains the present standard of living, it occurs to me that for the time being no stoppage of work should take place for the purpose of forcing recognition of the union. Of course, that would not interfere with the employers and yourselves entering into any arrangement for recognition that might be mutually agreeable."—*Grant W. Hamilton, Legislative Committeeman, A. F. of L.*

THE CHAMBERLAIN UNIVERSAL SERVICE BILL.

Labor must sacrifice its freedom and do
and die,
And it musn't even speak or ask the reason why.

Since April 5 a state of war has existed between this country and Germany. Congress has pledged the manhood and wealth of this nation to conduct an armed conflict. The citizenship of America is bound by this declaration to assume the responsibility and bear the burdens of a war in which they are to have small influence in directing, if those who are most vitally concerned do not quickly and vehemently register their protest against autocratic proposals now under consideration.

That the United States should be supported loyally by its people in the impending struggle is not a debatable question. Our country will be defended as valiantly in the present crisis as it has been in former conflicts, but this occasion must not be made the opportunity for fastening upon this nation militarism. Like every other country, we have our Junkers.

Immediately following the declaration of a state of war by Congress, from every quarter of the United States there came insistent demands that Congress adopt a conscription law. These demands proceed largely from those who hold investments—the American Junker class.

For over 140 years we have indulged in the glorification of our democratic institutions. We fought the war of independence in 1776 by a volunteer force. The second war of independence of 1812 was fought and won by volunteers. Out of 4,000,000 males qualified for military service at the opening of the civil war 1,000,000 volunteered the first year. In fact, Secretary Stanton sent out notice after the first call for volunteers that the call had been "over-subscribed." Later on, in 1863, Congress did pass a "draft" law, but President Lincoln, although opposed to it, accepted the alternative because of the desperate situation then existing. However, the draft, according to the best information obtainable, was responsible for the enlistment of only 61,947 men for Union army. This was 2.3 per cent. of the total forces of the entire war, and 4.5 per cent. of the forces raised after the draft was authorized.

During the last congress the Chamber-

esident Gompers.

Bakery workers in their struggle against the Bread Trust and all non-union firms.

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lain bill providing for universal service made its appearance. Its introduction was, as now appears, the overture to a general plan to revolutionize our democratic institutions and place them upon a military basis. Prussian militarism is based on universal service. Aside from the concrete reasons assigned for entering the war with Germany the public mind is expected to accept the added reason that we also are to assist in crushing militarism. In carrying out the latter, however, the present program is plunging the American people into the very form of militarism which it is proposed we are to crush.

That the undemocratization of our institutions is making headway it is only necessary to point out that the Military Affairs Committee of the House of Representatives is now holding secret sessions, with officials of the war and navy departments closeted with the committee, conscription being under consideration.

From statements of government officials it is evident that the purpose is to secure authority from congress to conscript an army of 1,000,000 men during the next year. The plan of raising a volunteer army is not being considered. With the present state of mind of the citizenship it has undoubtedly been concluded by the American Junkers that under the war clouds obscuring the normal vision a favorable opportunity is presented to fasten upon this nation a military establishment which can never be shaken off.

The American Junkers are not unwise. Among them are the keenest minds and shrewdest manipulators of the country. They look far into the future and cunningly devise methods by which they hope to achieve wealth and power for themselves, even though their success means the destruction of our national ideals and beliefs that a democracy of the people can be maintained and perpetuated by the voluntary response of the people in times of stress.

In the ebb and flow of history it is unerringly recorded that with the advance of militarism, democracy of the people recedes. The United States (with its incomputable resources and vast accumulated wealth, owned and controlled by the American Junker class) is controlled by a democracy of the people, and wealth, at least to some degree, is compelled to assume the burdens of government and accept a modicum of regulation.

Under the present stress of war, the first favorable opportunity which has been presented to the American Junkers for a century to engraft upon this government militarism, every economic and political wire is freighted with energy in an effort to commit the United States to an old-world war policy.

ENGLAND'S LABOR MISTAKES.

"In the light of England's frankly confessed mistakes," said Miss Mary Van Kleck, of the Russell Sage Foundation, "The New York State Legislature will but defeat its own patriotic purpose if it should pass the bills now pending to suspend the labor laws. Those who believe in prosecuting this war with vigor must realize that the British Ministry of Munitions has proved that maximum production can be accrued only through insistence on good working conditions, reasonably short hours, and one day's rest in seven. The conditions prevailing in some of our own munition factories even before our entrance into the war show that we have as yet paid little heed to England's experience. In an investigation among the women munition workers of Bridgeport, Connecticut, we found many of the same evils, though not to the same degree as in England during the first year of the war. Night work for women on ten-hour shifts was common. Overtime, inadequate protection of the workers against accident and disease, and crowded living conditions were conspicuous facts in the industry. Efforts to strengthen the law in Con-

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necticut have been defeated in the mistaken belief that patriotism demands the removal of all restrictions on working conditions.

"In England the recklessness of helter-skelter haste was dramatically brought home by the famous shell shortage in the spring of 1917. In the first burst of patriotic fervor everything had been sacrificed to speed. Labor laws had been broken down, Sunday labor, overtime, night work for women and children, excessive hours of labor, prevailed in the factories. The Committee on the Health of Munition Workers, after a careful investigation and intensive study in certain plants of the relation of hours of labor to output, concluded that increased output was to be gained through the saving of the workers' health and strength and an increase in the labor force, not through the taxing of endurance to the breaking point. Their recommendations were: That seven-day labor be abolished for all workers; that excessive overtime be reduced by the extension of the shift system; that the hours of labor be adapted to the age and sex of the worker and the nature of the employment, and that night work should be avoided, but where necessary because of extreme shortage of labor, it should be organized in eight-hour shifts.

"If New York is to produce the supplies needed for the war its present labor laws must be maintained."

"CAN'T STRIKE" LAW REJECTED BY VERMONT.

MONTPELIER, VT., May 5.—The State Senate, by a unanimous vote, refused to concur in house bill No. 417 which would prohibit any strike until 60 days after the State Public Service Commission published its report on the grievance. The act did not limit the time in which the commission should report, but provided that it shall be unlawful for a union "to order, procure, assist in procuring or for two or more of its members to congregate to procure any strike or suspension of work because of such controversy until 60 days after the publication of the report of the Public Service Commission provided for in section 3 of this act."

Section 3 provided that where an employer and employes cannot settle their differences, either of the parties may present the matter to the commission, "which shall forthwith, on due notice, hold a public investigation into the merits of the controversy and make a report of its findings of fact, including its findings as to the cause of the controversy, together with a recommendation for a settlement, according to the merits and substantial justice of the case, which shall be forthwith published."

The proposed plan made no reference to the employment of strikebreakers during this investigation, but if workers struck they would be imprisoned for not more than three years or fined not more than $500 nor less than $200, or both.

This is the third time in the past six years employers have failed to secure this legislation, which was especially urged by employers in the granite and quarry industries.

"SHALL THE PEOPLE RULE?"

CLEVELAND, May 12.—Writing in the Locomotive Engineers' Journal, a member of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers recalls this history of the United States Supreme Court:

"The United States is the only nation in the world with a written constitution, whose higher court exercises the power of vetoing the acts of a parliament, or other legislative body. England has no written constitution and judges of her higher courts are removable by parliament, which is the supreme law-making power of the land.

"Our present constitution was adopted in 1787, and for a period of 16 years, or until 1803, the question of the supreme court's veto was never raised when the

cure necessary protective legisla-
President Gompers.

bakery workers in their struggle against the Bread Trust and all non-union firms.

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case of Marbery and Madison was tried before that court, Chief Justice John Marshall rendering the decision. Marbery had been appointed justice of the peace of the District of Columbia by the retiring President, John Adams, but for want of time his commission was never delivered, Marbery suing the new Secretary of State, Madison, for the delivery of his commission. The court decided against Marbery, also rendering the startling decision that it not only had the right to pass on that case, but also to veto any act of Congress that was contrary to the constitution. Thomas Jefferson, who was then President, would not have put the mandate of the court into effect if it had been made, and would have brought impeachment proceedings against Marshall, which the latter knew, but his ingenious argument of the power and rights of the Supreme Court had taken hold in the minds of many. Jefferson had very decided views in regard to the Supreme Court. He said its members were the sappers and miners working night and day to undermine the fabric of our confederation.

"Some years afterward in the 'Yazoo Claims' case, in which the above principle was involved, Andrew Jackson, who was then President, ignored the mandate of the court. Said Jackson: 'John Marshall has rendered a decision, now let's see him put it into effect,' and it was never done.

"Succeeding presidents could have followed the same course as Jefferson and Jackson except for that reverence for precedents and antiquity, and the result is, that 'the ashes of the dead jurists yet rule us from their urns.'"

TRADE UNIONS CO-OPERATE.

Trade unions are frequently referred to as a business concern in which every member is an equal partner, says an exchange. And this is absolutely true. The trade union is a co-partnership affair, and is the antithesis of a corporation. The latter is based upon an autocracy wherein the management and control is delegated to a Board of Directors who possess autocratic power, while the former is based upon a democracy wherein all power is reserved to the individual members comprising it.

The success of a corporation depends upon the successful selection of a directing hand, while the success of a co-partnership depends upon the intelligence and activity of each individual member constituting the co-partnership harmoniously blended and directed towards a given end. Without intelligent direction and harmony of effort democracy is a failure.

Trade unions are based upon democracy. They are voluntary associations of individuals having common interest. The success of a trade union depends upon the amount of energy put forth by each member, and to the same extent that one member shirks duty or fails to do his part, to that extent the whole union suffers. The union man who thinks he has fulfilled his obligation to his union when he pays his dues, never attends meetings or assist in the active work of the organization fails to get all the good there is in unionism.

No matter how good or how efficient the officers of a union may be, unless they have hearty support and fullest co-operation of all the members they cannot possibly secure for their union all the benefits that might be secured. It requires the active co-operation and united efforts of all the members of a union to bring it to its highest possible efficiency. —Ex.

WHAT UNIONS HAVE DONE.

The next time some one asks you "What you have unions for?" don't pity his ignorance, but take the uninformed gentleman in hand and enlighten his mind to the greatest force for good that the world's workers have ever known.

Compare the long work-day of thirty

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years ago to that of today. Explain to him how that at the beginning of the union labor movement, all of the different machines of labor were working from twelve to sixteen hours per day, and that how the eight-hour day is a fact in all of the organized callings, and that many of them are discussing the seven-hour day, that they may enjoy to a greater degree the good things of life.

If the unions' successful efforts in reducing the work-day is not sufficient excuse for our existence, show your friend how the workers' agitation secured our free school system and its free school books. How we have raised wages and established a vast chain of benefits. How we have forced employers to safeguard life and limb. How shop conditions are bettered by workers standing together and protecting from blacklisting the fellow who has gone to the front.

Tell him that all of these gains have been made in the last fifty years. Before that time men were even denied the right to organize. Existing laws at that time declared that three workers gathered together in one group constituted a conspiracy. But despite these obstacles men united. They formed debating societies and established labor papers. Slowly but surely they one at a time toppled over old ideas, maintained by lawmakers, professors, economists and students. Upward they have climbed out of slavery and bondage, over 2,000,000 strong.—Ex.

ANTI-INJUNCTION LAW PASSED IN CALIFORNIA.

SACRAMENTO, CAL., May 5.—The State Legislature has passed the anti-injunction bill urged by organized labor. The recent passage of similar legislation by the Minnesota Legislature was a factor in the unionists' success.

The California act is modeled along the lines of the Clayton law and prohibits injunctions where the plaintiff has a remedy in law. No person can be prevented from persuading others from terminating a condition of employment, and no injunction shall be issued against any person or persons, from going on strike or doing any other thing that would be lawful if no strike existed.

ABOLISH SWEATSHOPS.

Trade Union Movement Has an Important Duty to Perform.

The sweatshop saps the vitality of the humblest worker in the industries; it deprives him of fresh air and sunlight; it is a breeding place of contagious disease. The white plague, known as tuberculosis, flourishes in these dens of iniquity.

The sweatshop robs childhood of sunshine and the playground; it retards the mental and physical development of the children. It is a national disgrace and a reproach on modern civilization.

The work in the sweatshop commences early in the morning and ends late in the evening. There is no closing hour. It is a perpetual grind engulfed in a helpless and hopeless industrial abyss.

The trade union movement has an imperative duty to perform. The wage slaves toiling in the sweatshops of the country have to be rescued from the inferno in which their spirits are crushed, their health sacrificed. The lowest paid and hardest pressed workers in the social scale are entitled to full consideration. It is of equal importance to the general welfare to save the sweatshop toiler from destruction and raise the wages of the best paid workers.

In the State of New York, where the sweating system in the tenement houses is growing constantly, the adverse decisions of the courts in the past years have nullified legislation tending to eliminate this growing evil. Nothing short of a constitutional amendment by the legislature and organization seems able to prevent the continuation and extension of these dens of infamy and degradation. —*Cigarmakers' Journal.*

ecure necessary protective legisla- *President Gompers.*

bakery workers in their struggle against the Bread Trust and all non-union firms.

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WHAT IS SLAVERY?

'Tis to work and have such pay
In your limbs, as in a cell,
As just keeps life from day to day
For the tyrant's use to dwell.
'Tis to be a slave in soul
And to hold no strong control
Over your own will, but be
All that others make of ye.
So that ye for them are made,
Loom and plow and sword and spade,
With or without your own will, bent
To their defense and nourishment.
'Tis to see our children weak
With their mothers pine and peak,
When the winter's winds are bleak—
They are dying while I speak.
'Tis to hunger for such diet
As the rich man in his riot
Casts to the fat dogs that lie
Surfeiting beneath his eye.
And at length when you complain,
With a murmur weak and vain,
'Tis to see the tyrant crew
Ride over your wives and you,
Men of labor, heirs of glory,
Heroes of unwritten story,
Nurslings of one mighty mother,
Hopes of her and one another,
Rise like lions after slumber
In unvanquishable number;
Shake your chains to earth like dew
Which, in sleep has fallen on you!
Ye are many, they are few.

—*Shelley.*

LINCOLN AND LABOR.

The Honest Keen-Visioned Lincoln Held Views Upon Relation of Capital to Labor Beyond His Day.

An honest laborer digs coal at about 70 cents a day, while the president digs abstractions at about $70 a day. The coal is clearly worth more than the abstractions, and yet what a monstrous inequality in price.

Inasmuch as most good things are produced by labor, it follows that all such things of right belong to those people whose labor has produced them. But it has so happened, in all ages of the world, that some have labored and others have without labor enjoyed a large proportion of the fruits. This is wrong and should not continue. To secure to each laborer the product of his labor, or as nearly as possible, is a worthy subject of good government.

As labor is the common burden of our race, so the effect of some to shift their share of the burden onto the shoulders of others is the great durable curse of the race.

The strongest bond of human sympathy, outside of the family relation, should be one uniting all working people, of all nations, and tongues, and kindreds.

These capitalists generally act harmoniously and in concert to fleece the people, and now that they have got into a quarrel with themselves, we are called upon to appropriate the people's money to settle the quarrel.

The same spirit says: "You toil and work and earn bread, and I'll eat it." No matter in what shape it comes, whether from the mouth of a king and who seeks to bestride the people of his own nation and live by the fruit of their labor, or from one race of man as an apology for enslaving another, it is the same tyrannical principle.

"I believe each individual is naturally entitled to do as he pleases with himself and the fruit of his labor, so far as it in no wise interferes with any other man's rights.—*Abraham Lincoln.*

AIR IN THE LUNGS.

In one minute in a state of rest the average man takes into his lungs about eight liters, or 48.8 cubic inches, of air. In walking he needs sixteen liters, or 97.6 cubic inches; in climbing, twenty-three liters, or 140.3 cubic inches; in riding at a trot, thirty-three liters, or 201.3 cubic inches, and in long distance running fifty-seven liters, or 347.7 cubic inches.

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SEE THAT THIS LABEL

is on all Tobaccos you buy, whether PLUG, PACKAGE or TWIST. None genuinely Union without it.

Editorial.

In these days of doing your bit, don't forget to do your bit for the Union Label.

The enemies you make while loyally supporting Labor's Cause are worth having.

The higher and the stronger the position you hold, the stronger the opposition you must meet.

These are world's history-making days. It is your duty to see that your interests are woven into the pages and chapters.

While feeding your body, don't forget that the brain needs feeding and practice too. If you do not keep it polished it will rust just like any other old piece of iron.

On one side of American life we have a great expanse of poverty, and on the other we have the great class of concentrated wealth with all the viciousness that goes with it. What is in the middle?

The popularity of the cigarette is growing at a tremendous rate. It is estimated that the sales of cigarettes for 1917, if the present rate of increase is maintained, will reach the enormous total of 35,000,000,000. Last year the output was approximately 25,000,000,000.

Every business that is a business lays aside an amount to take care of the never ceasing depreciation in values in the energies of production, but in the matter of paying wages to the employes the management of most businesses seems to go on the assumption that the worker has no depreciation to take care of.

John D. Rockefeller is out with a statement that grain should not be used in making beer and whisky, for the reason that the poor will be deprived of bread; but we notice that John D. does not forget to add another cent every once in a while to the price of gasoline.

John D. never forgets the poor when his pocket needs another million for a donation.

The purpose of the Trade Union Movement is to secure an equitable return for all services given and to standardize the hours of service so that all may live, have proper time for rest and pleasure, and improvement of the mind. In doing this we will abolish all sweating service, and give all the workers the right of a chance to live and be citizens in name and not in theory.

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If a union membership card could only talk, what would it say when its owner put it in a sweat shop non-union made coat pocket?

What has made the Little Union Label effective? It is not altogether due alone to the advertising that the respective unions give to it. The advertising has opened up the way to the co-operative spirit that lies in a more or less dormant state in all of us—the desire to help our fellowman who is not on easy street—and the knowledge that the Label represents decent conditions under which the products bearing the Union Label are produced—these and many other reasons of equal import are what is making the Union Label as effective as it now is.

If Labor in making up its wage scales would subdivide its demands and itemize them as manufacturers do, charging so much for vital force waste, so much for maintenance, so much for insurance protection, so much for depreciation (old age) and other overhead charges, the employer would have a practical illustration of his own method, but he would stand aghast at the presumptuous assumption of those working for him. Labor will learn some day to add contingent expense of a sundry character, and dividend payment, probable losses, etc., to the wage scales, and collect them too.

There is amongst us in this land of the free and the home of the brave, a sect who are obsessed with the idea that they are endowed with the divine-given rights to do for the common people better than the people can do for themselves. This kind of thing has been the cause of trouble in European countries in times past, and there is no doubt of its causing trouble of the severest kind in this country if a certain limit in the premises is overstepped. It might be well for some of our autocracy advocates to take timely notice of and resurvey the limits of their trespassing intentions.

If this is the poor man's war, and an attempt to protect his most vital interests, why tax the things that his family will most need while he is marching to the tune of the bullet? Coffee and sugar, two staple household articles, are to come under the tax hammer. Why should they? The poor man being at the bottom, has to pay the most of the tax, simply because he has no one below him to shift the burden upon. All those above him shift it from one to the other, beginning at the top, and on down, and the poor man being the goat with nothing to sell, has to grin and bear it.

In the past, the rule of wars has been to do the fighting in one generation and leave the debt to be paid by the generation next in line. With our entry into the European war an attempt will be made not to hand the debt burden down to posterity, but to pay as we enter. If in paying the expense of this war the proper share was assigned to land values, and not only on land improvements, there would be nothing to hand down to posterity, and the people that can afford it and who are now depriving others of the right to use the land for production, would be compelled to pay their rightful share of the expense.

If the predatory interests could strangle the press that they cannot control by the purchasing of advertising space, they would not be advocating the censoring of the press. It is to get control or put out of business those pesky little fellows who tell the unvarnished truth and hash it up in the style that keeps nipping the heels of the big interests and reminds them that the watch-dogs of the night are awake that bothers them most. They cannot buy these sheets by paying two or three prices for advertising space, as they do in other cases. So they try all the oppressive means that genius can conceive. They have raised the price of paper, tried to have postage laws doc-

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tored, and divers other entries on the slate. Now they think perhaps by limiting the whole press issuance, coupled with the other repressions, the little fellow may finally be suppressed. They will find out, however, that the little fellow will ever be with them, and at their beds, and with capacity to nip as of old, and keep these big fellows on a half-straight path at least.

The freedom of the press has ever been, and let us hope it always will be, one of the most cherished ideals of the American people, for without it we would retrograde to that from which many of us sought flight.

One of the pillars upon which our democratic estate rests is the freedom of the press—the right to criticise the acts of our elected and appointed public officials. Many of them are bad enough under our free press system, but what would all of them be under suppression rights? The Spy Bill has undemocratic sections in it that should be revised, remoulded, and modeled after 20th century democratic institutions. We are seeking to plant democracy in other lands and spill our own blood to compel the issue, so let us pursue a 20th century policy of consistency.

Has there been assigned any good and sufficient reason why the United States is the only country on earth with a constitution which allows its Supreme Court to overrule the rule of the people as expressed by Congress? We have not seen one and do not believe there is one, except that it is a usurpation of a power granted by no law extant.

In an enlightened age such as this, a country such as the United States is, should abolish such an abuse of power, especially when it is not vested by any constitutional provision.

It is time that the people of this country awoke to some of the abuses that have been allowed to pass without protest. It has been said, "absence of protest gives assent, and custom graduates into law."

Let us hope that we may initiate a remedy before custom has been graduated into law in this case. Congress should be the power since they are the direct representatives of the people.

Never was a more fatal error attempted than recently suggested to the New York legislature which is, that existing Labor Protective Restrictions be suspended and allow an unrestricted speeding up, and the employment of women and children on long shifts, compelling them to put in all the overtime the limits of their human endurance can stand. For a few days, or weeks perhaps, all may go well but like the frayed sheet in the wind there will come a rip and a tear, and the whole works will be thrown into chaos. At a time like this when all energies should be kept with a full reserve and head of steam the word and full meaning implied by conservation should be nailed up and put into practical practice. To waste by prodigal method at a time when conservation is most essential is suicidal, and is a premeditated crime when it is done in the face of the experience that others have had by employing the same method in the self-same kind of production.

Eight hours per day should be the standardization of the working hours—three shifts per day; no children under age employed at all; women should be employed, as far as possible, in the daylight hours, and the men on the night shifts, and only six days per week. With a regulation along these lines strictly adhered to, there will be no break-down and efficiency will remain at the highest standard, with a maximum production that the clicking machine can stand. Patriotism does not mean that life should be sacrificed unnecessarily. Patriotism in its application to production means that the highest order of conservation shall have force and effect so as to bring

ure necessary protective legisla-
esident Gompers.

bakery workers in their struggle against the
Bread Trust and all non-union firms.

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about a maximum production with a minimum percentage of waste, and at all times the maintenance of a good reserve to adequately meet an emergency should one arise. Let us profit by others' mistakes.

When issuing the great liberty loan, as it has been termed, would it not have been better to have provided a measure to reach the small investor, and have given the loan popularity that it will not receive when issued in the larger denominations? The larger denominations are suggestive of the idea that a small investor is not invited to do his bit in the premises. There are hundreds of thousands of the workers who would be ready to invest some small savings in this great loan if it had been put out in popular form of say $5.00 or $10.00 denominations, and they would have felt a pride in doing it; but when the denominations are out of their reach much interest in patriotic spirit surrounding the loan is lost. Small denominations would have caused a general warming up to the conditions that have made the loan necessary. The concern of the Treasury may have been to get the amount subscribed as soon as possible, but while not intended, the impression gets out that "poor folks are not wanted." Much importuning has been made, calling upon everybody to "do their bit," and there are many who would, too, have expressed their possession of this sentiment by buying a bond with their savings.

Just recently an expression was passed on the street during a discussion of this bond issue that gave evidence of a feeling in the public mind. Three people were discussing the subject, and one asked the other if he was going to buy a Bond. The other said, "No; that loan is for the bankers and rich men; poor devils are not wanted in this game, except to be targets for the enemies' bullets." It seems unfortunate that the Bond issue should bring such a sentiment to the surface, and inference seems to be drawn that the size of the denominations were made just high enough to lock the poor man out, and give the rich man the benelt. It is to be hoped that future loans may be made so that the workers may be participants, and be warmed up by the feeling that they are invited to come in and be a party to the scheme of things.

The advocates of special privilege and the perversion of the rights of the workers, are straining every fiber of their fabric to carry out, under cover of war measures, a means for further depriving the common people of the rights that have been secured after long years of unceasing labor and expenditure of time and money. It is the hope of these vultures to be able, through a great maze of intricate and complicated workings consequent to the prosecution of this war, to build their enslavement fences while the haze is the thickest, and when the mist clears away, the fences will be up and stayed by legislative cables which will bind the worker hand and foot to conform to their unholy conception of the limits of the workers' rights.

For years past, the fight for the maintenance of Labor's bill of rights has been more in open field than it was in early times. Labor's strength has been growing, its influence spreading and the righteousness of its contentions more manifest as time went on. The middle classes have been reading and noting the potency and effectiveness of the democratic reforms advocated by Organized Labor, and especially the conservative manner and method Labor has employed in securing the adoption of these reforms. They see in them a betterment of their own condition in business ways and many others. It has become an open book to this class of citizens that the desires of the perdatory class are at variance with theirs. They see that Organized Labor may be trusted; that the policies they put forward are stable and based on sound

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reasoning and therefore are worthy of their support. The militarist and special privileged caste are not slow in noting the turning of sentiment. They see the fading out of some of their pet schemes by which the hoodwink was kept over the eyes of the common herd, and that the common herd are getting entirely too wise in legislative matters and too strong in capacity to put the full good of Labor in its intended place. The predatory class have received some severe jolts during the last few years and are becoming awakened, the fear of righteous causes having entered the recesses of their hearts. When this war matter came up they thought they saw a maze of intricacies in which they could drive out of sight and put some nails in Labor's coffin before the West wind blew the haze out to sea; but their previous persecution of Labor and the prostitution of its best interests has given it some wisdom, learned of experience, that has not been laid on the back shelf. The persecution of Labor has not been without its good. It has made Labor a host of friends which it could not have gotten through any other means. These friends are now standing Labor in good stead in this present crisis, and are working with Labor, rendering efficient service to the government without any possible selfish purpose in view, at the same time giving Labor a measure of protection so necessary under governing conditions.

Since we are actively engaged in the seriousness of war, it is to be hoped that in the stress of things, we will profit by the experiences of excesses and recklessness in the employment of labor in munition factories, and indeed other lines. Long hours of labor for the workers at a high tension proved the undoing of many in the French and English factories, and had to be remedied with the corresponding losses of time and production. In the hope of accelerating production of munitions, bars and guards safeguarding labor were let down, and the pressure for output was put on. Child labor restriction, the rule in normal times, was waved out of the way. All went well until human exhaustion proved the falseness of the position of scattering rule to the winds that has been set up by past experience. When the thing broke down it was necessary to reorganize it and re-establish rule which had been sacrificed for speed and collectedness, giving place to feverishness. The English investigators who were appointed to look into the broken human machinery found that it was pure economic waste to tax human endurance to a point of breaking every day and expect it to continue proper functioning. These are points that the trade unions had been endeavoring for years to prove to the employers who listened with wooden ears without a hole to put in an eardrum. The trade unions, however, had succeeded in installing some very effectual reforms, and they were doing very nicely until the war broke out. The employing class then got control and let all bars down for a general speed rush. When the break-down came the government stepped in, and on proving by a thorough investigation that the rules previously set up by the experience of the workers themselves were better in every respect, had them re-established, only they went further than the trade unions had been able to go before the war.

We have the opportunity of learning from the experience of English munition factories, now let us profit by them as we should, and not suffer a break-down, perhaps, when we are in the middle of a stream.

What motive could an august body like the Executive of the New York Board of Trade and Transportation have in delegating to the President the right to suspend any law affecting immigration to this country, so as to admit any and all Eastern Asiatic labor coming to

e necessary protective legisla-
ident Gompers.

bakery workers in their struggle against the
Bread Trust and all non-union firms.

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this country? There seems to be none, except that they want to break down at a critical moment the protection that labor has taken years to build up for its own and others good. A naive statement goes with the suggestion that we have these people to work on the farms during the war and return them after the war is over.

That august body must think that nobody can see through a rail fence but themselves.

Labor in this country has thrown itself heartily into the government's work, and it does not expect the government in base ingratitude to burn their houses down after they have gone to help put out the fire in a neighbor's house. For tricks that are vain and deeds that are dark, the Chinaman is not the only suggestion.

Large delegations of tobacco and cigar men are now in Washington protesting against the increasing of the tax 100%. Such an increase will mean a great difference to the consumer who is the goat in all such cases. That, however, is not the thought in mind. With an increase of 100% in tax, many of the smaller factories are going to have a very hard time to weather such a beating storm, as it represents an investment of double the money formerly invested, and the money must be invested before business can be done. So it is either put up the money, or get out of business, and it is not improbable that many of the factories with small capital will have to give up the business. It will be not a little loss after years of effort to see their business being absorbed by the trust and getting nothing for it, as the trust with their tremendous capital will be able to weather the storm and be far ahead of the game when the business becomes normal again.

Named Shoes are frequently made in Non-Union Factories

Do Not Buy Any Shoe

No matter what its name, unless it bears a plain and readable impression of this Union Stamp.

BOOT & SHOE WORKERS UNION
UNION STAMP
Factory

All Shoes without the Union Stamp are always Non-Union.

Do not accept any excuse for absence of the Union Stamp.

JOHN F. TOBIN
President

CHAS. L. BAINE
Sec'y-Treas.

Boot and Shoe Workers' Union

246 SUMMER STREET BOSTON, MASS.

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HEADQUARTERS

Tobacco Workers' International Union,
Rooms 50-51 Iroquois Life Bldg.

LOUISVILLE KY., May 18, 1917.

To Members At Large of the Tobacco Workers' International Union:

GREETING—I now inform you that owing to the exceptionally heavy demand for Sick Benefits and the high death rate, the Sick and Death Benefit Fund is now lower than it has been for a long time. It is therefore necessary to supplement the regular income by an assessment.

In view of this, I herewith inform you that an assessment of 25c per member has been levied for the Sick and Death Benefit Fund to take effect May 19, 1917, and be collectible on or before June 30, 1917.

Members at large will forward same to the International Office as soon after this notice reaches them as possible, and not later than the above mentioned date, the 30th day of June, 1917.

By order of the International Executive Board.

Fraternally yours,
A. MCANDREW, *Int. Pres't.*

Assessment No. 8.

HEADQUARTERS

Tobacco Workers' International Union,
Rooms 50-51 Iroquois Life Bldg.

LOUISVILLE KY., May 18, 1917.

To the Officers and Members of Local Unions:

GREETING—As you will have seen by the Auditor's report, the ordinary income to the Sick and Death Benefit Fund is not supporting it. It is necessary then to supplement it by an assessment.

In view of this, I herewith inform you that an assessment of 25c per member has been levied for the Sick and Death Benefit Fund to take effect May 19, 1917, and be collectible on or before June 30, 1917.

Officers and members of Local Unions are kindly requested to give this their particular attention.

Fraternally yours,
A. MCANDREW, *Int. Pres't.*

Assessment No. 8.

WASHINGTON, May 5.—Rene Viviani, chief civilian member of the French mission to America, visited the headquarters of the American Federation of Labor last Monday, and was welcomed

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by President Gompers in the name of the men and women of labor.

The distinguished visitor is minister of justice and vice-president of the French cabinet. He was minister of labor in 1909 when President Gompers visited various European countries.

In a short address, Mr. Viviani, who spoke in French, said in part:

"I am very greatly honored by meeting you in this house of the workers. In the course of my long career, in my labor for the public, I was never more happy than when I myself led in the establishment, in France, of the department of labor for France, of which I was at that time minister. During the four years in which I was minister of labor I had the great satisfaction of assisting in the passage, and in some cases inaugurating, the most important laws that were ever enacted in France on behalf of the wage workers.

"I have usually maintained the most cordial relations with the central committee, as well as with the entire organization, of the Federation of Labor in France—and indeed with all the workers in general. Every week at least I call in for counsel with me a number of the workers, and on Saturday I mentioned especially to Mr. Gompers and Mr. (J. W.) Sullivan, the two gentlemen who are expected to come over here, Mr. Jouhaux and Mr. Keufer (French trade unionists). It would be a great mistake on the part of any public man if he did not profit by the experience of men who have been labor leaders in their country."

In reply, President Gompers said in part:

"Mr. Viviani, representative man and representative of the best spirit of France and of the world, in the name of the men and of the women of labor, and in the name of their friends, here present, I bid you a welcome in this house of labor, in this capital of our nation, in this great republic, sister to the republic of France.

"The opportunity that I had of meeting you in France and the cordiality with which your reception to me there was permeated, the consciousness which you impressed upon me of your desire to do all that lay in any human being to do in the interest of the masses of the people, your determination to help work out the sociological problems of the toilers of France— all of this impressed me as did your own personality—you, a great leader of the people of France in the task before them for justice and freedom and humanity.

"Coming, as you do, as the representative of the great spirit of the democracy

STRONGHOLD

PLUG TOBACCO

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of France, and joined with you the British envoys, you bring to us the last word and the best hope of France and of England. And now we have joined your forces, not only in sympathy and in spirit, but in fact, to determine, let us hope, for all times that despotism, even a benevolent despotism, must come to an end. Despotism is intolerable in this enlightened twentieth century, and it cannot and must not be permitted to stand against the onward march of modern concepts of freedom and democracy."

MINNESOTA FIRST STATE TO ACCEPT CLAYTON LAW.

ST. PAUL, May 5.—Governor Burmquist has signed the anti-injunction bill, passed by the last legislature at the request of organized labor. This law embodies the main features of the Clayton act, including the declaration that "the labor power of a human being is not a commodity or article of commerce."

Minnesota is the first State that has included this declaration in its statutes, which is a notification to State judges that the old theory upon which strike injunctions rest will no longer suffice.

LIVING COST AND WAGES.

President Gompers of the American Federation of Labor denied before a house committee that living expenses have increased 15 per cent. in the United States during the last ten years, while wages had not advanced proportionately.

"In the last twelve years," Mr. Gompers said, "wages, hours of employment and conditions of labor have improved in the United States beyond any other period of any people in the history of the world. The price trend of essentials since 1870 has been downward. We have enlarged what we call the essentials of life in the last thirty years, so that there is no comparison between what the cost of them was and what it is today."

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Volume 21 June, 1917 Number 6

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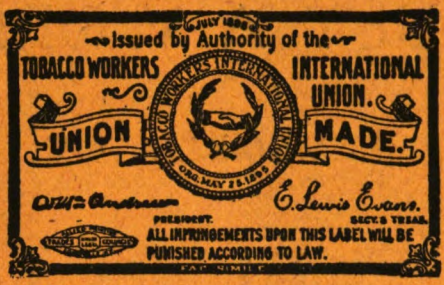

Official Magazine

of the

Tobacco Workers' International Union

Rooms 50-1-2-3 Iroquois Life Building, Louisville, Ky.

JOBSON PRINTING COMPANY LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY

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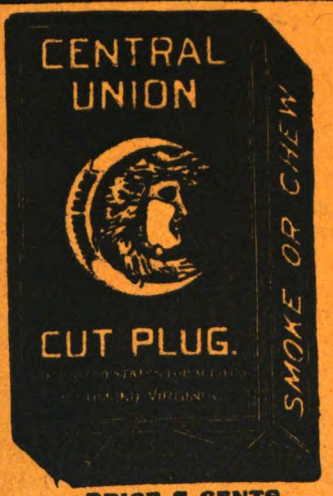

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THE TOBACCO WORKER

LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY

VOL. 21 JUNE, 1917 No. 6

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The Tobacco Worker.

OUR FREEDOM THREATENED.

As our nation rapidly swings through changes necessary for the transition from a peace to a war basis there is developing the beginning of an attitude totally at variance to the genius and the institutions of democracy—the spirit of intolerance. As we are torn from the moorings of peace and face the unknown dangers of a fight for national rights of humanity there are not lacking indications of failure to discriminate between measures for protection and measures that destroy all that gives our republic meaning.

In order to protect ourselves against dangers suspected and feared, an effort is being made to pass legislation which would impair fundamental rights which are the basis for all our freedom.

An "espionage bill' is now under consideration by Congress which would sweep away freedom of press and speech. The people of this country have a right to know the general plans and purposes of those to whom they have entrusted the conduct of the war.

Of course, the details of military and naval strategy in order to be effective must be kept with a degree of secrecy, but the people who must have their services in order to make these plans effective have the right to general information and they have a right to express their opinions and convictions thereon.

We can not protect our country against insidious foreign instigation of plots and intrigue by depriving all of our people of their fundamental constitutional rights. Defense and maintenance of America's institutions do not depend upon drastic resolutions completely altering the very nature of conditions and regulations.

If we turn back the pages of history to the early years of our republic, we find that the country passed through a similar trial. The different elements of nationality were even less welded together in composite whole than they are at present. There were then fewer traditions and ideals in common. All of Europe was at war. There were foreign plots to force this nation to take sides in the contest. Our Congress passed the drastic alien and sedition laws.

Those laws were not effective in protecting us against foreign intrigue but they did react disastrously to institutions of freedom in this country. They were taken advantage of by that element that desires to fasten upon the masses of the people unfreedom because people, denied their rights, are more easily made to serve the selfish interests of others.

There are not now wanting in this country evidences of this same spirit. Under guise of national necessity proposals have been made to hold the people, particularly the working people, in a position where they can not "interfere" with existing stable conditions. The plea is that national necessity must make rigid the relations between employer and

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employe, and this has been interpreted to mean even refusal to consider redress of wrong or higher wages notwithstanding constantly increasing costs of living.

The result of such legislation would defeat the very purpose assigned as a reason for the legislation. It would produce a static equilibrium devoid of the necessary flexibility essential to enable industrial organization to meet the changes developing with industrial life.

It devolves upon the masses of the people to defeat this tendency toward reaction and autocracy and to maintain standards that will permit of human liberty and progress. Let every member of organized labor feel responsibility devolving upon him to guard carefully against such aggression on the part of reaction and to register an emphatic protest against all proposals and policies that would establish autocracy and militarism to supplant our free republic.

The working people are fully prepared to do their part for the preservation of the ideals and institutions of the republic, both industrial and military.—*President Gompers, in American Federationist.*

DIRECT ACTION.

Judge-made law in labor cases has reached such proportions that the Bureau of Statistics of Massachusetts is able to issue a 250-page book under the title, "Labor Injunctions in Massachusetts." The volume is practically filled with quotations and summaries taken from the cases in which judges have issued injunctions in labor disputes.

Two things are noticeable in these cases. The first is the fact that the injunction is a weapon which is used by the employer against his employes. The workers do not use the injunction. Whatever its possibilities, the workers have not availed themselves of the opportunity which the injunction might give them to secure quick action on vital questions.

The injunction is a form of direct action. Where irreparable damage is threatened; where it can be shown that the ordinary processes of law are inadequate to give relief from injustice, injunctions may be secured from the courts. If, for example, one man appeared on the property of another, and began cutting his shade trees, for which no damages would be an adequate compensation, the court would issue an injunction forbidding the intruder to continue cutting the trees. If he persisted, he would be adjudged in contempt of court and punished by the judge who had issued the injunction.

Proceeding upon this theory, courts have issued injunctions in labor disputes. A group of workers, striking against their employer, are threatening to destroy his property. These workers have no property upon which the employer can levy if he wins a damage suit against them. Beside that, the injury which they are doing to his business is so great that no money damages would ever compensate for it. The court grants the injunction because no amount of damages will make up the loss sustained.

Look at the other side of the question for a minute.

A hundred women are at work in a State where the law requires that women shall be provided with seats. No seats are provided, however, and the constant standing, day by day, undermines and finally destroys the health of the women. These women have a remedy at law. They may compel the factory inspectors to enforce the law and provide seats. But that takes time. Meanwhile, the women are suffering a daily and irreparable loss of health. This is clearly a case for the issuance of an injunction.

A number of men are at work in a mine. The mining company in violation of the law, does not provide adequate ventilation. The men's health is damaged in consequence, and one day the dust and gas in the mine will explode, killing and maiming scores or perhaps

e necessary protective legisla-
ident Gompers.

bakery workers in their struggle against the
Bread Trust and all non-union firms.

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hundreds. The danger is imminent and constant. The men have a remedy at law, but meanwhile, irreparable damage is being done. Again there is a case for the use of the injunction.

Oddly enough injunctions are not issued to these cases. It is only when irreparable damage will be done to PROPERTY that the courts hasten to the assistance of citizens. INJUNCTIONS ARE SECURED BY EMPLOYERS, TO PROTECT PROPERTY.

The property owners of the United States are the real directactionists. The workers appoint legislative committees, elect representatives, lobby for legislation, and when it is declared unconstitutional, they go back and pursue the weary path again—sometimes consuming years in the process. Children are toiling; women are being overworked at starvation wages; trade diseases threaten health and life itself are destroyed ruthlessly with no redress save the tedious machinery of legislative action. A strike is called. Strikers and strikebreakers come into conflict, property is threatened, and presto—an injunction is granted and the danger of irreparable damage to property is warded off.

Injunctions are issued to prevent irreparable damage; they are issued at the behest of the employer; they are issued for the protection of property. Blessed are they that own for theirs is the power of the judiciary.—*Scott Nearing.*

LABOR LAWS OF THE PAST.

After reading the protections thrown around labor organizations by the arbitration bill, the following, from the Chicago *Times-Herald,* will be interesting.

According to official Government reports the earliest example of the strike known in this country is "the bakers' conspiracy" of 1741. Some journeymen bakers had agreed among themselves to refuse to bake bread till their wages were raised. An information was filed against the "conspirators" in the criminal court and they were duly tried and convicted on the charge of conspiring not to bake on the old wage scale, but were released owing to a technicality having been successfully interposed, but the justice of the verdict does not appear to have been doubted.

The next labor case of which there is a record occurred in 1805 in Philadelphia. A number of journeymen shoemakers struck for an increase of wages. The strike ended in failure, but it is historical on account of a remarkable conspiracy trial which grew out of it. Eight men were tried on an indictment containing three counts. The first charged that the defendants had contrived "unjustly and offensively" to increase the normal market price for their services, to the "damage and prejudice not only of their masters, but of their journeymen, the citizens generally and the dignity of the State." Precisely how an attempt to raise wages injures "other journeymen" is not clear, but it was useless to expect logic in the early notions on the subject. The second count would hold even today, for it charged the strikers with attempting to prevent by threats and other unlawful means, men continuing to work on the old terms. The final count recited that the men had unlawfully met and tried to form themselves into a club and to ordain arbitrary and unlawful by-laws for their guidance as well as for the government of other workmen. These alleged "arbitrary" by-laws, it turned out, were simply the agreement to refuse to work for the old rate and act together in obtaining an advance.

Very curious indeed was the charge of the court and the politico-economic opinions laid down theerin. The usual means, said the court, by which the prices of workmen's services are regulated are the demand for the article and the excellence of its fabric, and to make an arbitrary and artificial regulation without regard to the excellence of the work or the demand for it is an unnat-

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ural way of raising the price of labor. Such an unnatural way exposes commerce to ruin and is therefore against the public welfare. A combination of workmen, the court went on to say, undertaking to raise wages, may be considered from a two-fold point of view —One is to benefit themselves, the other is to injure outsiders. "The rule of law condemns both." A combination may not attempt to raise wages even in ways perfectly allowable to individuals.

The jury in this case brought in a verdict of "guilty of a combination to raise their wages," and fines were imposed.

Passing over other cases, we find that in 1833 the shoemakers of Geneva, N. Y., having succeeded in securing an advance in pay by means of a strike, were indicted and tried for conspiracy. One count recited that the strikers had formed themselves into an unlawful union and conspired to prevent journeymen from working below certain rates prescribed by them, and another count charged them with having agreed not to work for any master who should employ any journeyman obnoxious to them, even if they were good and faithful citizens.

In the lower court the strikers were cleared, the judge holding that the indictment did not cite any offense known to the law, but this judgment was reversed by the Supreme Court, which held that the conspiracy was indictable because it was "an act injurious to trade." Here, too, the reasoning of the court is peculiar. It is important to the best interests of society, it said, that the price of labor be left to regulate itself, or rather that it be limited to the demand for it. Combinations to enhance or reduce the natural price are injurious. If the bootmakers may say that boots shall not be made for less than $1 per pair, it is optional with them to say that $10 or $50 shall be the price, and the result would be an odious monopoly, and an enormous tax upon the community. Still if any man thinks the price too low, he may refuse to work for it.

In fine, a combination to raise wages by means of a strike, even where no threats, coercion or intimidation are employed against other workers, is illegal because injurious to trade and the consuming public. Think of the naivete of the suggestion that if men are allowed to fix the price at $1 there is danger of them attempting to fix it at $50 and thus establish an odious monopoly! The existence of natural checks was not suspected by the court. That strikers can never enforce unreasonable and extravagant demands the court did not stop to consider.

One more decision to indicate the ideas which were current in the early days with regard to unionism. In 1836 New York tailors struck for an increase in wages. They resorted to intimidation and were tried for conspiracy. The judgment did not dwell on the intimidation, but on the fact of combination. He impressed on the minds of the jury that the issue was not to be regarded as a mere struggle between master and employe, but as something upon which the harmony of the whole community depended. "Let these unions only arise from time to time," said the judge, "and they will at last extend to every trade in the city, and there will be as many governments as there are societies." And he further declared that there was absolutely no necessity for unions. In this country combinations were not necessary, in the judge's view, for the protection of mechanics. They were all of foreign origin and out of accord with our institutions and national character.—*International Garment Cutters' Journal.*

A PITIFUL TALE.

The next time you put on a collar remember that it was made not only out of linen thread and starch alone, but also with the sweat of girls and old women

necessary protective legisla-
dent Gompers.

bakery workers in their struggle against the
Bread Trust and all non-union firms.

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of Troy, who are the most abject slaves in the world.

There could not be any worse slavery than theirs because of the limit of human endurance. And your collar undoubtedly was made by these slaves in Troy, for 89.5 of the millions of collars manufactured each year in the United States are made in the collar factories here.

Many of the wage slaves in Troy work as much as 80 hours a week. In about 50 per cent. of the sordid homes there are high speed sewing machines which rumble long into the morning hours.

Nearly everybody in Troy is connected with the collar and shirt-making industry. There are 28,000 wage slaves in the city, and the Chamber of Commerce states that 68 per cent. of them are employed in the collar factories. The Chamber of Commerce boasts that "Troy Collars the World." Troy also collars the frail girls and women who make the collars, but in a different sense of the word.

In the starching room it is so hot in the summer time that it is a matter of frequent occurrence for girls and women to faint. Some are hauled away like so many sacks of flour, while it is said that during the middle of the summer so many workers collapse that they are permitted to remain unconscious on the floor until they slowly revive. Should some of them become seriously ill by their experience, it makes little difference to the factory barons. There are plenty of other slaves to take their places.

Some of the machines, operated by women who are as much machines as the arrangements of metal before them, make 4,200 button holes daily. Some of the girls, in a semmingly impossible manner, are made to operate two machines, and make about 8,000 button holes daily.

And besides their long hours of toil, these victims of the capitalistic systems are fined for everything imaginable. If they are a minute late for work in the morning, they are "docked" part of their day's earnings. Should they be late very often they are locked out. This is what they call "discipline." Every collar and shirt made is carefully inspected. Should there be even the slightest imperfection, the girl responsible is fined. Talking is strictly against the rules and punishable by big fines. There are numerous other "offenses" which are considered good excuses for reducing the earnings of the workers.

Mrs. N. P. Skully, general organizer of the American Federation of Labor, who is trying to organize the collar factory slaves, says the average earnings of the girls is between $10 and $12 a week. But they do not make even this all the year around. As it is more profitable for the owners to operate their factories at full speed and make artificial "rush seasons," work is not evenly distributed, and for about six months of the year the girls work only half time.

About a year ago some of the men workers, who constitute a small mapority in the collar factories, organized. They are now receiving from $25 to $30 a week, while formerly they got only $12 to $14.

WOE OF EUROPE—WASTE OF LABOR

President Gompers Writes Sadly of the Blood Lust Across the Great Waters.

Those nations that have not been drawn into the European horror can only vaguely imagine the stupendous destruction and waste, the well-nigh inconceivable pain and suffering. The world of peace and art has been transformed into a world of slaughter and strife. Armies of millions face armies of equal strength, seeking for an advantage to take the lives of fellow-beings. Millions have already given their lives in this war; probably many more will go out in the grim clash of battle or be lost in the depths of the sea.

Those who have gone to the great beyond leave upon the living this mis-

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sion and responsibility—to see to it that it shall never happen again. If out of the war horror there shall come greater reverence for life and human welfare, together with an opportunity for the people to rule, the war will not have been in vain or altogether hateful. But that achievement must depend altogether upon the intelligent asservativeness of the people.

Those primarily interested in establishing democracy everywhere are the working people who constitute so large a part of the population of every country, and who have not yet secured representation in international relations, aye, or even in their own national government; who have inadequate representation for their interests and ideals.

The workers have a close earth grip; they deal with concrete problems and primary interests; they live in the daily struggle for existence, not above it. Consequently their viewpoint is very different from that of professional diplomats and politicians who govern the majority if not all of the countries. John Galsworthy describes the probable effect of democratizing international relations thus:

"If proof be needed that the prevalence of democracy will end aggression among nations that belong to the same stage of development, secure the rights of small peoples, foster justice and humaneness in man—let the history of this last century and a half be well and not superficially examined and let the human probabilities be weighed. Which is the more likely to advocate wars of aggression? They who by age, position, wealth, are secure against the daily pressure of life, they who have passed their time out of touch with the struggle for existence, in an atmosphere of dreams, ambitions and power over other men, or they who every hour are reminded how hard life is, even at its most prosperous moments; who have nothing to gain by war, and all, even life, to lose; who by virtue of their own struggles have a deep knowledge of the struggles of their fellow creatures an instructive repugnance to making those struggles harder, who have heard little and dreamed less of those so-called 'national interests,' that are so often mere chimeras; who love, no doubt, in their inarticulate way, the country where they were born and the modes of life and thought to which they are accustomed, but know of no traditional and artificial reasons why the men of other countries should not be allowed to love their own lands and modes of thought and life in equal peace and security?"

It is because democracy and principles of human welfare will only come through the efforts of the workers that the American labor movement has manifested such deep concern that the workers of all countries shall have a voice in determining treaties at the close of the war. The spirit and the provisions of the peace treaties will have an incalculable influence upon the nature and the degree of world progress for years to come.

It is useless to expect treaty provisions which place human interests paramount, unless an element that has reverence for human welfare is injected into the peace council. Conventional diplomats have ever forgotten the masses who fought the war and have formulated treaties for the benefit of those who profit from exploitation.

After the American Federation of Labor's first proposition was formally rejected by the British trade union movement and had been declared impracticable by the leader of the German labor movement is was necessarily abandoned. But it is unthinkable that the world's workers shall fail to take advantage of so great an opportunity. The Baltimore convention; that the labor movements of all countries that shall participate in the World Peace Congress to determine terms and conditions of peace at the close of this terrible war, urge upon their

resident Gompers.

Bread Trust and all non-union firms.

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respective governments to accord representation to wage-earners in the delegation representing their respective countries.

Such a provision would democratize the Peace Congress and would give the masses direct representation for their rights, needs, interests and safety. The workers have a right to direct representation in all matters that concern their welfare and lives. The viewpoint of the workers is different from that of those who live above the life struggle—it is simple, virile and does not lack in breadth or idealism.

No incident of modern times is more hope-filled than the intelligent alertness of the labor movement of the United States and Mexico toward international relations that threatened war. The workers upon whom the brunt of the probable war would have fallen wanted to know why war was necessary. The representatives met to talk over conditions in order to give the workers of both nations the facts. The force of honest, informed public opinion banished the shadow of war.

If the workers of all countries join hands in the spirit of true fraternity they can solve their common problems and give strength to each other for the solution of problems in their own respective countries.

Upon the workers of all countries devolves the responsibility to see to it that fellow workers do not fight this war in vain—that democracy and internationalism shall consecrate the blood-stained battlefields to humanity.—*Samuel Gompers.*

THE JOBLESS MAN.

With prophetic instinct Lord Macaulay once wrote to an American friend: "Wages will be as low and will fluctuate as much with you as with us. You will have your Manchesters and Birminghams, and in those Manchesters and Birminghams hundreds of thousands of artisans will assuredly be some time out of work. Then your institutions will be fairly brought to the test."

Was it of this very day and condition the great essayist wrote? Are not our institutions being put to the test as never before? Will they be equal to the test?

Said Carlyle: "A man willing to work and unable to find work is perhaps the saddest sight that fortune's inequality exhibits under the sun."

O, we have him! He is about us on every hand. We feel the chill of his dependent heart. We are haunted by the hopelessness that envelops him. Like a muzzled hungry horse in a luxuriant pasture. Like a stinged fish on a float in the middle of a stream. He stands beside us on the corner. He brushes our elbows in the street. His pleading face belies his proud heart and asks for a crust of bread. His weary, wasting body aches for a cheap bed. He is not a myth. He is not a stranger. He is our neighbor. There is no poverty half as tragic as that of the workingman.

"Who begs a brother of the earth
To give him leave to toil."

It won't do to preach to him. An empty stomach is stony ground for the seed of the Gospel. It won't do to tell him to be temperate and industrious. He is forced to the former and denied the opportunity of the latter. It won't do to pass resolutions of sympathy. He will see hypocrisy. It won't do to offer him charity. If he's a man he won't accept it, and if he isn't, he doesn't deserve it.

A jobless man, if he's decent, wants a decent job. And a decent job is not a soft one or an aristocratic one, but any one that will give him and those who depend upon him a decent living.

A soldier going to the front to serve his government should be able to do so in the full conviction that those he leaves behind will be fully safeguarded by the same government from the plundering rapacity of the food and fuel vultures.

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E. LEWIS EVANS . . . . EDITOR

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SEE THAT THIS LABEL

is on all Tobaccos you buy, whether PLUG, PACKAGE or TWIST. None genuinely Union without it.

Editorial.

If the costs of war in human life and material were to fall only upon the property interests, would there be an incentive for such beastly carnivals as are now staged in Europe today?

To demand the pound of flesh from the disarmed, tied, and bound, who face the executioner, is less merciful than the cannibal who killed and cooked his human victim and satiated his gluttonous appetite thereon. Is there a name in the calendar that properly fits such a sane human being?

How much freight will the train of thought you indulged in yesterday carry? Did you weigh it to see? Are you satisfied with the payment you got for it?

The workers being in the majority are called upon in time of war to give the most of human life in the struggle. It is therefore, incumbent upon wealth to pay its toil from the wealth accumulated from the toil of the workers.

Which is the worst, the man who openly and actively opposes conscription and refuses to register, or the hyena that profits on the adversity of the many? A law has been quickly made to penalize the former; will there not be a law made to properly fit the latter? If not, why?

A new definition for incompetency, or an expansion to suit a biased mind—we are at a loss to know which—has been given by the president of the Washington Electric Railway. He made this statement upon the witness stand, "that a motorman or conductor who joins the union of his calling, or discusses it, becomes incompetent." This company had a strike of its men last March, as they opposed the organization of the men into a union and discharged all the union men, stating that they were incompetent. The incongruity of the thing, brought out by the Senate Committee on Investigation, was that some of the same men who failed to stick by the union became perfectly competent after they applied for their jobs as non-union men. There are some things so hot that they burn the skin, but this burns in deep. This definition will now be taken up and pushed along by some of our injunction-shooting judges, as some of the older reasons are wearing threadbare.

The conservation of food is receiving much attention in official Washington, which is good so far as it goes, but we hear little said about the fuel question, and the coal prices keep mounting. Re-

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bakery workers in their struggle against the
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cently we paid $5.50 per ton, then it was recorded at $6.50; inquiry the other day with our coal man elicited the consoling information that the price was now $7.50, and he could give no assurance that it would not go higher; he rather thought an advance was in early prospect. On further questioning he said he considered it a hold-up game of which he was a victim as well as the customers he usually supplied. If any relief was coming, it ought to come before the first of July; if not then, he saw no hope.

Government officials of high and low degree are importuning us all to be willing to make sacrifices in this emergency, and implied penalties are in store for those who do not willingly make them. We are urgently requested to refrain from the consumption of any food articles that have a smack of luxury about them. Our youths are going into the ranks for active duty, those they leave behind are sacrificing many ordinary pleasures to do their bit. The food conservators have the right of way in the columns of the papers, with the added support of the editorial columns; but little is said about the ruthless coal barons, who reply to inquiry, "that they are making hay while the sun shines; that stormy days may be just over the hills, when the fat rendering will not be so rich in result." Let us hope that when the food conservators get through with that part of their appointed service, they, or some one else, will turn their attention to the fuel proposition which, while not as important perhaps as the food question, is next in the running, and bring into being or a living reality the sentiment expressed in the maxim, that "He who laughs last laughs best." There would be a sense of satisfaction in having a broad smile, if not a good laugh, at a cartoon which represented a reality in the sight of the coal baron vigorously wriggling and squirming in the firmly emplanted heel of the law of sacrifice, supplemented by law of governmental force. Let us wait and see.

There never was a time in our history when organization of labor was more necessary than right now. During this fearful conflict, into which an ever increasing number of our marching boys will move, the vultures they leave behind, unhappily are not the kind that feed on the bodies of the dead in the wake of battle. They are a breed that live and fatten on the drops of blood sweated by the soul-stirred and fear-strained workers who remain to keep the house open and warm for those who may return in whole or maimed condition after the battles are over, and to give them a welcome and a meal from what is left in the barrel. The workers at home need the protecting influence of efficient organization—an organization that the worker may go to for assistance when it is most needed. It is in times of such as the present, when public attention is engaged in other matters, that the predatory interests seek an opportunity to wrest from the workers advantages that have been dearly bought in calmer seasons when attention to wrongs inflicted could be riveted and the wrongs righted by law, or through the influence of public opinion. When the darkness of conflict comes, these interests, like the thief in the night, steals in to rob the worker of his gains in wages and conditions, and to break down the walls of protection that were built up during normal times. It is then that the labor union, when strongly organized, may step in and say to Mr. Employer, "thus far thou mayest come, but no farther. During peaceful times, so far as international conflict was concerned, we built up this bulwark of portection, and now that many of our members are fighting in the field of battle for your protection, as well as ours, you come like a robber in the darkness, seeking to take the treasures we bought so dearly when our brothers were with

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us. Now that they are away, we will fight for those things gained, as hard as our brothers are fighting for the world's liberties on the field of international conflict. We will not have our brothers come home with victory perched on their brows, and find that we have been recreant in our duties at home, and lost those things which together we battled for and won. The charter is ours—ours to keep and cherish, and to improve upon when necessity demands. These things can only be done through the maintenance of our trade unions. As vigilance is the price of liberty, so it is with our union; we must keep the deck watch. The submarine influence of selfish greed is ever sailing around our ship of state, hoping to find a vulnerable point of attack for the launching of their torpedo by which they may destroy that bulwark of protection that has been built up and made to adhere by a mortar mixed with the tears of adversity and the sweated blood-drops from the hands of infant toil. The ship we must not give up, even if half our brothers are away. We must fight a good fight and keep the lamps of progress brilliantly burning, lending cheer to our returning heroes when the battles for a world's democracy shall have been won.

NOT SO YOU CAN NOTICE IT.

While traveling on a train not long since, and seated just ahead of two gentlemen, evidently in a manufacturing line, who were discussing the war issues and their relation to business and labor, among the assertions made by one of the gentleman was this: "There is one thing certain this war will do for us, and that is, it will wipe out these d——d labor unions that have been such a nuisance and a growing interference for some years back." The other gentleman said: "I am afraid I cannot agree with you on that—my opinion is, that the labor unions will come out of this thing stronger than they ever were. Upon what do you base your opinion?" In reply the first gentleman said: "Well, the first thing we will do is to tear down some of the laws they have had enacted for their own protection and our detriment, some of this child labor law, some of this short-hour legislation for women, and the over-time that these labor agitators are pushing so that they may hold their fat jobs." "I must differ with you in your summing up of that situation. The framing up in Washington and the experience of the British and French governments indicate, to my mind, that our government is going to lean no little weight of dependence on, and co-operation with, the labor unions, and I think you will find that any attempt on the part of employing interests to induce State or National legislatures to suspend labor protective laws now in force will be frowned upon and discouraged by official Washington; and Washington will have the support of public opinion. So I think the best thing we can do is to go along with the popular will at this time, as Washington does not want any embarrassment while their attention is directed to this European conflict."

This is a sample of what is uppermost in the minds of some of the Industrial Captains. They would, if they could, seize upon a season of distraction to give Labor a solar plexus blow, and at a moment of trial, attempt to submarine protective laws that have taken years of effort and thought to educate public opinion to see from a human point of view and have moulded into law.

Those of the interests who attempt anything like that will find eyes other than their own, and brains with conception will divine the attempt, and opposition of no mean character will be aroused and ready to meet the intended blow.

The hope of some of the employers here is evidently similar to that of the employers in England during the early days of the war, when all effort was

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centered on the idea of speeding up and maintaining top speed with long hours, stretched to the limit of endurance. This proved such a rank failure that the government stepped in, and put into force a regulation which was within the limit of human endurance and susceptible maintenance without injury to the worker.

The British Government entered into an agreement with the trade unions which has resulted in a steady and sufficient output of munitions with a flexible wage scale which permits increases as the cost of living advances. Another result is, that the trade unions have increased in membership nearly half as much again as it was before the war started and are growing at a good healthy rate.

Does Mr. American Employer think, in the face of the experience of the British trade unions before us, we are going to allow the gains of years to be taken from us while our attention and service is being given to our country, and to protect our employers' interests as much as our own? "Not so you can notice it," while we have eyes to see, and the hand and will be lifted against it.

It is a happy day for this country and Great Britain that the organized forces of government find in the organized forces of labor a hand of co-operation, and with the successful results that come from organized effort, organized labor has proven that it is as necessary a factor to the success at arms as in other enterprises. Let us hope that predatory interests who are so bitterly opposed to the organized forces of labor will not further use submarine tactics against organized labor while it is engaged in the protection of our country's most vital interests.

LABOR WINS ITS PLACE.

The Boston *Globe*, editorially speaking May 21 has the following to say of labor:

"When Samuel Gompers presents the demands of organized labor in war, and insists that 'representatives of wage-earners must be upon every board, National, State and local, that has to do with the administration of the Conscription act,' his right to do so goes unquestioned.

"Unquestioned, too, was President Wilson's selection as two principal members of the Russian Commission of a prominent trade union leader, vice-president of the American Federation of Labor, and International President of The Granite Cutters' Association of America, and one of the best-known American Socialists, unqualified in his champinoship of the cause of labor.

"Labor has attained a new position of authority. Not that its representatives have vaulted into high places during the confusion of a world war, while the attention of governments has been directed at the foe beyond the gates; labor leaders have been needed in those places and called to them. They have been consulted concerning the conduct of the war in order to prevent confusion.

"In other days wars were hand-to-hand conflicts between great masses of men, more or less directed by their officers. Today war is between machines. To win it on the first line, victory must have been supplied from the lathes, the forges and the mills. Because, man for man, mechanics count for more than soldiers, labor is now represented in the seats of the mighty. Those who wage a war must assist in its direction.

"Kitchener, a great soldier of the past, raised his army without enough regard for the labor force at home. Therefore the war did not begin when His Lordship said it would. There were not shells enough. So dire was the need for munitions that the strongest in the realm, a man of the present and of the future, was drafted to remedy the lack. A new office, that of munitions, was created, and Lloyd George chosen to fill it.

"Long a friend of labor, the Welsh

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genius sensed what part it must play in war. Taking office, he found that but one-fifth of the lathes were worked at night. In two weeks no one of them ever stopped except for repairs.

"With the change came a new British attitude toward labor, an understanding lacking before. The change has paid. For the past year England has been averaging $3,000,000 a day on munitions alone. Before labor was taken into partnership such an output was not possible. The increase of shells has spelled the difference between former costly assaults starved for lack of food for the guns and the recent successes on the Western front.

"When Lloyd George was required in the Premiership, Arthur Henderson, a labor man, was given a place in the inner council.

"Albert Thomas, a leader of French labor forces, sits in Ribot's Cabinet as Minister of Manufactures, a position which includes oversight of munitions and transportation. France has selected Thomas to go to Russia because of his understanding of the most important Russian party, the party of the workers.

"It was Russian labor acting with Russian soldiers that brought about the revolution. In the new Russia the burden of organization must fall upon the men who feed the battle front and those who fight upon it.

"Hindenburg makes appeals to German labor. Bethmann-Hollweg shows great respect for its representatives. The mighty strength of Germany is largely the strength of the men and women behind the munitions machines in German shops and factories.

"America's measure of participation in the war will be largely affected by American labor. How quickly the selective army can bear the flag to France depends upon the shipwrights building hulls of steel and wood or repairing seized liners, upon the workers filling the requirements of our armies in the factories of the land.

"Fortunately the miserable handling of the Mooney case in San Francisco is not characteristic of our attitude toward labor. The fact that our labor leaders have come forward to help with Russia, that they have gathered masters of capital in conference at Washington to discuss with the British Labor Commissioners the workers' part in war, represents the real position of America toward labor and of labor toward America.

The tremendous demands upon our workshops will bring their problems. As each appears it must be met in a spirit of fairness, discussed as between friends, and settled so that it will stay settled.

"War far more than peace demands co-operation in industry. There must be no sides taken. All are engaged in a struggle against a foreign foe. America's treatment of its workers must carefully preserve the gains they have already won and must place no burdens upon them which military necessity does not absolutely demand."

"LET ALL WORKERS GET BEHIND LEVER BILL," IS STIRRING APPEAL OF PRESIDENT GOMPERS.

WASHINGTON, June 16. — President Gompers has called upon every trade union, central body, state federation of labor, national and international organization, and the individual members of organized labor to get behind the Lever food administration bill, which has been reported favorably by the House Committee on Agriculture.

This bill creates government control of necessities, prohibits hoarding and cornering products and illegitimate speculation by stabilizing prices at the most effective point in the distributive chain.

"Since the war wages have not kept pace with increasing costs of living," says President Gompers. "They have remained practically stationary, while prices have more than doubled. The only

re necessary protective legisla-
sident Gompers.

bakery workers in their struggle against the Bread Trust and all non-union firms.

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practical way to increase the spending incomes of all is to decrease the costs of living."

If the speculators and allied interests can postpone action until after July 1 the purpose of the Lever bill will be defeated, as contracts for much of this year's food products will be made, beginning with that date.

Speculators will urge caution in passing this important legislation, but you can wrench the food of this nation from their grasp and increase the value of your pay envelope if you act today.

Urge the passage of the Lever food administration bill.

Notify your Congressman and Senators to this effect; have your unions do likewise; also your neighbors. And inform the President of the United States of your action that he may be supported by an aroused public opinion.

Let Washington know that the workers demand relief from the high cost of living and that they insist on the immediate passage of the Lever bill.

INJUNCTION FIGHT LOST BY UNIONISTS.

SACRAMENTO, CAL., June 16.—Governor Stephens has "pocket vetoed" labor's anti-injunction bill by taking no action within the time prescribed by law.

This legislation was passed by both branches of the legislature after a sensational contest that was marked by unusual opposition on the part of anti-union employers.

The bill was drafted along the lines of the Federal Clayton act, and sections 1 and 2 read as follows:

"Section 1—It shall not be unlawful for working men and women to organize themselves into, or carry on labor unions for the purpose of lessening the hours of labor or increasing the wages

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Do Not Buy Any Shoe

No matter what its name, unless it bears a plain and readable impression of this Union Stamp.

BOOT & SHOE WORKERS UNION
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246 SUMMER STREET BOSTON, MASS.

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or bettering the conditions of the members of such organizations; or carrying out their legitimate purposes as freely as they could do if acting singly.

"Section 2—No restraining order or injunction shall be granted by any court of this State, or any judge or judges thereof, in any case between an employer and employe, or between employers and employes, or between employes, or between persons employed and persons seeking employment, involving, or growing out of, a dispute concerning terms or conditions of employment, unless necessary to prevent irreparable injury to property, or to a property right of the party making the application, for which injury there is no adequate remedy at law, and such property or property right must be described with particularity in the application, which must be in writing and sworn to by the applicant, or by his agent or attorney."

TRUST IN STATE ACTION STAYS HUMAN EFFORTS.

OAKLAND, CAL., May 12.—"A blind confidence in sympathy and an indolent trust in State action must not supplant intelligent effort by the workers," declared Paul Scharrenberg, Secretary of the State Federation of Labor, in discussing minimum wage legislation before the State Conference of Social Agencies. The speaker showed that advocates of this plan have nothing new from the history of England in the sixteenth century.

"Organized labor," he said, "believes that the functions of trade unions will expand with the advance of democracy in industry and that they cannot be superseded by State action without imminent danger to civilization.

"We all want a minimum or 'living wage' for every man and woman who toils, but we are not prepared to accept this kind of legislation as a solution of the labor problem. We feel certain if we accept the process of reasoning upon which this proposed legislation is based, it will be only a question of time until other far more objectionable laws will be advocated and placed upon the statutes. Thus the workers' economic movement will be surrounded with numerous legislative restrictions which will not only interfere with all the normal functions of our organizations, but actually

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YEARS OF SATISFACTION

...sident Gompers.

...bakery workers in their struggle against the Bread Trust and all non-union firms.

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retard the healthy development and growth of the labor movement.

"We have been asked what we propose to offer as a substitute for minimum wage laws. We say, let the large and small employers co-operate with organized labor instead of antagonizing it. Let the churches and societies of the learned and the wealthy encourage instead of frown upon the associated efforts of the working people.

"And finally, let all public-spirited men and women who are anxious to help the underpaid working girls, work together with the organized men and women of labor to achieve the desired results. But, above all, give them the opportunity to help themselves. This may mean a little personal sacrifice and annoyance, but will surely bring more real and lasting benefits than any legislative enactments."

"THE LEAST OF THESE."

War Has a Subtle Meaning for Children—England's Experience Illuminating.

War imposes a severe strain upon childhood. Europe's experience indicates how great is the problem of maintaining educational and working standards for little children, to the end that the nation's fibre and vitality shall not be impaired.

Cecil Leeson, of the Howard Association (London), figures that juvenile offenses have increased 34 per cent. since the beginning of the war, and that thefts have increased 50 per cent. Sir James Yoxall, M. P., is quoted as estimating that from 150,000 to 200,000 children betwee the ages of 11 and 13 have been released from school to go to work.

Commenting upon child labor in manufacturing war supplies, the Health of Munition Workers Committee appointed by the British Minister of Munitions, says: "It is to be remembered that boys and girls need a sufficient reserve not only for the maintenance of health, but for growth. Even under normal conditions, there is some danger of juvenile employment adversely affecting physique and the danger is materially increased by the present conditions of employment. Long hours of work by day or by night, often coupled with unsatisfactory conditions of housing and transit, late hours and lack of parental care, make the dangers grave and immediate."

Our duty in the United States was emphasized by Owen R. Lovejoy, general secretary of the National Child Labor Committee, in a recent address, when he said:

"The childhood of the present generation will suffer irreparable loss unless those of us who have dedicated ourselves to the protection of these defenseless ones keep our heads clear and our motives unmixed, determining that whatever happens all other treasure, all other forms of wealth, all other methods of defense shall be sacrificed before we compel the children of America to pass through the fire."

DO YOU KNOW

That 35 per cent. of the wives and mothers of workingmen are forced to work to keep the wolf from the door?

That $500 per year is the income of half of the wage-earning fathers?

That less than $15 per week is the wage of two-thirds of the adult male workers?

That nearly half the women workers earn less than $6 a week?

That three or more persons occupy every sleeping room in 37 per cent. of the workers' home?

That babies of the poor die three times as fast as those of the rich?

That nearly 20 per cent. of the school children in this country are underfed and under-nourished?

That economic pressure forces two-thirds of all children to leave grammar school before graduating and only 10 per cent. finish high school?

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That workers in basic industries are out of jobs one-fifth of the time?

That there are forty-four families in the United States with incomes equal to 100,000 workingmen?

That industrial conditions are responsible for our biggest crime problems?

That two per cent. of the people own 60 per cent. of the wealth and 65 per cent. own less than 5 per cent. of the wealth?

That an array of facts gleaned from the report of the Federal Relations Commission in its two-year investigation should shame the citizenship of the United States, and cause every thoughtful man and woman in this country to tremble for the perpetuity of a nation wherein they exist?

ESTABLISH POOR MAN'S COURT.

WILMINGTON, DEL., May 5.—A "poor man's court" will be established in this city under authority of a law passed by the last legislature. This court will have jurisdiction over non-criminal cases and damage cases ranging as high as $500. Matters of damages involving only a few dollars can be called at once, the difficulty be set forth in a statement to the judge, witnesses called, the hearing given and everything settled in at most 30 days. Heavy expenses of the trial and a huge fee to a lawyer are avoided. It is not necessary to have a jury, but one varying in size from three to five members may be called as in a referee's court.

Unlike the Supreme Court and Court of General Sessions, the "poor man's court" will be in session all the time except in July and August. It may sit then. The judge will be one of the regular State judges.

It is assumed that labor is available only in connection with capital; that nobody labors unless somebody else, having capital somehow by the use of it induces him to labor. . . . . Now, there is no such relation between capital and labor as assumed. Labor is prior to and independent of capital. Capital is only the fruit of labor, could never have existed if labor had not first existed.—*Abraham Lincoln.*

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to purchase bread only which bears

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LABEL

It is the only weapon the bakery workers have which aids them in securing living wages, reasonable working hours, and decent and sanitary working conditions. Bread which does not bear the above label is TRUST-made, non-union and perhaps SCAB-made. Refuse to buy bread without this label, and thereby aid the bakery workers in their struggle against the Bread Trust and all non-union firms.

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We make many other Brands
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THE TOBACCO WORKER

LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY

VOL. 21 JULY, 1917 NO. 7

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The Tobacco Worker.

LABOR AFTER THE WAR.

Workingmen of the World Will Profit by the Triumph of Democracy.

"Organized and unorganized workmen—skilled and unskilled labor—will be definitely the gainers by the triumph of democracy in this war."

That is the prediction of James William Sullivan, who for thirty years has been one of the active men in the American Federation of Labor. He has recently returned from Europe, where at the suggestion of Samuel Gompers, President of the American Federation of Labor, he attempted to arrange a conference of representatives of organized labor in the belligerent countries to be held coincidentally with the peace conference whenever and wherever it is held. Mr. Sullivan is assistant to Mr. Gompers as member of the advisory committee of the Council of National Defense.

Mr. Sullivan anticipates that for an indefinite and prolonged period after the war wages will be much higher than ever before, both for skilled and unskilled workmen. The demands of the reconstruction period offer sufficient explanation. General prosperity may be assumed to follow, thanks to the general speeding up of commerce and the increased diffusion of money through the wage channel. The statisticians of the American Federation of Labor have been able to demonstrate that social prosperity follows each increase of the wage scale.

"Give 22,000 workmen $2 more each week and 200 merchants will benefit," is his illustration.

An increase in class prosperity invariably means greater solidarity and hence greater political power for the workman. Broadly speaking, a betterment in social conditions has followed each addition in political power gained by organized labor.

"We fought for child labor laws and for the protection of women workers long before any of the societies now advocating these reforms were in the field," said he. "The fundamental law is now with us. We take as a matter of course that we will win each injunction case in the higher courts, for we only ask freedom of speech, press and movement. The trend of lawmaking is with us."

Mr. Sullivan anticipates that "the unequal distribution of wealth will be to some extent corrected." Great Britain has set the example. Death duties there take a large proportion of the greater estates and income taxes take an increasingly larger part of an income in proportion as it increases. He believes something of the same sort will be developed in America. "There will be the conscription of wealth in some form. Taxation will be reduced to a more exact science than it has ever been."

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PROTECTS CHILDREN.

New York's New Labor Law Provides For Better Education.

The Wellington law, the New York State child labor statute, which went into effect Feb. 1, provides that children must remain in school until they are fifteen before they can receive permits to work. Only those children can go to ,work before they are fifteen who are graduates of elementary schools. It is believed that the number of children leaving school will be materially decreased under the new law.

The Wellington law imposes upon the State Industrial Commission the duty of supervising the issuing of work permits to children by the health officers.

George A. Hall, secretary of the New York Child Labor Committee, said "The members of the committee are much gratified at the advance in the standards of child protection which are accomplished through the Wellington law. It should be clearly understood that the law does not affect the 50,000 children of the State who have been legally certified to go to work during the last year. Not a single child will be taken out of a factory or store as a result of the new law. It affects only the children who will seek work permits from now on."

IN AID OF LABOR.

Bills Before Various State Legislatures Affecting Workingmen.

Of bills affecting labor those concerning workmen's compensation are in the majority. States in which compensation laws may be passed for the first time are Delaware, Missouri, North Carolina, North and South Dakota and Utah. Bills to amend existing laws range from those in New York to extend the law to all employes and to increase weekly payments to 100 per cent of wages, to the Indiana bill to exempt train employes and the one in Minnesota to repeal the law altogether. In California, Indiana and Minnesota it is proposed to reduce waiting time to one week; in another bill in Minnesota and in Massachusetts and New York, to abolish it altogether. Amendments offered in Illinois and Massachusetts would permit the commutation of weekly payments in a lump sum. Other bills propose to increase the proportion of wages to be paid in compensation to 65 per cent. in Indiana, to 66⅔ per cent. in Minnesota, Nebraska, New Hampshire and Oklahoma, and to 75 per cent. in Wisconsin. In Minnesota, New Jersey and Utah state funds are proposed. Ohio has passed a law prohibiting casualty insurance companies altogether from handling compensation business.

In Indiana there is a bill requiring the injured employe to accept the doctor furnished by the employer, while in Maine, Massachusetts and Minnesota there are bills to permit the employe to select his own physician. An Indiana bill would provide a judge in each congressional district to administer the law; another bill would require the consideration of bonuses in determining the wage which is to be the basis for compensation payments. A Massachusetts bill would permit a man hired within the state to recover for an injury even if it occurred outside the state. In Rhode Island there is a proposal to extend medical and hospital treatment for a period of four weeks. Washington would amend its law by providing for first aid.—*Survey.*

TO PERMIT STRIKES.

Senate Reaffirms Privileges Granted by the Clayton Act.

Through an amendment accepted by the United States Senate to the Newlands preferential shipping bill "peaceable striking" would be permitted in wartime among railroad men. The amendment, offered by Senator Hollis

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of New Hampshire, reaffirms the strike privilege granted under the Clayton act.

"What right has the Senate to say men must work under conditions that may be intolerable?" Senator Hollis demanded. "We have the right to say whether they shall be allowed to use violence in asserting their rights, but further than that we ought not attempt to legislate a man's job. Under the terms of this bill as it stands we would brand a man a criminal who decided that he could not work under any conditions imposed by railroads. He could be put in jail. I simply ask that the Senate maintain for the railroad men of this country the right to walk out when they find conditions intolerable."

Senator Borah wanted to know if Senator Hollis did not think it wrong for a railroad man to quit his job at a crisis that might mean the paralysis of food transportation.

Senator Hollis insisted that nothing ought to prevent "peaceable striking" in war or peace time.

"At least we ought not pass this character of legislation without consulting the labor organizations," he maintained.

"How has the Brotherhood of Trainmen got into this bill?" demanded Senator Borah. "I don't doubt their loyalty, but I want to ask who is going to say when some men may prove disloyal in this war?"

KEEPING UP WITH LIFE.

It is the keeping up with life that counts—the faculty of making ourselves a part of it, not the mere act of watching it pass by. Because a man has seen happier days, because memories of the past cast their wistful sadness over him, because life can never again be what it once was it does not follow that we may not find happiness again. If we lose interest in the developments that time brings and persist in living in the past we must not be surprised if failure sets its heavy hand upon us and marks us for its own, says Charleston *News and Courier*. A man cannot make headway if he voluntarily withdraws from the new activities which gradually develop simply because he does not approve of them. The things of the past belong to the past. Their memory may serve to hallow the present, but it is the events that are happening now with which we have to cope, and which we must take into consideration. One of the most pathetic sights in life is the loneliness of one who seems to have outlived his day. His plight cannot be remedied unless with his hearty co-operation, and it is just this latter condition that is lacking, as a rule. The man who lives in the past does so deliberately and unnecessarily. For some reason he cannot catch the swing of life, he does not know how to turn its corners and meet with anticipation that which lies ahead, or to cut for himself new paths when his progress seems blocked. He is more inclined to feel that fate has played him a mean trick because it has not permitted his life to continue to run uninterruptedly in its even course.

"ANTI-IDLENESS" LAW USED AGAINST UNIONS.

CHARLESTON, W. VA., July 14.—The legislature, at its present session, passed a so-called "vagrancy act" under the pretext of aiding the war by putting professional vagrants to work. Under this act it is unlawful for any citizen of this state between the ages of 16 and 60 to fail to work a certain number of hours.

And now the inevitable has happened—the act is being used to break strikes.

Because miners employed by the Monte Coal Company at Ottawa were not permitted to present grievances to the management, they suspended work, and the company seized upon the vagrancy law to drive them back to their employment. Two miners and their sons were arrested and the company employed an attorney to assist the county prosecutor.

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At the trial it was shown that one of the miners had secured employment elsewhere and was arrested while on his way to work. The jury could not agree in this case and the trial was transferred to Madison at the request of the company, which claimed an impartial jury could not be secured at Clothier.

Coal companies lobbied for an anti-strike law at the last session of the legislature, but were defeated by organized labor. The vagrancy law is used for the same purpose, while the companies loudly proclaim that "we must win this war that democracy may survive."

LABOR'S FAIR SHARE.

The "dignity of labor" sounds well from the rostrum, but the men and women who do the world's work and produce the world's wealth are rapidly learning that their dignity as well as their happiness depends upon their insistence on a more equitable distribution of the products of their toil. They have learned that the only way to secure anything like a fair division is by organized effort through banding together in unions for the raising of wages and the shortening of the hours of toil. Through such organized effort they have raised the standard of living for every worker.

PRICES JUMP 250 PER CENT.

CHICAGO, July 14.—In its report to Judge Landis, the federal grand jury points out that canned tomatoes, in the spring of 1916, were sold through brokers for future delivery to wholesalers and jobbers at 90 cents a dozen cans, while these same tomatoes are being sold today by wholesalers and jobbers to retailers for $2.25 and more.

"Canners, wholesalers and jobbers have devised some means for insuring complete co-operation among themselves which results in keeping the canner from dealing directly with the consumer or the retailer," reads the finding of the jury.

"If retailers attempt to resist the combination by purchasing directly from the canner they find it difficult or impossible to do any further business with the wholesalers or jobbers as to other groceries. This situation compels the consumer to pay the expense of maintaining these middlemen who exert the power that inheres in this system to extort unconscionable profits from consumers with no proportionate benefit to the farmers, canners and such retailers as are satisfied with a reasonable profit above the cost."

LINCOLN'S PROPHECY.

"I see in the near future a crisis approaching that unnerves me and causes me to tremble for the safety of my country. As the result of war, corporations have been enthroned, and an era of corruption in high places will follow, and the money power of the country will endeavor to prolong its reign by working upon the prejudices of the people until all the wealth is aggregated in a few hands, and the republic is destroyed. I feel at this moment more anxiety for the safety of our country than ever before, even in the midst of war. God grant that my forebodings may be groundless.

"Monarchy itself is something hinted at as a refuge from the power of the people. In my present position I could scarcely be justified were I to omit to raise a warning voice against the approach of returning despotism. It is not needed nor fitting here that a general argument should be made in favor of popular institutions, but there is one point with its connections not too hackneyed as most others, to which I ask brief attention.

"It is assumed that labor is available only in connection with capital, that nobody labors unless somebody else owning capital somehow by the use of it, induces him to labor. Labor is prior to and independent of capital. Capital is only the fruit of labor and could not have existed

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if labor had not first existed. Labor is the superior of capital and deserves higher consideration. I bid the laboring people beware of surrendering the power which they possess, and which, if surrendered will surely be used to shut the door of advancement for such as they, and fix new disabilities and burdens upon them until all liberty is lost.

"In the early days of our race, the Almighty said to the first of mankind, 'In the sweat of thy brow shalt thou eat bread.' And since then, if we except the light and air of heaven, no good thing can be enjoyed without first having cost labor. And, inasmuch as most good things have been produced by labor, it follows that all such things by right belong to those whose labor has produced them. But it has so happened in all ages of the world that some have labored and others have, without labor, enjoyed a large portion of the fruits. That is wrong and should not continue. To secure to each laborer the whole product of his labor, or nearly as much, is a worthy object of any government.

"It seems strange that any man should dare to ask God's assistance in wringing bread from the sweat of other men's faces.

"This country, with its institutions, belongs to the people who inhabit it."—*Abraham Lincoln,* 1861.

THE MAN OF AGE.

Whenever age has stricken from a man his power of usefulness and activity there is demand for human sympathy. He may be the inmate of a home of luxury, or so placed that his bodily needs and the companionship of equals and friends may be all that is to be desired, still the old man whose life work has closed and who must sit idly by and watch the sands in the hour glass run swiftly out is an object of profound consideration, and should be given the veneration that his position and past deserve, says Pittsburg *Gazette-Times.* Of all human beings, who, through advancing years of bodily affliction have reached the limit of usefulness, man is the most pitiable. His has been lavish in its use. Unlike the woman or the child or the mentally and physically afflicted during life, he has been the world builder and the home maker. On his shoulders have rested the great tasks of life, the creation of a home, the support of a family and the achievement of great things in business and society. To lay these things all aside at the behest of Time's beckoning finger and the approaching decay of mind and body is a tragic thing, however much we may glorify the peace and calm that is said to come in the sunset days of life . The old man is largely a stranger in a land made strange by the absence of many of those with whom he began the journey.

The primary reason for the existence of a government is that every citizen shall be protected in his rights. It is this that distinguishes the state from other forms of human association. Its function is primarily protective. Upon this foundation rests all its special and peculiar prerogatives. Here is the reason for its authority, and this is limited by the reason for its existence. Society has manifold functions, but they may be normally left to individual and corporate enterprise within the state, which may be a complete and perfect "body politic" without them, says Century Magazine. On the other hand, these functions may be in part, and even to a great extent, taken over and performed by the state, but they are not necessary to its existence. They do, however, modify its character. When the state, in addition to its protective function, assumes those of industry, transportation and commerce, as the modern state sometimes does, it undergoes a radical transformation. It itself then becomes a business corporation, a rival and a competitor in the world of trade.

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COLD STORAGE PLANTS BURSTING WITH FOOD.

WASHINGTON, July 21.—While profiteers and their defenders are offering various excuses for the high cost of living, a report issued by the federal department of agriculture shows that cold storage plants are bursting with food and that in one case 173 warehouses report the amount of butter held July 1, this year, was almost seven times greater than on July 1, last year.

Speculators say the war, supply and demand, faulty transportation and other causes are responsible for the high cost of living, but the agricultural report shows, in part:

"Frozen Beef—243 storages report a total of 105,174,204 pounds. 171 storages report 88,078,061 pounds, as compared with 55,109,049 pounds on July 1, 1916, an increase of 59.8 per cent. 221 storages report an increase of 4,642,361 pounds, or 4.6 per cent., during June, 1917. 136 storages report a decrease of 18,478,422 pounds, or 25.4 per cent., during June, 1916.

"Cured Beef—268 storages report a total of 34,560,268 pounds. 202 storages report 31,342,078 pounds, as compared with 18,915, 105 pounds on July 1, 1916, an increase of 65.7 per cent. 239 storages report an increase of 2,690,848 pounds, or 8.7 per cent., during June, 1917. 171 storages report an increase of 9,157 pounds, or 0.1 per cent., during June, 1916.

"Frozen Lamb and Mutton—121 storages report a total of 3,995,883 pounds. 81 storages report 3,143,744 pounds, as compared with 1,939,175 pounds on July 1, 1916, an increase of 62.1 per cent. 107 storages report an increase of 730,486 pounds, or 22.4 per cent., during June, 1917. 67 storages report a decrease of 357,738 pounds, or 15.8 per cent., during June, 1916.

Creamery Butter—289 storages report a total of 47,612,460 pounds; 217 storages report 44,633,595 pounds, as compared with 53,863,278 pounds on July 1, 1916, a decrease of 17.1 per cent.; 252 storages report an increase of 37,460,057 pounds, or 426.7 per cent., during June, 1917; 173 storages report an increase of 45,793,569 pounds, or 675.2 per cent., during June, 1916.

BIG BUSINESS GREED AROUSES PRESIDENT.

WASHINGTON, July 21.—In an address to mine operators and manufacturers of this country, President Wilson declares that patriotism has nothing to do with profits and that "patriotism and profits ought never in the present circumstances be mentioned together."

Because prices and freight rates are being boosted under the term "stimulating profits," President Wilson gives sharp answer to those business men who confound profit chasing with serving the nation.

Ship owners are not overlooked in the President's lashing, and he charges the vessel men with "doing everything that high freight charges can do to make the war a failure ,to make it possible," and that "those who have fixed war freight rates have taken the most effective means in their power to defeat the armies engaged against Germany."

The President's views on these profiteers and exploiters of patriotism is contained in this declaration:

"It is perfectly proper to discuss profits as a matter of business, with a view to maintaining the integrity of capital and the efficiency of labor in these tragical moments when the liberty of free men everywhere and of industry itself trembles in the balance; but it would be absurd to discuss them as a motive for helping to serve and save our country. Patriotism leaves profits out of the question. In these days of our supreme trial, when we are sending hundreds of thousands of our young men across the seas to serve a great cause, no

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true man who stays behind to work for them and sustain them by his labor will ask himself what he is personally going to make out of that labor.

"No true patriot will permit himself to take toll of their heroism in money or seek to grow rich by shedding of their blood. He will give as freely and with as unstinted self-sacrifice as they. When they are giving their lives will he not give at least his money?"

NO H. C. OF L. HERE.

WASHINGTON, July 21.—To illustrate the size of profits in these war times. United States Senator Pomerene of Ohio made public the following letter issued by the Bird Coal and Iron Company, Chicago, in soliciting stock subscriptions:

"Having purchased foundry iron for as low as $12 or $13 a ton during the past 12 months, you know that there must be a tremendous profit in it at the present market price of approximately $40 a ton. On a production of 6,000 tons a month, the capacity of our furnace, which will be ready to go in blast within six or eight weeks, you can easily figure what the profits will be when we can produce the iron for approximately $10 a ton and sell it at $40 a ton. A profit of $150,000 a month is well within reason, and on a capitalization of $1,100,000 will be in excess of 100 per cent. profit on the entire issue of the common stock of $1,000,000."

"These profits," said Senator Pomerene, "are almost equal to coal profits."

WHEN DADDY GETS A RAISE.

Clouds will rift, skies get clearer,
Paradise will seem much nearer,
Home, itself, a trifle dearer—
When daddy gets a raise.
There'll be pictures for the wall,
Pretty carpet on the hall,
Trinkets new, for one and all—
When daddy gets a raise.

Days for mother will be brighter,
She will hug the wee ones tighter,
For her task will then be lighter—
When daddy gets a raise.
With her needle and her yarn,
She'll not have to stitch and darn,
Sore of heart and tired of arm—
When daddy gets a raise.

Skies will seem a-turning bluer,
Holes and patches will be fewer,
For the duds will all be newer—
When daddy gets a raise.
Brother's breeches need not be
Amputated at the knee
For the baby boy of three—
When daddy gets a raise.

As the children swing and teeter,
I am sure they'll all look sweeter,
And, perhaps, a little neater—
When daddy gets a raise.
Willie's feelings won't be hurt
'Cause he has to wear a shirt
Made from mother's faded skirt—
When daddy gets a raise.

Mother's heartaches will be rarer,
All the world to her'll be fairer,
In its joys she'll be a sharer—
When daddy gets a raise.
There'll be hours for quiet ease
'Neath the blossoms of the trees,
With the flowers and birds and bees,
When daddy gets a raise.

Is it, therefore, any wonder
Prayers are daily offered yonder
For these blessings without number—
When daddy gets a raise?
And when mother, good and true,
Giveth thanks where they are due,
Won't she include the Union, too—
When daddy gets a raise?

—*Judge Albert C. Baker, in the Stockton Labor Review.*

The American Tobacco Comapny and its associate members of the trust are paying bigger dividends. How much, dear reader, did you contribute to this end? Are you afraid to say?

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E. LEWIS EVANS . . . . EDITOR

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Editorial.

If some of our critics were judged by their errors, as they are so prone to judge us, their measure of rating would not run as high as they are forced to give us.

Present conditions of living, and the necessity for the practice of economy should be a good boosting time for the organizing of co-operative societies, and for the education along taxation laws. All taxes should be placed against the land, and not fine a man for the improving of his landed property.

During the year the English people spent $5.25 per head for tobacco supplies.

The Attorney General of the State of Kansas says it is a violation of the anti-cigarette law to sell a newspaper or a mazazine that carries an advertisement of any cigarettes. This applies on all trains passing through the State and at all news stands.

The irrepressible Teddy pulled off a stunt in New York recently that, we think, he would give more than a penny to have expunged from the minds of his hearers, and from the columns of the press. He did no harm to the one he outraged, and we feel that President Gompers does not feel any smaller because of the assault; on the contrary, the manner in which he received the abuse and replied to it, raised him many notches higher in the estimation of those who saw and read of the incident.

We cannot afford to let our efforts flag and be slackers on the job of organization at any time, but now, especially, with the cost of living soaring and the "$" or its purchasing power decreasing in value more and more as the war progresses. Our wages can only be kept in measure with the advancing costs through organization, more organization, and still more organization. Our employers are boosting the products of labor, which they control, and they do it through organization, which they are maintaining, as they know that their safety lies in organization. What is good for them in that direction must also be good for us. Labor would be in a stronger position if it gave more thought efficiency in its own protection.

The trade union movement is a business institution; its business is to secure for the membership the right to live and the pursuit of happiness. It does not look for sympathy, charity or anything of the kind; it expects to pay its way,

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as other business institutions do. It asks no favors that may not in all fairness be given by one human unit to another without entailing any obligations. No special privileges are wanted and no immunities where laws are concerned. If given the rights that are guaranteed in the business world, the unions will give as little trouble as any good law-abiding citizen. It is not unreasonable in its demands; on the contrary, it furnishes examples along humanitarian lines that many of our philanthropists could follow. It seeks no press notices, proclaiming from the house tops any of its charitable works for its indigent members. In short, the trade union is an ideal institution with its influence working silently day and night for the good of the human family. It is human, of course, and makes its mistakes, like any other human institution, and it pays its penalties for the mistakes it makes with just as many regrets and as manfully as any other organization. But it lives to do good, and it does it.

July 16th was the day set by the United States District Court to sell the 141 homes of the members of the Hatters involved in the famous Hatters' case, which was 12 years on trial in the courts. The appraisers have been appointed and the Sheriff expects to be through the job in about three weeks, selling them at a rate of six or seven per day. With this finished there closes one of the last chapters of this famous case. The sympathy of the looker-on is with the poor victims, and the odium is on the Lowe Hat Co., and when the sales are closed and the deeds filed for record, there will occur a renewed expression of the odium attachable to one who has been the cause of all these years of suffering who lost all their life's savings and were innocent of any wrong doing.

From the press reports we see many instances of profiteering which are a disgrace to the business world. The poor public who have been giving these disgraceful beings their sympathy during labor controversies, may now see what kind of people labor has had to deal with. If they manifest such a conscienceless spirit when the whole country is in a great trial, some idea can be formed of what they will do when in a controversy with labor. It is to be hoped that some of the innocent sympathizers will have their wisdom teeth cut, and give labor a few marks of merit that have been well earned but are so stingily given by those who are prone to give capital the right to reap where they have not sown. Labor will come into its own in time, but, like the army private, who is the subject of unjust abuse at the hands of an officer with a grouch, must wait, biding his time, knowing that his wrongs will be righted. Labor has been patient, but it has been working on with the goal of right as its object of attainment.

The National Association of Manufacturers in their convention held recently in New York City seem to have had only a mild time of it in their ever and unceasing fight on the trade unions. Perhaps it is because they feel that with conditions as they are today, with the unions in a fairly good saddle and fairly mounted and equipped, that the old methods of wholesale annihilation of the unions are obsolete, and it has been found that the unions instead of going out of business were growing stronger and more militant as the fight to deprive them of their rights progressed. It is fair to assume that this was the consensus of opinion though it is not so reported in the proceedings. Mr. Frederick J. Koster, of San Francisco, who has headed the fight on the unions in that city, made a report to the effect that they (the infamous law-and-order committee) had mixed it with the unions for some time, but he admits that they did not come off or out of the scuffle with any less scars than the unions did, and in fact one may infer

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from his statement that the unions had the best of it, for he makes the admission that they were confronted with something that was worthy of any man's respect. There is one thing that they have found in the sword-measuring with union labor in that city and other cities, and that is that labor's emblem of freedom is now a factor to be reckoned with. Expression of surprise was given to the extent the union label had entered the mental process of the workers' gray matter; especially is this so of the members of the family who do the most of the purchasing for household consumption—and that is the "women." If the women get well drilled into the fight and make a concerted demand for the union label on their purchases, there is no help for the poor anti-union employer. In this case they have decided to add more guns to their batteries and train some of them on the Union Label Trades Department, which is the department of the much hated American Federation of Labor which champions the union label and has been doing some good work among the women's organizations throughout the country. Many fields have been entered this year by the women that have been undeveloped heretofore. We have no objection to their entering this fight with more guns; we hope they will, for it will stir up some latent forces that have not yet been stirred up on our side of the line. We have lots of reserve on hand and a stirring up will keep it from rusting out. So come along, Gentlemen, with your new high pressures, and we will meet you—not less than half way.

We hold ourselves to be a deomcracy; if we are, and intend to maintain it in fact, some of our (at times heralded) prominent citizens must mend their ways, as well as some of the resisting wage slaves. The condition of things that occurred recently out in Arizona cannot be looked upon as emanating from a spirit of democracy. We hold no brief for the defense of the I. W. W.'s in things they may do wrong, but the action of the Copper Mine Operators in herding over a thousand men into cattle cars and shipping them out onto the desert to shift for themselves, with nothing but sand to shift upon, gives one some idea of the caliber of men controlling the mines. In order to complete their work before the stronger civil authorities could be appraised of their intention, they took over, by force, control of the means of communication and prevented any news of the deportation reaching the outside world until their task had been completed. If that is not a duplication of the very methods they charge the I. W. W. with ("DIRECT ACTION"), we are at a loss to know what it is. These same men have been making a great noise about the preservation of democratic institutions in this country, telling other people what they should do, while they, who are reaping the profits from a greatly advanced price received for their products, refuse to give scant living conditions to the men who dig and delve in the mines to make it for them, forcing them to suspend work to secure their demands for a wage that will allow them to live under the present greatly increased cost of living. We have no defense for the I. W. W., if they committed transgression of the laws—the law is there to take care of its violations—but there runs through this thing a spirit of fairplay that the operators do not seem to be bound to observe. These mine operators are responsible for the conditions that exist. In the first place, they imposed such beastly conditions that decent American workers would not submit to, and left for other parts; at least those of them who could. The operators, finding that they could not get Americans to submit meekly and work under the conditions imposed, they scoured Europe and brought over what they could get, put them into the mines and imposed even worse conditions on them,

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think they could, and squeezed these people into revolt. And the workers used the only means of defense they knew of. Whether it was legal or not, they knew not, and were in such a state of mind at the time, they cared not. If they could not get by in one place, they went to another, and another, until they became, in a sense, outcasts—victims of conditions they found in this country of ours. Before they came here they, or most of them, had, had held up to them a Utopia of liberty and freedom, and coming here, they found that conditions were not of the kind that had been represented to them, and a spirit of resentfulness took possession of them, and they became an easy prey of ill-advised leadership. In the last analysis the crucible shows that the residue at its bottom spells "greed" of predatory interest. We have had these occurrences in all parts of this country where mining work is done, the cause and the effect varying only very slightly in the different cases.

The rapacious greed of big business is the primary cause of it all, but they most indignantly repudiate all responsibility for it. If the democracy we are now fighting for establishment in Europe is to be maintained here, we would better clean our own house, or we will be told that it needs it; and we find that the charge is not fiction. With all our boasting, written or oral, as to things democratic, it will not be pleasant to be told, and with some units of truth, too, that our own house is not as clean as it ought to be, from the noise we are making about others.

The vote of local unions on the proposed amendment to Section 40 of the Constitution was counted by the International Executive Board at their recent meeting. While showing a majority of 154 against, the proposition was considered to be not the usually representative vote, and on that ground, partly, it was decided to resubmit the amendment for another vote. It is the hope that with this vote, and the arguments presented with it, that a more representative vote will be given on the rehearing of the proposition. It is hoped that every member will do his duty in this case. It is every member's interest, and his best interests that are being considered when the International Executive Board resubmitted the matter.

The following is the amendment as submitted in regular form:

Strike out, on line three of Section 40, the word "Ten" and insert the word "Fifteen."

Section to read as follows:

"Every member shall pay into the funds of the union to which he or she belongs, the sum of fifteen (15) cents per week."

The voting form has been enclosed upon which the secretary will return the vote of the local union on or before the first day of September, 1917.

The "anti-idleness" law that was passed at the last meeting of the legislature of the State of West Virginia seemingly was passed with a view of suppressing strikes against tyranny, of which we have been hearing so much during the last few years. The law states that all persons between the ages of 16 and 60 must do some kind of work for at lseat 36 hours during the week. Printed on the veil that covered the real purpose of the law, were the words "Aid the war by putting the vagrants to work." Now that the law has been passed, and the veil thrown aside, we find the real purpose of it. The employing class tried to lobby through an "anti-strike" law, but were defeated and in a fit of displeasure they conceived this piece of ill-advised legislation and passed it, and are invoking it to make slaves out of the miners and others, while the operators are loud in their proclamations that this war must be won for "democracy." Just recently a case came up under this law, wherein

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some miners struck against the tyranny of the mine operator. Shortly after the men quit, the company had the men arrested for vagrancy. When the case came to trial, it was proven that at least one of the men had gone to work for another employer, but had been arrested on the charge of vagrancy just the same. If this is "DEMOCRACY," is autocracy any worse? The law will be short-lived, no doubt, but it shows to what lengths some of our democracy-shouters will go to carry out their dirty ends to enslave the workers.

As we go to press word comes that the jury in the Mrs. Rena Mooney trial had brought in a verdict of not guilty. Much interest has been taken in this case because of the circumstances surrounding it. To many it looked like a frame-up with the backing of the notorious "Law and Order" outfit that had determined that, right or wrong, organized labor had to be driven out of the town of San Francisco. This is another setback that the outfit will get. They have found in other cases that the right will prevail against all their boasted strength and influence. Organized labor is a rightful condition, and is so recognized by the courts, and all decent, sane minds. But some there are who conceive evilly, and for perhaps the best reasons are allowed for a time to pursue their reign of terror, but they very often find the hangman's rope, or some equally fitting consequence at the end of the lane they have been at much pains to travel. In this case some idea of the heat and intent may be guessed from the following sentence quoted from a statement made by Assistant District Attorney Ferrari:

"Even if we are not able to prove beyond the shadow of a reasonable doubt that this particular group of people are responsible for this particular crime, if we can prove that the motive which actuated the bomb outrage is identical with or similar to that which lay behind the former acts of these people, we will still feel justified in asking the jury to bring in a verdict of guilty as charged."

ECONOMIC FREEDOM AND WORLD DEMOCRACY.

Taxation Is the Agency Through Which Permanent Liberty Can Come, Says Dr. Howe.

"Economic freedom must accompany political freedom. Otherwise there is no freedom. And freedom of access to God's earth is the first claim of democracy." These sentences give the keynote of an address by Frederic C. Howe, Commissioner of Immigration at the Port of New York, to a conference on the high cost of living held in New York City, July 3.

"All over the world peoples and rulers are talking of liberty," Dr. Howe said. "Emperors, kings, tories and aristocrats are justifying war in new terms—terms of liberty. Never before in the history of the world was this true. Liberty has forced itself into the mouths of men who heretofore used it only for their own aggrandizement. Now they are compelled to widen its meaning to include all people, workers, peasants, serfs.

"But there can be no liberty under economic feudalism, whether it be the feudalism of the eighteenth century or the feudalism of the twentieth. Feudalism has changed its form; it has not changed its essence. And the tenant in the country and the worker in the city pay feudal tribute today, just as they did three hundred years ago. Then they gave personal labor, now they give cash. The earth and all its fullness is owned. And the laws of God are set at defiance when millions are born into the world under economic subjection to those who own the resources of the earth.

"Economic freedom must accompany political freedom. Otherwise there is no freedom. And freedom of access to God's earth is the first claim of democ-

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racy. Mexico discovered it. The peasants of Russia found it out. And these peoples are giving the earth to those who use under titles similar to those of the Jews 3,000 years ago. For the laws of Moses were the laws of equal opportunity to the earth, just as were the laws of all early peoples.

"And taxation is the agency through which permanent liberty can come. For through taxation those who hold the earth but refuse to use it must pay for their privileges or give them up to others. Taxation of land values will release lands and mines. It will enlarge production. It will destroy monopoly. It will free the tenement worker and the miner, and permit them to labor for themselves. Taxation has been used for privilege, for protectorate tariffs and in many other ways. The new democracy which is coming has in its hands a liberty tax, the taxation of land values. It will open a new life to even the poorest and will, when applied, insure equal opportunity for all. And democracy the world over has been inspired for generations by that phrase of Jefferson, 'Equal opportunity for all, and special privilege for none,' just as it has by the French Revolution with its 'Liberty, equality, fraternity.' Taxation of land values was the rallying cry of the philosophers who preceded the French Revolution. It should be the rallying cry of democracy in the new world."

The South has been notoriously noted for its small wage policy and now with the Government paying real living wages for work that it is having done for the army cantonments, and the general exodus of labor from the South to more normal fields, the southern employer would do well to look to his laurels, or the first thing he knows he will wake up and find all his labor gone and much to be done.

Named Shoes are frequently made in Non-Union Factories

Do Not Buy Any Shoe

No matter what its name, unless it bears a plain and readable impression of this Union Stamp.

BOOT & SHOE WORKERS UNION
UNION STAMP
Factory

JOHN F. TOBIN
President

CHAS. L. BAINE
Sec'y-Treas.

All Shoes without the Union Stamp are always Non-Union.

Do not accept any excuse for absence of the Union Stamp.

Boot and Shoe Workers' Union

246 SUMMER STREET BOSTON, MASS.

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HEADQUARTERS

Tobacco Workers' International Union,
Rooms 50-51 Iroquois Life Bldg.

LOUISVILLE, KY., July 16, 1917.

To the Officers and Members of Local Unions:

GREETING—The International Executive Board has levied a 25c International assessment to take effect July 21, 1917, and collectible on or before August 25, 1917.

The two-thirds (⅔) of this assessment going to the General Fund is to be forwarded to the International Office along with the other collection. The one-third (⅓) goes to the fund of the Local Unions.

Secretaries of Local Unions will collect the assessment at once.

The one-third of this assessment, which the Local Union receives, should be used for the agitation of our Label and for organization purposes.

By order of the International Executive Board.

Fraternally yours,
A. MCANDREW,
International President.

HEADQUARTERS

Tobacco Workers' International Union,
Rooms 50-51 Iroquois Life Bldg.

LOUISVILLE, KY., July 16, 1917.

To Members at Large of the Tobacco Workers' International Union:

GREETING—The International Executive Board has levied a 25c International assessment to take effect July 21, 1917, and payable on or before August 25, 1917.

This assessment is to be placed in the General Fund to be used for Label Agitation and organization purposes.

Members at Large will forward same to the International Office as soon after this notice is received as possible, and not later than the above mentioned date, August 25, 1917.

By order of the International Executive Board.

Fraternally yours,
A. MCANDREW,
International President.

INHERITANCE BILL SIGNED.

HARRISBURG, PA., July 21.—Governor Brumbaugh has signed the Woodward

THE OLD RELIABLE **WIGWAM** TOBACCO

Highest Quality

Smoking and Chewing

YEARS OF SATISFACTION

ident Gompers.

Bread Trust and all non-union firms.

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bill, which places a 2 per cent tax upon direct inheritances, regardless of the size of the estate. In some states there is a graded tax with exemptions to the small estates, but the Pennsylvania state constitution prohibits this exemption, which Governor Brumbaugh insists should be made by the next legislature and approved by the people in 1919.

Powerful interests defeated bills that would tax capital stock and corporations that are exploiting natural resources. In signing the Woodward bill, Governor Brumbaugh said:

"The same influences that clamored for large appropriations steadily opposed these taxes upon natural resources and upon the capital stock of manufacturing corporations. The Senate committees thus chose deliberately to tax the estates of poor and rich alike rather than to tax these natural resources which today are selling at such an advanced price as to make the owners abnormally rich in dividends and in profits, and rather than to tax manufacturing corporations now extraordinarily prosperous and abundantly able to pay the proposed tax. The whole procedure was most unfair and against the welfare of all the people."

PAPER MILL SHUTS DOWN.

HAMILTON, OHIO, July 21.—The Champion Coated Paper Company has failed to induce its striking paper makers to return to work under old conditions and President Thompson has announced that the mill is closed down. The strikers are demanding wage increases and abolition of the bonus system.

This company recently became involved in a controversy with the joint printing committee of Congress, at Washington, because of excessive costs which the company insisted for its product. Senator Fletcher, chairman of the committee, made public the correspondence with this concern in which the committee says:

"The committee gave consideration to a report from the federal trade commission that the cost of producing such paper as was bid upon by the Champion Company, had increased less than 1 cent a pound, while the price was jumped by your company more than 4 cents a pound, or 100 per cent. over the preceding year.

"The committee is surprised that a company which some time ago offered to place its entire product at the disposal of the government, in the event of war, should seek to force the government to pay excessive prices for its product, now the war actually exists."

Donald McAllister, a Scotch farmer, was going to town for a day or two, and his daughter, Maggie, had a weary time listening to the hundred and one instructions he gave her as to care and economy.

"Mind the coal." "Don't waste any food." Don't sit up burning light," etc.

Finally he set off, but in a moment he was back with a parting admonition:

"An', Maggie, there's young Angus. See that he doesna wear his spectacles when he's no readin' or writin'! It's a needless wear and tear!"

A certain English foreman in one of the Kensington textile factories is in the habit of having an apprentice heat his luncheon for him. The other day he called a new apprentice.

"Go downstairs and 'eat up my lunch for me," ordered the foreman.

The boy—a typical young American, with no knowledge of cockney English—obeyed with alacrity He was hungry.

Ten minutes later the foreman came down. He also was hungry.

"Where's my lunch?" he demanded.

The boy gazed at him in amazement.

"You told me to eat it up—and I ate it," he stated.

"I didn't tell you to heat it up!" roared the irate foreman. "I told you to' eat it up."

"Well, I didn't heat it up," maintained the youngster, stoutly. I ate it cold."—*Youth's Comapnion.*

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A negro servant, wishing to get married, asked his master to buy him a license in the neighboring town. The master, being in haste, did not ask the name of the happy woman, but as he drove along he reflected on the many tender attentions he had seen John lavish upon Euphemia Wilson, the cook, and, concluding that there could be no mistake, had the license made out in her name.

"There's your license to marry Euphemia," he said to the servant that night. "You're as good as married already, and you owe me only $2."

The darky's face fell.

"But Mass' Tom, Euphemia Wilson ain't de lady I'se gwine to marry. Dat wa'n't nothin' mo'n a little flirtation. Georgiana Thompson, the la'ndress, is the one I'se gwine to marry."

"Oh, well, John," said the master, amused and irritated at the same time, "there's no great harm done. I'll get you another license tomorrow, but it will cost you $2 more, of course."

The next morning the darky came out to the carriage as it was starting for town and, leaning confidently over the wheel, said:

"Mass' Tom, you needn't git me no udder license; I'll use the one I'se got. I'se been t'inkin' it over in de night, an' to tell you de troof, Mass' Tom, de conclusion o' my judgment is dat dar ain't $2 worth o' difference between dem two ladies."—*Tit-Bits.*

UNIONIZE; RAISE WAGES.

PORTSMOUTH, OHIO, July 21.—About 175 sheet mill workers employed at the plant of the Whitaker-Glessner Company have organized. This mill has been shut down since April, when the company discharged 11 workers because they applied for a charter from the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers. These men have been reinstated, the union recognized and wages increased 12½ per cent.

CO-OPS. TO MEET.

STAUNTON, ILL., July 21.—The third annual convention of the Central States Co-operative Society will be held in this city beginning Monday, September 10. Bona fide retail consumers co-operative societies everywhere are urged to send delegates, as are labor and agricultural organizations interested in this subject.

"One of the big purposes of this convention," says John H. Walker, president of the society, "will be to agree on a basis for the establishment of a co-operative wholesale department, so that we may reduce the cost of living additionally for the members of the societies already established and that new societies may have the benefit of an immediate and continual source of supplies in the things that they use in their business; one that is friendly to their existence and that will not only supply their material needs, but will help them in every other manner possible."

Teacher—"I'm surprised at you, Sammy Wicks, that you cannot tell me when Christopher Columbus discovered America! What does the chapter heading of the week's lesson read?"

Sammy—"Columbus—1492."

Teacher—"Well, isn't that plain enough? Did you never see it before?"

Sammy—"Yes'm, yes'm; but I always thought it was his telephone number."—*Harper's Magazine.*

WANTED: TOBACCO WORKERS

to purchase bread only which bears

THIS

LABEL

It is the only weapon the bakery workers have which aids them in securing living wages, reasonable working hours, and decent and sanitary working conditions. Bread which does not bear the above label is TRUST-made, non-union and perhaps SCAB-made. Refuse to buy bread without this label, and thereby aid the bakery workers in their struggle against the Bread Trust and all non-union firms.

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Bread Trust and all non-union firms.

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HARVARD COLLEGE

PUBLISHED MONTHLY

Volume 21 August, 1917 Number 8

The TOBACCO WORKER

Official Magazine
of the
Tobacco Workers' International Union

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JOBSON PRINTING COMPANY LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY

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STRONG HOLD

PLUG TOBACCO

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REMEMBER THE

LITTLE BLUE LABEL

PRICE 5 CENTS

The **UNION LABEL** induced a trial

MERIT made it **A SUCCESS**

We make many other Brands **equally GOOD**

Ask for Samples

Gompers. ...sident Gompers.

Bread Trust and all non-union firms.

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THE TOBACCO WORKER

LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY

VOL. 21 AUGUST, 1917 No. 8

The Tobacco Worker.

PUBLISHED MONTHLY BY
THE TOBACCO WORKERS' INTERNATIONAL UNION

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Advertising rates made known upon application

The Tobacco Worker.

FOOD SAVING DOES NOT MEAN A LOWER LIVING STANDARD.

What the American people can do when they are aroused to co-operate is shown in the bountiful harvest of fruit and vegetables now being gathered. It is predicted that we will have the largest potato crop that we ever raised, and that the shortage of onions, cabbage and other fresh vegetables which caused such high prices last winter has been overcome.

This great harvest is the result of our energy in planting war gardens and also the increased acreage planted by farmers. The demand for war gardens did not start until the planting season was well under way in many states, but the American people were right on the job and answered the call for food, and now they are getting their results.

Steps are being taken to store these crops, and the prices of potatoes, apples, onions, cabbage and similar products will undoubtedly be normal this winter.

Now there is something further to ask of the American public—that we use these first fruits of our war planting program to help us save wheat, meat and fats for shipment to our allies.

Over in Europe there are millions of men fighting our battles and tens of millions of men and women back in the factores supplying the fighters with munitions and war supplies. The efficiency of all these fighters and workers can be measured and actually be put upon a pair of scales and weighed. If we send them only as much wheat as we could spare from this year's crop after using what we have been accustomed to there would not be enough to properly nourish our allies. If we can save and send them one-third of what we normally consume they will be properly nourished. Nothing could be plainer than that.

On the bread plate before you are three slices of bread. If you eat two and send one abroad somebody over there will have strength to fight your battles. If you eat three and send none the time may come when you or some other American must go abroad to fight.

Now in the great crop of perishable foods which we are harvesting there is abundant nourishment for every American worker. Our food saving program will not tolerate under-nourishment in any American family. We must be well fed ourselves, for we, too, are called upon to carry out great world tasks. Food economy with us is a matter of using our brains to get the same amount of nourishment by modifying our diet. Instead of eating meat and bread, which are extremely rich foods, in the large quantities that we have been accustomed to, we must now eat fruits and vegetables, which will give us equal nourishment at lower cost and improve our health.

The standard of living in America is

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something that we should all jealously guard. It must not be lowered even in war times if we can help it. Our country is so rich and our national enterprise is so great that we can meet any food scarcity by increasing our efforts and stopping our wastes.

A standard of living does not necessarily turn on food alone. The trained American workman on good wages is proverbially lavish in his expenditures for his table. He wants his family to have an abundance of the best that is in the market, and he is absolutely right. But the most expensive foods do not always give the best nourishment, and the most nourishing foods can often be used in a combination with cheaper things, like fruit and vegetables, to improve one's health.

In the European countries the living conditions are harder. The people have long learned to nourish themselves on less chosen diets of comparatively cheap things. We might very well take a lesson from Europe to reduce the cost of our food without impairing our health, and put the money saved thereby into something that counts bigger in maintaining a high standard of living.

Suppose we saved our food and put the extra money into better schooling for our children, more play and recreation for our wives and ourselves; more comfortable living quarters, and for many other of the fundamentals of life. That would be a genuine uplift in our living standard, and one that commends itself to every sensible person.

The first time one hears about this proposition of saving food it may look as though one were asked to tighten his belt and get along with less to eat, but that is absolutely a mistaken way to look at it. What we are asked to do is to use our alert American brains to modify our diet and get more out of life, not less. Our bountiful soil has responded to this new demand in a few months and it will respond further as plans for increased production of wheat and the bigger food staples are worked out Already the American farmer is plowing for a crop of wheat next summer which will exceed anything we have ever raised. Until that crop is harvested we must use the abundance of quickly grown fruits and vegetables that have been produced to meet the emergency. So from now on until next summer our motto must be, "Save some of our wheat bread by eating potatoes; eat an apple and send a biscuit."

HOW ORGANIZED LABOR PREVENTS SICKNESS.

The 30,000,000 wage earners of the United States lose every year in the form of wages on account of sickness $500,000,000.

Doctors' fees, medicine and other material required during illness cost them $500,000,000 more, making a total of $1,000,000,000 lost annually by wage earners on account of sickness.

This is twice the amount given annually for philanthropic purposes in the United States.

Workingmen pay a terrible tribute toward our commercial and industrial prosperity. It is conservatively estimated that at least 30,000 workingmen are killed annually in industry, and 300,000 more are seriously injured, although there are said to be 2,000,000 industrial accidents of all kinds.

One of the finest things being done by organized labor is to wipe out the causes and conditions which lower vitality and shorten life.

It does this by securing the shorter work day and in its fight for one day's rest in seven, because fatigue is one of the principal causes of disease. When a man is completely exhausted physically he invites diseased germs which may finish him.

It does it through its fight for higher wages, because when a man is able to

ident Gompers. Bread Trust and all non-union [illegible]

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eat nourishing food he chases away the devils of disease.

It does it through keeping little children out of mills and factories, because the stunted bodies of child workers cannot successfully resist disease.

It does it by helping to keep women out of shops and in their homes, particularly those who are bearing the burdens of motherhood and home-makers.

It does it by insisting upon clean work shops, because bad sanitary conditions in places where men are employed all day are sure to lower their power of resistance against disease.

These are just a few of the ways in which organized labor is helping to decrease sickness and death.

We have been told by scientists that human life may be extended fifteen years in a single generation. If through the efforts of organized labor human life in this country were extended only one year, it would result in saving the equivalent of over 2,000,000 lives of forty-five years' duration each in a single generation.

This means, in substance, that through the activities of organized labor enough lives would be saved during a single generation to produce the equivalent of the complete lives of the entire membership of the American Federation of Labor.

Isn't this a job worth while, and should it not receive the support of every right-thinking workingman, every employer of labor and everybody else who is interested in the well-being of mankind?

A logical inference, therefore, is that we should stand by organized labor in its commendable task.

The Minister—Mackintosh, why don't you come to church now?

Mackintosh—For three reasons, parson. Firstly, I dinna like yer theology; secondly, I dinna like yer singin', and thirdly, it was in your kirk I met ma wife.

LABOR!

By Albert N. Dennis.

Back in the ages that long have passed,
Back in the time when Time began;
I, with our God, made this world so grand,
I, with God, made His image—Man!
Now I am striving, improving all,
And to me only must credit lay;
For in all time have I done these things—
I made the world what it is today!

Yonder's a plow that tills the soil,
Here are the things I've made to grow;
Wisdom I give you and, in truth,
All of the things you are to know.
Yonder's a palace where servants stay;
Here is a house where servants stay;
All have like passions and desires—
I made the world what it is today!

I made the wireless, the submarine,
I made the ships, the cannon, shell;
I made the things men fight for so,
I make the battle roar like hell.
I made the Peace this world has known,
Ever the toys for children's play;
I have made joy and sadness, too—
I made the world what it is today!

I make the iron, the glass—all things—
I do the mining and sow the seed;
I make men rich who don't deserve,
While there are many in great need.
I am the Power that moves the world
Ever upon its endless way:
LABOR'S my name (and you're my slave)—
I made the world what it is today!

THE UNION MAN AND A MEMBER OF THE UNION.

The member of the union is the man that pays only when he is forced to. Usually comes to the meetings only when he has an ax to be ground. He is the man that will always say that the union has never given him anything, as

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he would get good wages if there never was a union in existence. And he cannot see what the officers are doing with all the money.

The union man is a very different person. He attends his meetings regularly, takes part in the debate that is in the interest of the union, never permits himself to be suspended, always ready to extend a friendly hand or act to any brother that may be in distress. You can find him in a union shop because he is a union man at heart. And today the great labor movement is carried on by the union men and not by the so-called members of a union.

The union man criticises when criticism is justified and fights for what he thinks is right. The so-called member of a union kicks at all things, but never fights for anything.—*Elevator Constructor.*

MORNING ALWAYS COMES.

Morning always comes.

There has never been a night so long and dark and fearsome but at last it came to an end.

A smiling, laughing sun is forever creeping up to the ridge of some hill to bid the top of the morning to a weary-from-watching world.

The surest thing in the world is sunshine. It rolls away the darkness, dissipates the fog, and makes crystals of joy shine in the melting tears of night.

Morning always comes.

That is a good thought for any time, but it is a particularly consoling thought when your heart is heavy, and you imagine that you are carrying more than your share of the burdens of life. If we would only be as sure of the other things in life as we are of the return of the sunshine, it would make it much easier, especially for those whose faith in the goodness of things is not sufficiently strong to dare the joy of a fine young open-faced smile without feeling that they had done something wrong.

Morning always comes.

Don't be down-hearted. Set your alarm, and get up and greet it with a smile.—*Terre Haute Union.*

VEGETABLE SOAP.

Nature evidently intended man to be cleanly, thinks C. F. Saunders, writing in the *American Botanist,* for long before the invention of soap she had stocked the earth with plants capable of being used as soaps and quite as effective as the manufactured article. In the United States alone, according to Mr. Saunders, there are half a dozen genera of native plants which contain saponin in sufficient quantities to make them of value for cleaning purposes. He says:

"They are most numerous in the arid Southwest and on the Pacific coast, and are variously known as soap-week, soap-root, soap-plant and amole—the last being the name given by Spanish-Americans.

"Of these soap plants it is usually the root which is used, and all that is necessary to do is to dig this up, rinse it, crush it somewhat, and rub it briskly between the hands in water, when a lather is produced which quickly cleanses the skin, leaving it agreeably soft. In the case of several species of Ceanothus, which are particularly abundant in California, the flowers and the green seed-vessels may be used with like effect. These shrubs are known as wild lilacs, and during their season of bloom cover entire hillsides in places with a delicate of color. There is one species of Ceanothus indigenous to our Atlantic seaboard and known commonly as New Jersey tea. It possesses the same saponaceous property. Perhaps the most interesting of our soap-weeds is Chlorogalum pomeridianum, a bulbous lily-like plant of the Pacific coast, which presents its soapy offering in a particularly neat manner. The bulb is the part used, and this on being dug up is found wrapped in a loose jacket of coarse

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fiber, which may be readily stripped off, taking all stains of earth with it and leaving a clean, moist ball of 'soap' for instant use."

HAND THAT RULES THE WORLD.

They say that man is mighty and governs land and sea,
He wields a mighty scepter o'er lesser pow'rs that be;
But a power mightier, stronger, man from his throne has hurled,
'This the hand that rocks the cradle that rules this mighty world.
In deep, mysterious conclave, 'mid philosophic minds,
Unraveling knotty problems, his native forte man finds;
Yet all his pow'r and glory to heav'n's four winds are hurled
By the unseen hand of woman, the pow'r of this great world.

CHORUS.

Yes, the tender, loving mother, who nurses, nurtures, tends,
Into our life's great battles many noble soldiers sends,
And, altho' she's in the background when the banners are unfurled,
The hand that rocks the cradle is the hand that rules the world.

Behold the brave commander, on land or on the sea,
Stanch 'mid the carnage standing, no fear of death has he!
The standard bearer, dying, with the colors in his hand ,
Brave men, they be, yet all are ruled by woman's gentle hand.
Great statesmen govern nations, kings rule a people's fate,
But the unseen hand of velvet these giants regulate;
The iron arm of fortune with woman's arm entwined,
For great men rule the nations, and woman rules the mind.

—Charles W. Berkley.

LIVE THE CHEERFUL LIFE.

Look on the Bright Side and Enjoy What You Have.

When we are in trouble we are prone to cry out about it, complaining that we are unjustly used, that no one else has suffered as we do. When things go well with us we take it as a matter of course that so it ought to be. We are not largely given to gratitude.

We may have food enough, a comfortabel shelter, be clothed comfortably; we may have health and employment in such labor as we are able and like to perform; we may have a competence which puts us above anxiety—and still we find fault and complain.

Some one may have a better dress, or a handsomer car, or may entertain more elaborately, or is greater in popular favor than ourselves. There is something that does not please us. Instead of being glad that there are so many things to make us happy we complain and find fault. We let a "crumpled roseleaf" spoil our joy amidst a wealth of things that should make us glad.

Why not set the mind on the good things of life? Ignore the things that are petty and of really small consequence. Cultivate a cheerful habit of mind, looking for all that is good and appreciating the blessings that have fallen to our share.

For every one there is something to enjoy. The sun at least shines for all. When you are heavy hearted count up the good things of life that are yours to enjoy.—*Chicago Post.*

CO-OPS PAY DIVIDEND.

VIRDEN, ILL., Aug. 14.—The Co-operative Society at this place paid a dividend of 10 per cent to its membership on the basis of purchases during the last quarter. Total sales to members during this period aggregated $7,692.71 and to non-members $1,511.74. Total resources are $7,736.68.

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THE UNION MAN.

The union member who performs his whole duty to his union will be too busy to spend much time in criticising others.

The good union man will not furnish employment to non-unionists or business to unfair employes, but will demand union label articles in return for his wages as they are spent to provide for the needs of himself and family.

The true union man will try to persist in the attempt to induce all non-members to become unionists, both in his own trade and others, being content with nothing less than that his influence for the upbuilding of unionism shall radiate from himself to every person within his reach.

LABOR'S FAIR SHARE.

The "dignity of labor" sounds well from the rostrum, but the men and women who do the world's work and produce the world's wealth are rapidly learning that their dignity as well as their happiness depends upon their assistance on a more equitable distribution of the products of their toil. They have learned that the only way to secure anything like a fair division is by organized effort through banding together in unions for the raising of wages and the shortening of the hours of toil. Through such organized effort they have raised the standard of living for every worker.

LABOR STEADFAST.

We have seen the longshoremen withstand the temptations of German agents; we have now the official record of the non-success of the propaganda carried on under cover of labor's peace council. There have been other assaults, some brazen, some insidious on the probity of labor. Their failure has been practically complete, despite the skill with which they were conducted and the bank account that sustained them. American labor under the successive attacks it has been subjected to since the war began has maintained the same standards of sincerity and honor of which it gave countless proofs before Germany discovered the depths of infamy to which a government can sink.—*New York Sun.*

WHAT IS HAPPINESS?

The aim of human life, no doubt, is happiness. But, after all, what is happiness? Efficiency, wealth, material comfort? Many by their lives do so affirm; few are cynical enough to say so, and on their death beds none will feel so. Not even freedom lies in breadth of heart. And breadth of heart is that inward freedom which has the power to understand, feel with, and if need be, help others. In breadth of heart are founded justice, love, sacrifice; without it there would be no special meaning to any of our efforts, and the tale of all human life would be still no more than that of supremely gifted animals.—John Galsworthy.

ORGANIZING MEAT PLANTS.

CHICAGO, Aug. 14.—Representatives of trade unions having jurisdiction over crafts employed in the Chicago stock yards and packing plants have perfected an organization to unionize the 40,000 men, women and children employed in these institutions. While the meat barons have blocked several previous attempts to unionize the Chicago Federation of Labor is more enthusiastic in this work than ever before. It is stated that large numbers of negro laborers are being held by the packers under what is known as "the report system," which makes it possible to maintain a large force of extra laborers who expect, from day to day, to be put to work. Recently the packers received much publicity because of stockades they erected

Gompers. Bread Trust and all non-union firms.

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around their plants, but unionists say the packers are more interested in keeping organized labor representatives away from these concerns than they are in protecting their product from enemies of the government.

BRAIN WORK.

The manipulations of the memory market by the great financiers for their own benefit are a sealed book to the general public. The common people are groping in the dark, and appear to be bewildered by the huge sums of money that are loaned to the government in one form or another. Neither have they the slightest conception of the enormous unearned profits which accrue to the bankers in the transactions. Here is an illustration: The secretary of the treasury issues treasury certificates bearing three and one-half per cent interest, which he sells to the bankers at par. By a simple transfer on the ledger the amounts are credited to the government, to be drawn gradually whenever needed. The bankers in turn pay to the government two per cent on the deposits; thus gaining by an entry on the ledger one and one-half per cent. Millions of dollars are thus earned by the bankers without any effort whatsoever, and without the risk of a single penny. The apologists in the commercial press call it brain work, which they say deserves the highest remuneration. The general public will have to pay the money by taxation, directly and indirectly, on all necessaries of life.—*Cigarmakers' Journal.*

COMPULSORY LABOR IN MARYLAND.

ANNAPOLIS, MD., Aug. 14.—Governor Harrington has signed the compulsory work act, passed at the recent session of the Maryland Legislature.

This law is declared "to be an emergency law and necessary for the improvement and preservation of the public safety." It provides for the registration of all male persons in the state between the ages of 18 and 50 years who are not regularly employed. The governor can then assign these workers, regardless of their wishes, to state, county or municipal work, or to occupations carried on by private persons, firms or corporations, whether agricultural, industrial or otherwise.

Police officials are charged to "continue to seek diligently" the names and residences of all able-bodied male persons who have not registered and who have no continuous employment. These shall be arrested, fined not more than $50 and assigned to work by the governor.

Any person who disagrees with this Prussian idea and refuses to work under conditions arbitrarily imposed by the governor or his subordinates is liable to a $500 fine and six months' imprisonment, or both.

If an employer wishes to take advantage of this forced labor legislation he must execute a bond with the state as a guarantee that he will pay wages regularly. Wage rates shall not be less than those "paid to others engaged in the same nature of work to which each such person is assigned." This makes the state sole judge of whether union rates or the varying non-union rates in communities shall be the standard.

The provisions of the act do not apply "to persons temporarily unemployed by reason of differences with their employers." This means that strikers are not placed in the unemployed list, but the governor is not prohibited from ordering other unemployed, under failure of fine and imprisonment, to take the places of strikers "for the protection and welfare of the state."

The law does not apply to any seasonal trade or occupation carried on in the city of Baltimore or Alleghany county. These two localities are the best organized in the state.

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E. LEWIS EVANS . . . . EDITOR

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THIRD AND MAIN STREETS, LOUISVILLE, KY.

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SEE THAT THIS LABEL

is on all Tobaccos you buy, whether PLUG, PACKAGE or TWIST. None genuinely Union without it.

Editorial.

Those not loyal to their own interests do not deserve to have any.

A call for the union label is one way of helping yourself as well as the other fellow.

Don't forget that organization increase wages and shortens the working day, making work steadier.

The interest returned on your purchase of Union Labeled products is all your own. Do you see the point?

Give yourself and your fellow worker a square deal by spending your Union-earned money for products bearing Union's trade marke of freedom—the Union Label.

Anyhow every working man and woman can be thankful that there is a labor movement, which exists for the sole purpose of bettering his or her condition of life.

Nothing succeeds like success. The success of our efforts depends upon our loyalty to ourselves. To consistently patronize Union Labeled products is an act of loyalty.

Your demand for the Union Label on products you buy is in constant demand.

Your own welfare calls upon you to serve it well by buying products bearing the Union Label.

A sentinel that always stands on duty in the labor movement is the union label, and to win victories it is but necessary to take advantage of its watchfulness. Demand the union label on your purchases and in a short time your troubles will be few. It is up to you.

The union label on the article you purchase indicates it is the product of union labor. If you believe in union labor, why not demand its presence on everything you purchase? This is the easiest, as well as the surest, way to advance organization of the workers. Do your share by demanding it.

We have reached a stage in our development where even the most bitter enemies of organized labor do not dare to come out openly against it. They cater to public sentiment by saying orgainzation is all right, but the unions are not properly conducted. If they were conducted in a manner satisfactory to

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such persons they would be of no value to the workers. It is, therefore, unlikely the unions will change their course to suit them.

The Bureau of Labor Statistics in a report states that an average advance of 56 per cent in foodstuffs has occurred since the war began. The report further states that potatoes has increased 285 per cent, flour 164, sugar 87 and corn meal 82 per cent. When the figures were taken for these four staples alone we find that the increase is nearly 180 per cent. The workers are asked for the sake of Democracy to make sacrifices. They are making no small sacrifice when the difference between the increased cost of living and the increase in wages is put down in glaring figures. The workers are ready to make greater sacrifices when called upon, but if the H. C. of L. keeps bounding they won't have even a widow's mite left to give to the good cause.

If the people under a government repose in that government the right to conscript the living bodies of the people for war fighting purposes, who can say that that same government cannot conscript the wealth accumulated by individuals by the taxation route. The worker gives his "all" when he goes to war and does not come back, or even comes back, the wealthy have stripped the worker as far as it was possible before the war and laid it up for future use, and if he is conscripted and returns safely he has plenty to go on; if the worker comes back he has little or nothing, and perhaps is partly disqualified; things have changed, his old job is gone, and in his disqualified state he must find a new job, adapting himself to a new estate, or become a derelict in the economic field. The wealth that robbed him before the war has no use for him in his after the war state. Who is to help him? Nobody but his own kind. The government that he wrecked his life for cannot support him since he gave his all with the exception of his life for the protection of the institutions under his government, including the wealth accumulated. Why, then, should wealth so strenuously object to a taxation to set his soldier brother and companion protector up in a new start in life and lend to his future prosperity? Some of our wealthy men are interposing serious objection to minor tax on their accumulations that has as yet been assessed against them. These are the men which own the large interests, the daily papers and magazines through whose columns the sweet strains of patriotism are sung out loudly to the workers, but when the government has taken the worker, which he thinks as it should be, Mr. Wealthy Man sets up a howl when the government calls upon him to pay his share. This is not a new side light on Mr. Wealthy Man, but I am of the belief that our Uncle Sam will teach him a few lessons in patriotism before he gets through with this war.

There are those among us who are so small mentally that they think that for a worker in the shop, or elsewhere for that matter, to aspire to anything above being a labor machine is the heighth of presumption, and for a Labor man to aspire to representativeship in any of our halls of legislation is a sacrilege, as such offices should be held for men with a college education and the trimmings that go with it. This same opinion was held in England some years ago, and when the first Labor members of Parliament was to speak on an important subject the galleries were filled with the highbrows with glasses to help them see the poor wretch who was going to murder the King's English and spoil the record of time-honored fame. But when Labor's representatives rose and began in good English, with good,

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logical reasoning from cause to effect, some very amusing remarks were made by some of those who were viewing him through their glasses, such as "that fellow talks well," "that fellow understands his subject," "say, do you know I came here quite prejudiced against these labor fellows, but if they are all like this fellow I must reform my opinion." These and other remarks were made during Labor's first defending voice on the floor of the English Parliament. We had not a little of the same kind of sentiment when Labor sent its representatives to our halls of legislation, but our representatives made good, and we think we are entitled to a wider field of representation, especially since this war began. Since the majority of the men who will do the fighting came from our ranks we feel that Labor should be represented on all the commissions that have to do with the prosecution of this war, whether councils are State or National, and have a voice on all things that will so vitally affect Labor's interest. Labor is a more indispensible factor than anything else in this terrible business; a Council, Committee or Commission is not completely Democratized unless it has some of Labor's representatives on it. Since Labor is an indispensible element in the productive and distributing agencies of government, there is no reason why it should not have a voice in the Councils, and there is every reason to suppose that the personnel of these subsidiary bodies will be bettered by the help that Labor can bring to them, as these Councils have to deal with matters and policies of production and distribution that Labor is already quite familiar with. Democracy, the maintenance and extension of it, is what we entered this European struggle for, and that spirit should be the presiding element of all our Councils, Committees and Commissions.

Some time ago the rabid anti-unionist employers organized an institution, the title of which is "The American Employers' Association, Incorporated," the preamble of which of course, was intended only for the eyes of the bosses, but like bad deeds coming out this thing saw the light of day. The prime object of this institution is to fight Organized Labor or anything else, for that matter, that has temerity to assert any rights which may have or offer any interference with Mr. Employer's prescribed program of self-appointed right of way over anything that will militate to his individual success. This applies, of course, to the rabid antis, and we are indeed pleased to say that they are a minority in number when the whole is compared.

The first line in the offensive program is to oppose all organized effort on the part of Labor, one part of this offensive is to get their representatives firmly installed in the various Trade Unions and as often as possible, without exciting comment, to get into office, that of Secretary or Treasurer, and report regularly from the innermost recesses of the Union all intentions where opposition may develop, and when no trouble is on tap to see that something is started so that the mental attitude of the membership may be sounded. These spies must never be quiet, they must have a brew brewing at all times. The next line of offensive is that of having state and large center organizers with a goodly supply of sub-organizers whose sole business is to humstring, halt and oppose all efforts of Labor to organize or in any way protect itself against predatory wealth.

This institution has a legal department which shall furnish services wherever wanted by any member of the corporation, and under cover investigate any strikes or other efforts of Labor for itself advancement, and work up cases against Organized Labor where it

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may be thought an infraction of some kind may have occurred. The Local Office of each branch of this estimable institution is to have a card index record of all employes of each employer affiliated with the local branch, these in turn are copied and sent to the headquarters of every other branch for reference should an employe leave one place and go to another he will find his record ahead of him and no job is the word when he applies.

This institution will take up the fight for the unorganized as against the organized movement wherever the opportunity presents itself, and foster discrimination against the organized and sow dissension whenever possible, and to further persecution and prosecution by fines or other monetary loss; persecution within the organized movement and securing of heavy fines of some one who is too strong for open attack; in fact, anything that will cause a disintegration or destruction of a Union is assigend as a purpose to an end—destruction.

What a beautiful program for a business man to subscribe to—the one who does it must surely have a soul and a heart as big as a boiled fish egg and about as fertile and ambitious.

When a Labor convention comes along manufacturers or employers are told that for a consideration they will be sent daily the secret proceedings of a most dangerous Union. The employer falls for this bunch, when he might—were his ignorance not so dense—find that the copies he receives are secured without cost from the floor of the convention and he is being grafted to the tune of so much.

Organized Labor is not a secret institution; it does its work in the open, with the light of day shining all over it, and no magnifying glasses are needed to read its acts.

Despite all this watchful waiting, spying and persecution, the Trade Unions are growing simply because they are open in their work and their cause is a righteous one.

"I DON'T KNOW."

Not very long ago a writer in *The Railroad Trainman* drew attention, in a very brief but effective way, to an idiosyncrasy that is found not infrequently among a certain class of union men. This sickly state of mind may usually be detected when you get the same monotonous answer to the following questions:

Listen! When does your local meet? I don't know.

Who are your officers? I don't know.

How many members in your local? I don't know.

Any applications before the local now? I don't know.

Is your local in good financial standing? I don't know.

How much are your dues to the local? I don't know.

Are your dues paid up to date? I don't know.

Are your dues payable in advance? I don't know.

What induced you to become a union man? I don't know.

Of what good are you to a local? Nobody knows.

If you have lapsed into this helpless condition, don't you think it's time to wake up?

LABOR'S WEAPON.

Much of the success of the union movement in this and future years will depend upon the use the labor men make of their purchasing power. To employ union labor by purchasing union label goods is the most effective weapon of organized labor. It can change the commerce and manufactures of the land. Start right in this respect and keep up the goodwork and the future is ours.

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THE CLIQUE.

What is the Clique? It's a body of men
Who attend every meeting, not just now and then;
Who don't miss a meeting unless they are sick,
These are men that the grouch calls the Clique.
Who don't make a farce of that sacred word Brother,
Who believe in the motto: "Help one another."
Who never resort to a dishonest trick,
These are the men that some call the Clique.
The men who are seldom back in their dues,
And who from the meetings do not carry news;
Who attend to their duties and visit the sick,
These are the men the crank calls the Clique.
Who all should be proud of members like these,
They call them the Clique or whatever they please;
They never attempt any duties to dodge.
These are the Clique that run most every lodge.
But there are some people who always find fault,
And most of this kind are not worth their salt;
They like to start trouble, but seldom will stick,
They like to put all of the work on the Clique.

—Exchange.

MAY SHUN NON-UNIONISTS.

HARTFORD, CONN., Aug. 14.—The State Supreme Court has upheld the Superior Court of Hartford County which ruled that organized building craftsmen of this city have the right to refuse to work with employes of the non-union Cohn & Roth Electric Company.

Every Citizen's Alliance element in the state supported the company, though this was in direct violation of their sacred dictum that workers have the right to work where they please and for whom they please.

The unionists' victory is especially sweet because this city is the home of George Pope, president of the National Association of Manufacturers.

Harry and James, brothers, were in their playroom for a little recreation after supper. Harry hit James with a stick. An argument followed, and in the midst of it the nurse came in with the news that it was time for them to retire. James was put to bed first. The nurse said:

"You must forgive your brother before you go to bed. He might die in the night."

After a few moments James replied: "Well, I'll forgive him tonight, but if I don't die he'd better look out in the morning."

One of the resources of the Arctic region described by explorer McMillan is immense deposits of coal. There was a stage in the development of the earth when these realms of ice teamed with tropical vegetation, and exhaustless coal measures are the result. The land office at Seward, Alaska, recently granted a patent to Charles McIntach for the most northern coal mine on the American continent. It is located at Corwin Bluff, on the shore of the Arctic Ocean, 160 miles north of the Arctic circle. The coal projects over the water, so that when ships steam into position under the outcropping veins their crews may knock off what they need into their bunkers. The coal was first observed in 1848, and subsequent to that time whalers were in the habit of dropping in at the point whenever in need of fuel The United States revenue cutters Corwin and Thetis often coaled there. Mr. McIntach proposes to develop the property in a large way.

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THE WAY WE DO THINGS.

We walk into our meals.
We run into debt.
We rush into print.
We step into practice.
We fly into passion.
We jump into fight.
We dive into a book.
We wade into an adversary.
We sink into a slumber.
We leap into notoriety.
We break into society.
We stumble into acquaintance.
We glide into intimacy.
We fall into love.
We precipitate ourselves into wedlock.—*Life.*

Notes and Comment has sought in vain for an announcement which would defend the Industrial Workers of the World by the men responsible for their being in the United States. Big interests have been of the opinion that Americanized workmen and native-born workmen were too independent and inclined to insist upon a square deal; hence the necessity for more and more foreign workers to take their places. When those workers, who owe allegiance to no country and to no government go on a rampage those responsible for their presence call upon the government to save them from their own short-sightedness and avariciousness. Organized labor teaches good citizenship; big interests foster the industrial workers' viewpoint; organized labor assumes responsibility, while the unorganized worker is a free lance and assumes to do big interests' behests until such time as he decides that after working all week he is in the company's debt, when he turns on the vipers who induced him to come to these shores. Granting right working conditions is not conducive to making I. W. W.'s.—*The Chronicle.*

Named Shoes are frequently made in Non-Union Factories

Do Not Buy Any Shoe

No matter what its name, unless it bears a plain and readable impression of this Union Stamp.

JOHN F. TOBIN
President

CHAS. L. BAINE
Sec'y-Treas.

All Shoes without the Union Stamp are always Non-Union.

Do not accept any excuse for absence of the Union Stamp.

Boot and Shoe Workers' Union

246 SUMMER STREET BOSTON, MASS.

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RIGHTS OF LABOR.

In everything except labor none questions the right of the man who has something to sell to set the price. The working man has his labor to sell, and the union would enable him to set the price on his labor. The employer wants to set the price, and we are urged to exercise the grace of submission and trust to the hope and assurance of a reward in the sweet by and by. We are not going to surrender any of our hope of reward in the sweet by and by, but we want to get used to a good time here and now.

A school inspector, testing a class in fractions, asked a boy, whether given his choice, he would prefer one-sixth or one-seventh of an orange. The boy promptly replied that he would prefer one-seventh. The inspector more promptly explained that such action would be foolish, because, though the suggested fraction might seem the larger, just the reverse was true.

"I know, sir," said the boy, "that's why I chose it. I don't like oranges."

MILL MEN ENJOINED.

HOQUIAM, WASH., Aug. 14.—Judge Ben Sheeks has issued a temporary injunction against striking timber workers from picketing the Grays Harbor Lumber Company. The strikers are demanding eight hours in the sawmill branch and nine hours in the logging branch; sanitary conditions in all mills, abolishment of brass checks and trading coupons, no tampering with the workers' mail, the right to board where they please and other working betterments.

REMEMBER THE LABEL.

Remember, union men should demand union label goods and see that their dealers carry them.

You are placing a premium on non-union labor every time you buy goods without the label.

The greatest force for the betterment of the worker's condition lies in the worker himself—not by independent effort, but by uniting with his fellow worker and presenting a solid front. Buy label goods.

THE OLD RELIABLE **WIGWAM** TOBACCO

Highest Quality

Smoking and Chewing

YEARS OF SATISFACTION

Compers. Bread Trust and all non-union firms.

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"TO THE FELLOW WHO'LL TAKE MY PLACE WHEN I'M GONE."

Here is a toast that I want to drink to
a fellow I'll never know—
To the fellow who's going to take my
place when it's time for me to go.
I've wondered what kind of a chap he'll
be and I've wished I could take his
hand,
Just to whisper, "I wish you well, old
man," in a way that he'd understand.
I'd like to give the cheering word that
I've longed at times to hear;
I'd like to give him the warm handclasp
when never a friend seemed near.
I've learnd my knowledge by sheer hard
work, and I wish I could pass it on
To the fellow who'll come to take my
place some day when I am gone.

Will he see all the sad mistakes I've
made and note all the battles lost?
Will he ever guess of the tears they
caused or the heartaches which they
cost?
Will he gaze through the failures and
fruitless toil to the underlying plan,
And catch a glimpse of the real intent
and the heart of the vanquished
man?
I dare to hope he may pause some day
as he toils as I have wrought,
And gain some strength for his weary
task from the battle which I have
fought.
But I've only the task itself to leave
with the cares for him to face,
And never a cheering word may speak
to the fellow who'll take my place.

Then here's to your health, old chap; I
drink as a bridegroom to his bride;
I leave an unfinished task for you, but
God knows how I tried.
I've dreamed my dreams, as all men do,
but never a one came true,
And my prayer today is that all the
dreams may be realized by you.
And we'll meet some day in the great
unknown—out in the realm of
space;
You'll know my clasp as I take your
hand and gaze in your tired face.
Then all failures will be success in the
light of the new-found dawn—
So I'm drinking your health, old chap,
who'll take my place when I am
gone.

—Selected.

PREPARING FOR WAR.

Trade Union Movement a Great and Patriotic Power For Good.

In making the transition from a peace to a war basis it is necessary for us as a nation to sift our institutions and policies, retaining those that are sound and that give genuine service and rejecting those that are artificial and that contribute to the exploiting forces. We have been content with names rather than with realities. There have been many virile, essential agencies evolved out of fundamental needs of society that have not been recognized as a part of the political machinery. These forces are economic in nature. The real life and the real power of the nation are not political; they are economic.

Because our political institutions and theories have not been formulated with regard to the real power of the nation we have often been beguiled into believing that a democracy existed, when, in truth, the political forms were democratic in nature, but the actual control was exercised through economic instrumentalities, organized on an autocratic basis and contributing to the building up of exploiting and often corrupting forces.

The forceful democratizing agency that has been operating in the economic world has been the trade union movement.

As we go forward into the world war we need more than ever the trade union

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movement. It has been needed in the initial work of preparing the nation for conflict. When demands came for an immediate, vastly increased supply of munitions, government departments and agents have depended upon trade union officials for information of sources of workers and to assist the government in securing and maintaining the good will of workers. The government could not deal with individuals. It had to work through some organized agency. That agency existed in the trade unions.

Many government officials handling industrial problems have been trained for other work and do not understand economic conditions, or how to deal with workers as workers. The government has found that it can facilitate its work by having trade union officials represent the workers, present their grievances and endeavor to reach an adjustment, because the trade union movement represents an effort to meet a real industrial necessity by securing working agreements between employers and employes.

No government can be maintained without mobilizing the good will of the masses. The trade union movement is a constituted agency by which this can be accomplished. In order to accomplish the work which it must perform the government must deal with workers as human beings—loyal, intelligent patriots. The trade union movement is an agency by which justice can be established, which is the only basis for cooperation and service.—*American Federationist.*

Many war gardens begin to look as though the enemy had charged over the battlefield.

It's not so much the German line that is impregnable as the German head.

Two out of every nine doctors will be drafted . Probably meaning, a cynic suggests, that a great many undertakers will have to go out of business.

In Memoriam.

WHEREAS, It has pleased our Supreme Ruler, who knoweth all things best and doeth all things well, to remove from our midst our brother member, John M. Tingle. We mourn his loss and humbly submit our pleasure to the will of Him who can but do well; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That we, the officers and members of Locals Nos. 16 and 72, extend our deepest and sincere regret to the family, not to mention our own, for the loss of our brother member, John M. Tingle; be it further

RESOLVED, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the bereaved wife and family of John M. Tingle, a copy sent to the International Headquarters for publication in our monthly journal, and a copy be spread upon the minutes of our next meeting, and that our charter of Local No. 16 be draped in mourning for a period of thirty days.

BLANCHE O'BRIEN,
JAMES HARDY,
JAMES LEWIS.

"A capable couple."

"So?"

"Yes; he is furnishing the house by means of tobacco coupons and she is decorating it with bridge prizes.—*Life.*

WANTED: TOBACCO WORKERS
to purchase bread only which bears

THIS **LABEL**

It is the only weapon the bakery workers have which aids them in securing living wages, reasonable working hours, and decent and sanitary working conditions. Bread which does not bear the above label is TRUST-made, non-union and perhaps SCAB-made. Refuse to buy bread without this label, and thereby aid the bakery workers in their struggle against the Bread Trust and all non-union firms.

ident Gompers. Bread Trust and all non-union firms.

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PLUG TOBACCO

Scotten Dillon Company

JUST A WORD

REMEMBER THE

LITTLE BLUE LABEL

PRICE 5 CENTS

The **UNION LABEL** induced a trial

MERIT made it **A SUCCESS**

We make many other Brands **equally GOOD**

Ask for Samples

mpers.

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Bread Trust and all non-union firms.

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THE TOBACCO WORKER

LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY

VOL. 21 SEPTEMBER, 1917 No. 9

The Tobacco Worker.

PUBLISHED MONTHLY BY
THE TOBACCO WORKERS' INTERNATIONAL UNION

Entered at the Post Office at Louisville, Ky., as second class matter.

SUBSCRIPTION, FIFTY CENTS PER YEAR

Advertising rates made known upon application

The Tobacco Worker.

PUT AWAY A FEW BUSHELS OF POTATOES.

This year's crop of potatoes is one of the largest we have ever harvested, estimated to be over 400,000,000 bushels, or 20 bushels for every American family. Behind that there is also a bumper sweet potato crop in the South, where state officials have taken steps to store this vegetable in modern warehouses to preserve its quality.

So we can look ahead and see a plentiful supply of potatoes for the winter at reasonable prices—there will be no such famine as we passed through last winter. This is fortunate. We need potatoes to cut down the cost of living and help us save wheat and meat for our Army and our Allies.

The United States Food Administration is taking steps to get these potatoes to the people. During October and November retail grocers throughout the country will conduct a selling campaign on Irish potatoes, handling them at a very moderate profit. Farmers will back up the movement by sending their potatoes to market. Newspapers will urge the public to buy and store potatoes, and the crop will be distributed to the best advantage to all concerned from producer to consumer.

Every family with a cellar, or other storage facilities, should put away from three to ten bushels, or more, of Irish potatoes while they are cheapest during the fall. Potato storage in the home is fairly simple. The tubers must be kept cool, dry and well ventilated. People often put a supply of potatoes in a closed cellar, thinking to protect them against cold, only to find later that dampness and warmth have caused decay. Heat probably ruins more potatoes in home storage than cold. Potatoes should be put in barrels with a few holes in the side so that they can have a circulation of air, or piled in a bin that is not too tight, or heaped on a few boards laid along the floor. Circulation of air to keep them dry and cool can be secured by opening the cellar windows during the day and shutting them on cold nights.

DODGE EQUAL PAY TEST.

SPRINGFIELD, Mo., Sept. 8.—The State Council of Defense, at its meeting in this city, dodged the question of equal pay for women when they do men's work. President Wood of the State Federation of Labor is a member of the war board and called the council's attention to the policy of employers who are conducting schools for women, because, these employers say, the draft has created a labor shortage.

President Wood says the women are not replacing the drafted men, but are taking the places of those not in the army. He asked the council to record its opposition to this policy, and stand for equal pay, but the members refused.

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FOOD—WHAT TO SAVE AND WHAT TO EAT.

The wholesale grocers have published a war food message for the American home which contains many practical suggestions for saving the food articles needed by our army and navy and allies while at the same time abundantly nourishing ourselves.

In the following list of more than 80 staple food articles there are only 16 which we are asked to use sparingly, and even a smaller number which we are asked to eliminate from at least one meal daily. This list will show what to save and how to select wholesome nourishing substitutes.

All foods may be divided into two great classes, those that supply energy and those chiefly valuable for the body's growth and repair. With this simple division in mind study the following tables and use sparingly the foods printed in capital letters. Eat as much as you want of all others.

TO KEEP UP YOUR ENERGY EAT

Foods that are Starchy	Foods that are Sugary	Foods that are Fatty
White potatoes	SUGAR	CREAM
Sweet potatoes	Syrups	BUTTER { Give plenty to children
Rice	Molasses	
Cornmeal	Honey	Egg yolk
Hominy	Dates	Oleomargarine
Oatmeal	Prunes	BACON
Barley	Dried Peaches	PORK
WHITE BREAD	Raisins	LARD
Peanuts	Figs	SUET
Dried Navy Beans	Jellies	Vegetable oils
Dried Lima Beans	Jams	Vegetable fats
Split Peas	CANDIES	Beef Drippings
Bananas	Cakes	Goose oil
Chestnuts	Dried Apples	Chicken fat
Apricots	Maple Sugar	Peanut Butter
		Soy Beans

FOR GROWTH AND REPAIR EAT

Foods that are Rich in Mineral Matter	Repair Foods	Foods that are Rich in Protein
MILK { Give plenty to children	Navy Beans	Milk
Egg yolk	Kidney Beans	Eggs
Prunes	Lima Beans	Poultry
Carrots	Lentils	Game
Spinach	Peas	Fish
Celery	Nuts	Cheese
Turnips	Corn	BEEF
Onions	WHEAT	VEAL
All Fruits	Oats	MUTTON
All Greens	Barley	PORK
All Fresh Salads	Rye	Soy Beans
Whole grains	Buckwheat	Peanuts

t Gompers. **Bread Trust and all non-union firms.**

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THERE IS DANGER OF SELFISH EXPLOITATION.

CLEVELAND, OHIO, Sept. 8.—The editor of the *Locomotive Engineers' Journal* views the attempt of many employers to exploit women workers as degradation of females and gives expression to his disapproval as follows:

"In England and France it seems to have been necessary to find substitutes for men, doing men's work, but we understand that there the labor organizations took the matter in hand, and demanded that women get men's wages for like service, and that the government conceded the justice of the demand, and the two influences combined, secured an agreement with the employing class to carry out this principle, and to agree that on the return of the men succeeded, if they were in condition to render service, they should have their former places in place of the women hired on the war emergency.

"That change has already begun in this country, and while men are being conscripted, comparatively few places are vacated, but women are being employed beyond any need, and at work entirely out of harmony with womanhood, away from either sanitary or moral surroundings, and in too many places for the purpose of lowering wages, which takes with it the exploitation of women and the degradation of the working class.

"We have food control, coal control, control of the conduct of conscripts before they are enrolled, etc., but labor is left to look out for its own needs—a very difficult problem. Men well organized can do fairly well in looking after their own interests, but the substitution of unorganized women with lowered wages and extended hours is a menace to the interests of both, as it is of public welfare, and it seems to call for a concerted movement on the part of all who serve, and are interested in a common welfare, to try to arouse a public sentiment that will demand that no excess profits shall come from the employment of women, that the wage scale and hours of service be held as law governing all employers who employ women, or men, as substitutes for men conscripted for a common defense of the country.

"Equal pay for equal service, regardless of sex or nationality, will greatly lessen the demand for substitutes, and assist in maintaining a decent living and moral standard in the community. We cannot be too premature in bringing this subject to the attention of the public and all law-making bodies. Every contract that organized labor succeeds in making should have in it a clause, 'Like pay for like service;' then the opportunity to exploit labor, man or woman, would be eliminated."

UNIONISM JUSTIFIED IN WORLD-WIDE WAR.

INDIANAPOLIS, Sept. 8.—Trade unionism could not remain true to its principles and stand aloof from the present world war, declared Frank Morrison, secretary of the A. F. of L., in a Labor day speech in this city.

"Regardless of the first cause for the present world-wide field of carnage," he said, "the logic of events has compelled our country to unsheath the sword in a contest that has since developed between forces that justify government based on the theory that rulers receive power from on high and government that acknowledges its dependence on the individual.

"In this struggle organized labor has taken the only course it can take and remain true to its policy and its principles. It is no answer to say that we should favor peace and take no part in a struggle 3,000 miles away. We favor peace on the industrial field, and yet our numbers in the State of Maine will rally to the support of attacked workers on the Pacific slope.

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"We cry for peace and yet our members were in the ranks in this country's army when our nation went on sympathetic strike against Spanish domination in Cuba and secured freedom for the peoples of that island and of Porto Rico and the Philippines. We cry for peace, and yet our workers continually brave death in the mines, in transportation service and in all lines of industry, through occupational diseases and other causes.

"The longing for liberty is inherent in the members of organized labor, and when this aspiration of other peoples is checked by a power backed by educational development, by economic organization and by the greatest military machine the world has ever known, the American trade union movement, true to principles so continuously urged, took the open road to democracy when it was called on to choose.

"In opposition to this war, attention is called to profiteers who will reap benefit. This is true, but in protesting against these profiteers, and in supporting every movement that will check them, and will conscript their wealth, as has been done with men, I urge you not to lose sight of the principle that has been developed in this war since our country's entrance. This principle overshadows all else, and must not be subordinated to secondary questions of internal affairs that can be solved by an alert citizenship that must insist each shall do his share.

"The one outstanding fact that the historians are interested in is that the civil war destroyed the auction block for black men as a part of the business relations between white men, and the one great fact that will come out of the present great war is that the cause of democracy will be served as never before, for when the world's armies are disbanded it is inconceivable that men will accept conditions that are a denial of that freedom for which they so courageously and successfully battled."

ATTACK LABOR LAW.

CHARLOTTE, N. C., Sept. 15.—A conference was held here with the purpose in view of attacking the Keating-Owen child labor law and securing a decision similar to that made by Judge Boyd. Counsel and cotton mill owners from practically every southern state were represented. It is alleged that the conference determined to enter probably 12 or 14 suits to test the constitutionality of the law in as many federal districts. If successful in their efforts, the cotton mill owners feel they can thus avoid compliance with the provisions of the law without awaiting a decision from the United States Supreme Court.

YEARLY RAILROAD TOLL.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 15.—Ten thousand and one persons were killed in the United States in railroad accidents in 1916 and 196,722 were injured, according to figures covering the year made public by the Interstate Commerce Commission. As usual, the greater number were trespassers on railroad property.

Passengers killed numbered 291; injured, 8,008; employes killed, 2,941; injured, 175,923; other persons, including trespassers, killed and injured, number 6,769 and 11,791 respectively. These figures show an increase over 1915 of 1,371 killed and 34,835 injured.

STRIKEBREAKERS CHEATED.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 8.—"We're cheated!" cried a bunch of Washington, D. C., strikebreakers in the office of State Labor Commissioner McLaughlin.

The "free and independents" say they were lured to this city by agents of the United Railroads by the claim that they would be paid $5 a day as cooks. Now they are told they must work as motormen and conductors for a wage of $2 a day. They want the street car company officials and everybody else arrested.

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WHAT The Unions Are Doing

Here, There and Everywhere

WICHITA FALLS, KAN., Sept. 15.—The Broom Makers' Union has signed up a scale with the employers which provides for an increase of 12 per cent.

OAKLAND, CAL., Sept. 15.—Cement Workers' Union has put into force a new scale which calls for $4.50 a day, being an advance of 50 cents over the old rates.

OKLAHOMA CITY, OKLA., Sept. 15.—A new union has been formed here composed of waiters, waitresses and cooks, chartered by the International Alliance of Hotel and Restaurant Employes.

DALLAS TEX., Sept. 15.—The Hod Carriers and Common Laborers' Union of this city is putting in force a new scale which calls for 33⅓ cents per hour for brick carriers and 35 cents for hod carriers.

ALBANY, N. Y., Sept. 15.—Announcement has just been made by the officials of the International Hod Carriers and Common Laborers' Union that 36 new unions were added during the last quarter.

PASSAIC, N. J., Sept. 15.—Anticipating a demand for more wages, the textile mills decided on an advance to their employes, numbering 15,000. It is claimed that the increase will reach $1,000,000 and becomes effective immediately.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Sept. 15.—The city firemen have completed an organization and will apply to the American Federation of Labor for a charter. Nearly every fireman in the city's employ has signed the application.

CENTRALIA, WASH., Sept. 15.—An increase of pay of 2½ cents an hour for the street car employes in the employ of the North Coast Power Company, which operates an interurban line between Centralia and Chehalis, became effective September 1.

NEW WESTMINSTER, B. C., Sept. 15.—The 44-hour week, increased wages and other improved conditions went into effect on September 1 in all machine shops, the result of demands made by the Machinists' Union, which includes practically all mechanics employed at that trade.

NEW ORLEANS, LA., Sept. 15.—Four hundred white and negro screwmen have asked for an advance of 20 per cent. when the new contracts are signed with stevedores and steamship agents. The present contract expires September 15, as does also the longshoremen. The latter have also asked for a 25 per cent. advance.

WINNIPEG, CANADA, Sept. 15.—The local branch of the International Photo Engravers' Union has succeeded in having every shop in the city sign up its new agreement, which provides for an increase in wages and better working conditions. All the boys are now vigorously pushing the use of the union label.

TACOMA, WASH., Sept. 15.—Announcement is made that wage increases amounting to thousands of dollars daily were granted women workers by the action of the industrial welfare commission. Possibly every other State industry, excepting lumber and shipbuilding plants, will be affected by the order. All industrial plants employing women will be compelled to pay increased wages. Plants in which the apprenticeship period is now six months will have to pay full wages at the end of a three-months' period. Apprentices are to receive an increase of 33⅓ per cent. in wages.

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DENVER, COL., Sept. 15.—The Packing House Employes' Union demanded an advance of five cents an hour. A conference resulted and the representatives of the company offered a raise of two and one-half cents, which was accepted. More than 1,000 employes are benefited.

COBOURG, ONTARIO, Sept. 15.—A new local of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, to be known as No. 1710, has been organized and includes nearly all the available carpenters in the city. The contractors have signed up to pay 55 cents an hour, with time and a half for overtime and double pay for Sundays and holidays.

VANCOUVER, B. C., Sept. 15.—With the completion of the organization campaign now in full force on Poplar Island, New Westminster and Coquitalam practically every shipyard in British Columbia will have been unionized. The engineers employed in the shipyards are 100 per cent. organized and are actively assisting in the work of bringing the other employes into line.

LONDON, ONTARIO, Sept. 15.—The strike of the brass moulders in the Empire Brass Company's plant, which was caused by the discharge of female core-makers who were replaced by women workers at a far lower rate of wages, has ended in a victory for the union. The attempt of the company to take advantage of wartime conditions was a thinly concealed effort to assume the attitude that if it became necessary owing to a shortage of labor at any time it would not oppose the employment of women, if they were given equal pay with men for the amount of work turned out, but the management refused to consider the proposition, with the result that the shop was tied up effectively. The strike lasted four weeks and ended when the company agreed to put men back on the work and lay off the women who were being used to reduce the wage rate.

PETERBORO, ONTARIO, Sept. 15.—As the result of the formation of a new union of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners the minimum wage has been increased from 40 to 50 cents an hour and working hours have been reduced from ten to nine, and working conditions materially improved.

TORONTO, CANADA, Sept. 15.—The board of conciliation having under consideration the dispute between the street car men's union and the company over a demand for an advance of 10 cents an hour has rendered its decision. The finding grants the men six cents an hour increase and runs for two years, dating back to June 16. The rate fixed for motormen, conductors, motor and track repairmen is 30 cents for the first six months, 32 for the second six months, 35 for the second year and 37 for the third and subsequent years. Adding the two cents previously secured makes a total advance inside of a year of nine cents per hour.

NEW YORK, Sept. 15.—Prof. Roswell C. McCrea, of the economics department of Columbia University, in a paper filed in the matter of the application of 28 electric companies for an increase in fares, declares that wages in the United States are certain to go higher. His conclusions, based on an investigation of conditions in 1,600 industries in New York State, are:

1—Street railway wages rather lower than in other enterprises requiring similar skill.

2—A similar upward trend of wage costs in various fields of similar labor skill.

3—A fall in purchasing power of money wages as compared with the costs of subsistence, and

4—An indication of increased labor costs in the future.

There is honor in being the owner of a Liberty Loan Bond as well as profit.

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LOUISVILLE, KY.

To Officers of all Central Bodies, Building Trades Councils, and Local Unions affiliated:

GREETING—True patriotism, an expression of love and defense of our country and its flag, brings us at this time to the consideration of our boys now going to the front. We, as trade unionists, have a peculiar understanding of the words "Going to the Front," with the right foot forward and our mind intent on making good.

Your union is sending the most physically fit, and the truest trade unionists to the terrible conflict. As trade unionists at home we must do our bit too, where we can, for the comfort of our boys in active service in and behind the trenches.

You all have, of course, noticed that the agencies of the tobacco trust, and the United Cigar Stores are centralizing an effort to get their non-union products into all the camps and having them sent abroad for the troops in active service.

Among the activities is a patriotic appeal to the public for subscriptions to buy and send tobacco and cigarettes to our heroes of the Army and Navy.

We cannot, and do not, question the patriotic motives of the appeals to the patriotic feelings of the public in general; but it would be too much to expect any of the activities in this campaign on the part of the tobacco trust will have any trade union sentiment in them, and all the tobacco and cigarettes they may send will be made in their own non-union factories, none of it bearing the union label.

We do not want our union boys to think their fellows back home have forgotten them in their extremity and forced them while watching and fighting the enemy to use brands of tobacco and cigarettes that are not in accord with their trade union sentiments.

We are, therefore, appealing to your patriotic and trade union sentiment when donating to the Army and Naval Patriotic Tobacco Fund, to see that your good union-earned money is placed where goods bought for our Army and Navy boys will be spent for union labeled products, instead of giving it into the hands of the tobacco trust interests. We ask you, therefore, when donations are made to the Army and Navy Tobacco Fund in cash, check or otherwise, to send it either to the American Federation of Labor Office in Washington, D. C., or to the office of The Tobacco Workers' International Union, and we will forward it to the A. F. of L., and you can rest assured that all tobacco and cigarettes sent to our union members of the Naval and Land Forces will bear the union Label.

We feel that you should be acquainted with this situation and be given an opportunity to express your wishes in the premises. We know you will appreciate a situation that affords you assurance that the donations you feel able to give will be directed in accordance with your union sentiments. It is with this feeling in mind that we bring this matter to your attention by this letter.

With kindest wishes for the continued success, I am,

Fraternally yours,
TOBACCO WORKERS'
INTERNATIONAL UNION,
A. MCANDREW, *Int. Pres't.*

'NOTHER LABOR "SOLUTION."

SEATTLE, Sept. 8.—On his way east from an Alaska summer vacation Judge Gary, head of the United States Steel Corporation (the trust), declared there will never be a final solution of labor problems until employers have the right to employ men indiscriminately to work "under whatever conditions they may agree upon."

In Judge Gary's scheme, which is favored by every anti-unionist, organized labor will be expected to fold its tent and silently fade away.

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E. LEWIS EVANS . . . . EDITOR

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SEE THAT THIS LABEL

is on all Tobaccos you buy, whether PLUG, PACKAGE or TWIST. None genuinely Union without it.

Editorial.

The versatile head of the steel trust bobs up every now and then with some anti-union expression, giving vent to his opposition to organized labor. This time he says, "that the only solution of the problem between labor and capital is in the employer having full and unrestricted right in the exploitation of labor; that the employer be given the right to do as he pleases with the human labor he employs, forcing them to work under any kind of conditions the trust may dictate."

The labor movement has been established to go forward; they have organized and hoisted the flag of freedom, and have no intention of slipping back to the dark-age methods, when slavery was the workers' lot when employed by such men as Judge Gary. The august head of the steel trust would better think along twentieth century lines when studying labor problems, instead of those of medieval days when the sun shone only on the robber barons.

The strikebreakers who were sent to Washington, D. C., to break the street car strike last March, and were later shipped out to San Francisco to break the strike there on lines belonging to the same corporation, now have a grouch on, and have filed a complaint with State Labor Commissioner, charging that the company cheated them in their pay. It seems that these strikebreakers were to be given $5.00 per day, but were later paid off at a rate of $2.00. It looks like a case of the pot calling the ketttle black, six of one and half a dozen of the other, no difference between the two.

Legislation in Congress for the protection of soldiers, sailors and nurses, who may be disabled during the war, wherein the Government may insure all of them at the very reasonable rate of $8.00 per 1,000, is meeting the usual opposition from big businesses. The insurance feature follows somewhat along the Workman's Compensation Laws, now working so well. It is just possible that the rate of $8.00 per 1,000, being low, may have a future disturbing effect on the expectancy tables and rates, which is now the instrument that is making large fortunes for those interested in the insurance business. If, after the war, the cost sheets on liability show that the rate established by the Government for the soldiers, sailors, and nurses is within reason, the Government might turn its penetrating vision upon the insurance company's rates, and ask some embarrassing questions to which answers might be hard to frame.

Tompers. Bread Trust and all non-union nrms.

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The insurance fraternity have rolled logs and boulders in the way of every State Workman's Compensation Law that has been introduced in the various States, trying in every way possible to prevent their passage, and when passed, they then tried to stab them to death, but defeat has been the lot of most of them.

In this soldiers' insurance they see a danger, but for patriotic reasons they will not attack the legislation in such a way that their real reasons and fears may become apparent. The real reason may be, that after the war, following the Government's example, there may be a loud call for a rate re-adjustment, which may adversely affect big dividends.

Our boys may soon be in the trenches and going over "Top" for a run over "No Man's Land," as the space between the opposing forces in the war zone is known. They will be far and away from the comforts of normal life, and during moments between acts their thoughts may turn to the scenes they have left behind, perhaps for a time, perhaps for all earthly time. During such times you know what a comfort it will be to reach down to a packet for the makings and a match and review some pleasing scenes of the past in curling wreaths of smoke. Not a few of these experiences will be by those who have carried union cards, and who have consistently followed the principle that is enjoined, which is that of purchasing union labeled products. In the hustle, bustle of troop movement these essentials cannot always be kept in mind. So to fill in this gap, arrangements are being made to supply our boys with union labeled tobacco and cigarettes as far as it is possible. Newspapers and other societies are energetically working upon the Soldiers' Tobacco Fund. These are all based upon patriotic motives with thought only for the comfort of some lonely soldier friend, going on the idea that a smoke is a smoke as long as it is tobacco. There is no blame to them for the idea, but solid comfort will come from the indulgence when harmony of sentiment is in association with the consumption.

Every consumer of tobacco has his little pet desire that under normal conditions at home he surrenders himself to. We are desirous of making it possible for our boys to as nearly enjoy these pet comforts.

We feel, dear reader, that you have a relative or a friend whose union principles you know always dictated his purchase of tobacco and cigarettes, which were made under the conditions he, himself, advocated. He bought, when at home, smokers' articles which always bore the Blue Label. We know it is your desire that one of his comforts may be that the folks at home have thought of him with his union principles in mind and have attempted to meet the desire by sending some of his pet brand to comfort his lonely vigils.

To this end The Tobacco Workers' International Union is in arrangement with the American Federation of Labor in Washington, D. C., which body is in close touch with the War and Navy Departments, whereby all packages can be sent to the person designated, who is now, or may hereafter, go over seas to the battle front.

With this end in view, we advise you that if you are making a donation for this purpose, to send it either to the office of The Tobacco Workers' International Union, or to the office of the American Federation of Labor, A. F. of L. Building, Washington, D. C. If you are sending the money to purchase the goods, send the name of the brands of goods which were your friend's favorites; send also your friend's name and the Regiment and Company to which he belongs, and he will receive his favorite Union Labeled smoke or chew, as the case may be. Let us help you to help your friend to his utmost crumb of comfort.

Enclosed with each package will be a

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post card with your address on it for an acknowledgement of his receipt of your remembrance for his comfort.

If your friend is now in England or France, or located in one of our American encampments, send your donation and we will see that his pet Union Labeled brands reach him.

It is with not a little regret that we are compelled to state that the Ryan-Hampton Tobacco Company of Louisville, Ky., which has been a union shop so long has now seen fit to lock out their employes because of their refusal to pay the wage scale for a new style piece of twist. This firm makes the "Allen County," "Railroad," "Shepherd," and "Safety First" brands of twist which have enjoyed the patronage of the union consumers for years.

These brands no longer bear the label, and non-union conditions prevail in the Ryan-Hampton factory, of Louisville, Ky.

The circumstances leading up to this unfortunate condition are as follows: Owing to the necessities of the Government, on account of the war expense, it will be necessary to change the internal revenue, which necessitates a change in the size and weights of the packages and twists. The Ryan-Hampton Tobacco Company evidently seeing an advantage to be gained by anticipating the increase in the revenue, made the changes in lowering the weights and sizes, and raised the prices some time before the new revenue bill passed Congress. In that way they were able to make the public pay them the revenue during the time elapsing before they were called upon to pay the increased revenue to the Government, and in that way repay the handsome profit on all goods sold under the changing conditions. When we called their attention to this profiteering business we were told it was none of our business. In this, of course, they were within their rights, "as it was not our business." However, it became our business when it came to making the new style goods, as our scale of wages provides that new style work is made a subject for a price adjustment.

When the samples of this new style piece of goods were made the firm paid the price we asked. Later, the manager came to the work-room and asked the men to make the goods for a price 28⅓ cents per hunderd less, which the men refused to do. After some lengthy negotiation he agreed to raise his price 15 cents per hundred, which was also refused. He then told the men that they could make the twist for the price he offered or get out. In accordance with instructions the men walked out.

During the negotiations our committee told Mr. Massey, the manager, that considering the high cost of living we were not looking for a cut in wages, but on the contrary, we were expecting a raise to meet the ever increasing cost of living, and that we would not stand for any cut in wages in this day and time.

When the men left the shop, Mr. Massey, we are advised, stated that from then on he would run an open shop. The Label Committee took the labels they had out of the shop, so that none have been used since the lockout began, and none will be used until the shop comes clean.

We feel that this notice is due to our many friends who have by their loyalty to the union label helped this firm to build up the nice profitable business they had. Your loyalty to the label will have just as much force for our good now as it had before, and we solicit a continuity of the practiced habit of looking for the label on all twist and other tobacco products you buy. ALLEN COUNTY TWIST, RAILROAD TWIST, SHEPHERD TWIST and SAFETY FIRST TWIST no longer bear the label. A word to the wise is sufficient. Look for the Blue Label.

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The ever watchful eye of anti-union employers have been turned upon the I. W. W. question. They know full well that the recognized trade union movement has no association with or affinity for the I. W. W., but they use this present war crisis to take as many schrapnel shots as possible at the trade unions while using the I. W. W. as a camouflage to hide their real desires. Any port in a storm, anything that can be done to discredit the trade unions is grasped at with a hasty stroke.

However, it is only in the uninitiated minds that this kind of doctrine will find any fertility. The position taken by the trade unions as a whole, in its efforts to aid the government in every possible way, is known by the watchful but open minds, and the efforts to discredit the labor movement on the part of the maliciously minded opponents will, like the chickens, come home to roost.

These most unwarranted attacks upon our movement on the part of the rabid anti-union employers is a part of a long-headed scheme. They see that when negotiations for a peace truce are set on foot there will be an immediate stoppage of war supply production, millions of workers will be thrown out of employment pending an about-face movement for a readjustment of production and distribution, and they know that if the trade union movement is too strongly entrenched they cannot be forced in serious and compromising positions, but will act as a balance pole, steadying conditions lending to gradual resumption in industry, thus preventing a sudden and injurious fall from the top, with a bump, to the bottom where the man with capital to tide him over can swim until the chaotic condition resulting resolves itself into an orderly condition again. It is the hope of the antis to prevent the unions from fortifying themselves against an after-the-war confusion that they are busying themselves with obstruction methods. It is their hope that the unions will find themselves in such a condition that they cannot resist sweeping wage reductions when a condition of severe competition will take possession of the average industry.

If we may judge our immediate after-the-war conditions by those same conditions recorded in history, it will be well for us to prepare ourselves for such eventualities. That there will be serious times for many of us, for a time at least, few will deny. Now is the time to prepare ourselves for that period which will prevail while industry is readjusting itself in its return to normal condition. We must defeat the hopes and desires of our opponents, who are planning for the destruction of the forces that have compelled them to pay their employes a wage that they may live under the adopted American standards. Your union is the only instrument that can successfully stand between you and these destructive forces seeking to profit by the industrial misfortunes of the after-the-war reconstruction period.

FOREIGN-BORN WOMEN IN INDUSTRY.

Council of National Defense.

Short hours, fair wages, and sanitary labor conditions for foreign born women in industry have been announced as the war-time demands of the government at Washington. In order to obtain maximum output and at the same time safeguard the health of the workers, federal authorities are prosecuting rigid investigations of factories, stores, and workshops. Co-operation of managers and foremen is being sought in an effort to avoid those abuses of women in industries which prevailed throughout British, French, and Canadian munitions plants during the war.

Difficulties which have arisen due to the inability of the foreign women to understand orders are to be eliminated by widespread instruction in English.

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Those workers who have fallen victims to unprotected machinery and fire, because they could not grasp the meaning of printed and spoken warnings, will be taught English. Our factory has already reported a 5 per cent. decrease in accidents among its foreign-born employes, as a consequence of English teaching.

Ignorance of the labor laws, which has resulted in deception and exploitation by unscrupulous employers, will be dispelled by informing the women workers regarding the legal standards of their industry.

"Even more important than the wealth of the nation is the health of the nation," is the dictum of officials at Washington. And with vigorous determination, the government is acting to prohibit night work for women in industries.

Women laborers who slave in factories at night are neglecting their children, according to government investigators. Americans everywhere are asking "Shall the little children bear the burden of the war?" The reply of the government is to organize effectively all infant health stations, school lunch rooms, day nurseries, settlements, and kindergartens.

Believing that an ounce of prevention is worth a long ton of cure, federal authorities are appealing to these women workers to refuse all night employment as long as they have children under school-age. "Let us see to it that the end of the war does not find our mothers and children broken in health and spirit," is the plea of far-sighted officials.

The eight-hour day, a living wage, one day of rest in seven, prevention of night work for women, education of foreign laborers against industrial pitfalls—these are among the demands expressed today by powerful government leaders.

TRADE UNIONISM PRAISED.

ALBANY, N. Y., Sept. 8.—*The Sunday Telegram*, in an editorial on "Organized and Unorganized Labor," says that as a result of this war organized labor has completely demonstrated its worth; its economic value and its absolute necessity to the orderly conduct of business.

"More than this," says the editor, "organized labor has proved its case to the complete satisfaction of capital, and has taught capital that its fight against organization was the result of lack of foresight, a failure to recognize real economic conditions ; in fact, the result of a woeful lack of intelligence on the part of men who should have been bigger mentally than they have proven."

NO HEAVY WORK FOR WOMEN.

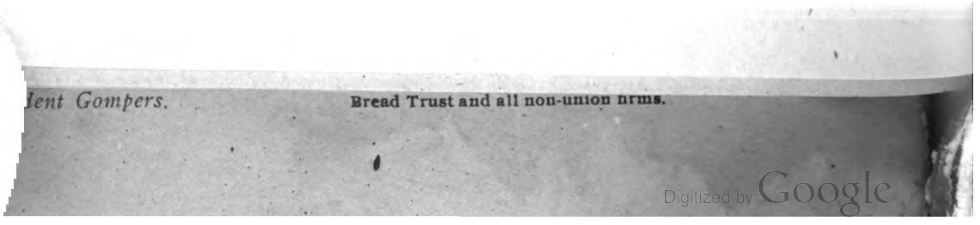
COLUMBUS, OHIO, Sept. 8.—The Ohio branch, Council of National Defense, has started a campaign to discourage the entry of women into industrial work, such as railroad employment, and to let it be known that the committee, representing the State, is flatly opposed to any suspension of labor laws, the child labor law in particular.

WHERE WOMEN FAILED.

VALPARAISO, IND., Sept. 8.—The Pennsylvania Railroad employed 32 women two months ago to take the places of section workers. The experiment has failed.

GETTING IN LINE.

PORTLAND, ORE., Sept. 8.—A new union of the International Timber Workers has just been completed here and it is expected to have a membership running into the thousands in the near future. The authorities made every effort to prevent the completion of the union, but were unsuccessful. Plans have been made for following the start with a vigorous organizing campaign. A number of mills and logging camps in the northwest are now operating under an agreement with the Timber Workers' Union and the eight-hour plan is reported to be proving satisfactory to all.



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CONSCRIPT WEALTH AS WELL AS MEN.

FARGO, N. D., Sept. 15.—In commenting on the result of the recent Minneapolis conference, the *Courier-News* says:

"The American alliance for labor and democracy in its declaration of principles adopted at the conclusion of the big conference in Minneapolis came out strong for a number of progressive war measures, important among them being 'conscription of wealth as well as of men.' This is in direct line with the arguments which have been presented from time to time by the *Courier-News* and is only another indication that the campaign for an even distribution of the war burden is bearing fruit.

"It is argued that when the men of the nation chosen under the selective conscription plan of the government are taken to the front, they give all they have to give—their lives. It is no more than fair then, that the man who has been able to amass great riches in this country should give of what he has, his wealth, and the government should demand it if he is not willing to give of it freely. Many of the great fortunes in the United States have been the direct result of the war, and of these more than any other demands should be made.

"The American alliance also has a number of other ideas in the declaration of principles, including heavy taxes on incomes, excess profits and land values. It declares for equal suffrage and insurance for sailors and soldiers and demands that the government take quick action with regard to speculative interests which have taken the war as an excuse to enhance the prices of necessities.

"A committee was appointed to extend aid and encouragement to the new Russian republic and it is expected that they will go to Russia where they will be able to make an actual study of conditions and needs of the country.

"All through the meeting in Minneapolis was a strain of loyalty and in every utterance and action during the sessions there was indorsement of the government and an assurance of the loyalty of the laborers. It is only asked that the man who works with his hands be given a fair deal."

DENOUNCES CHILD LABOR.

HARTFORD, CONN., Sept. 15.—Child labor on farms is being severely denounced by those who have been observing its results in this State. One of the strongest opponents is Superintendent of Public Schools Thomas S. Weaver of this city. His condemnation is recorded in the following language:

"Not a tenth or even a twentieth of the boys are fit for farm work, any way," he said. "They're just little kids. It's ridiculous to put them to that kind of work. Just now it's up to the State labor department. But when school opens we'll see to it that they return. We'll get them back if we have to send a man out to every tobacco farm."

TO PROTECT STEEL PLANT.

PITTSBURGH, PA., Sept. 8.—The kaiser will get a warm reception if he attempts to capture the Carnegie Steel Company plants, now that employes have organized two machine gun units. It is stated that "inside defense companies will be strengthened and new ones organized in all the plants of the Carnegie Steel Companies as rapidly as possible."

"UNSKILLED IN A. F. OF L.

DULUTH, MINN., Sept. 8.—This is the way the *Labor World* answers the I. W. W. charge that the American Federation of Labor is not interested in the so-called "unskilled" worker:

"One union in Chicago, the building laborers, has more paid-up members than there are paid-up members of the I. W. W. throughout the country."

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HEADQUARTERS
Tobacco Workers' International Union,
Rooms 50-51 Iroquois Life Bldg.

LOUISVILLE, KY., Aug. 29, 1917.

To the Officers and Members of Local Unions:

GREETING—As you will have seen by the Auditor's report, the ordinary income to the Sick and Death Benefit Fund is not supporting it. It is necessary then to supplement it by an Assessment.

In view of this, I herewith inform you that an Assessment of 25c per member has been levied for the Sick and Death Benefit Fund to take effect September 1, 1917, and be collectible on or before October 6, 1917.

Officers and members of Local Unions are kindly requested to give this their particular attention.

Fraternally yours,

A. MCANDREW, *Int. Pres't.*

Assessment No. 10.

HEADQUARTERS
Tobacco Workers' International Union,
Rooms 50-51 Iroquois Life Bldg.

LOUISVILLE, KY., Aug. 29, 1917.

To Members At Large of the Tobacco Workers' International Union:

GREETING—I now inform you that owing to the exceptionally heavy demand for sick benefits and the high death rate, the Sick and Death Benefit Fund is now lower than it has been for a long time. It is therefore necessary to supplement the regular income by an Assessment.

In view of this, I herewith inform you that an Assessment of 25c per member has been levied for the Sick and Death Benefit Fund to take effect September 1, 1917, and be collectible on or before October 6, 1917.

Members At Large will forward same to the International Office as soon after this notice reaches them as possible, and not later than the above mentioned date, the 6th day of October, 1917.

Named Shoes are frequently made in Non-Union Factories

Do Not Buy Any Shoe

No matter what its name, unless it bears a plain and readable impression of this Union Stamp.

BOOT & SHOE WORKERS UNION
UNION STAMP
Factory

JOHN F. TOBIN
President

CHAS. L. BAINE
Sec'y-Treas.

All Shoes without the Union Stamp are always Non-Union.

Do not accept any excuse for absence of the Union Stamp.

Boot and Shoe Workers' Union

246 SUMMER STREET BOSTON, MASS.

lent Gompers. Bread Trust and all non-union firms.

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By order of the International Executive Board.

Fraternally yours,

A. McANDREW, *Int. Pres't.*

Assessment No. 10.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 15.—Editor James W. Mullen of the *Labor Clarion* powerfully, brilliantly and lucidly pictures the future of that progressive democracy we are all hoping and longing for in the following article:

"As one scans the pages of history and reads of the struggles of the people of all ages to throw off the shackle that bound them to heartless masters it is, indeed, pleasant to note the success that is crowning the efforts of the people of today to rid themselves of government by others and to establish their right to steer their own course and shape their own ends.

"Throughout the entire world the men and women of common clay are asserting themselves in a manner that is sending the chill of fear through the frames of those who have held high stations and cruelly ridden upon the backs of their humble brothers. There is not a corner of the world which has not been stirred to some extent by the leaven of democracy during the past trying year. Europe, Asia and Africa are full of open advocates of the rights of humanity who have but little fear of the powerful autocrats who formerly compelled submission to their wills, while the western hemisphere, always strongly democratic, is adopting measures calculated to strengthen the grip of the people upon governmental institutions in order that they may more readily be made to serve the purpose for which they were instituted—that of meeting the needs of civilized humankind, rather than that of making life more luxurious and easy for the favored few.

"Truly the trend of the times, the world over, presages the end of autocratic rule over the lives of men. And in this powerful and successful effort at democratizing the world the great uncounted millions of those who earn their bread in the sweat of their brows, and who have had the intelligence and foresight to weld themselves together in the modern labor movement, have played no inconspicuous part. Their efforts have been fruitful in the past, and every indication is that the immediate future will find their struggles of even greater worth in the battle of man against master, and that the next few years will mark an epoch in the world's history, recording a progress for humanity unequaled in all the annals of time. Crowned heads are falling into the basket of democracy at a rapid rate and the momentum gained bids fair to carry the work forward until arrogant autocracy has been thoroughly humbled and made to do its share of the world's necessary labor.

"Taking into account the frailties, limitations, and imperfections of humanity he would, indeed, be an optimist who entertained the hope that equal and exact justice would be the early end of such a struggle. In spite of the pitfalls and dangers that lie in the path of progress, these are, nevertheless, glorious days for the lovers of justice, because they do hold out the hope that when the slaughter that is now spreading anguish and sorrow throughout the world shall have been brought to an end, the great masses of oppressed people who now have little or no control over their manner of life will find themselves in a position where they can, in large measure, exercise influence over the conditions which shape their mode of living. And this, while not all that could be properly asked for, is, indeed, progress that may well fill the world with gladness over such a prospect.

"The things in this world worth having are usually hard to get. If, then, we are called upon to make sacrifices in order to gain liberty, we should do so

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without unusual complaint, and every man should be willing to do his part toward ushering into the world the right of all to an equal voice in governmental affairs. The laggard and the coward, the lazy and the selfish, the helpless and the hopeless we have always had with us, but in spite of their presence the red-blooded men of the world have gone on from one triumph to another in the interest of humanity. Every age and every clime has contributed its quota of unselfish souls willing to make the final sacrifice that the world might be made a better place in which to live. The greatest struggle the world has ever known is now going on in Europe, and the issue between the contending factions is mainly the supremacy of autocracy or democracy, whether the few shall rule the many or the many rule themselves, and men of the modern world are making sacrifices greater than any ever made by the ancients for the same cause, though their prospects for success are also much greater.

"When a little more than three years ago a war-mad despot started to deal out death and despair, things looked black for democracy because it seemed to point to the hand of autocracy as powerful enough to compel submission to its dictates, but just as many a dark and cloudy morning turns out a bright and sunshiny day, so have the clouds that at the beginning of this great world war obscured from view the golden rays of liberty passed away, and now there is in sight a vision that the most optimistic in their wildest flights of fancy dared not contemplate. The world now looks brighter for the people and darker for the despots, because in the distance, beyond the awful sacrifices that must be made in the name of freedom, there stands out in bold relief the figure of democracy victorious, triumphant, dominant.

"If this shall be the result, and all indications seem to point in that direction, then the sorrows and pains, miseries and sufferings of the champions of democracy shall not have been in vain. The goal gained will compensate for the terrible price paid."

WOMEN IN LUMBER CAMPS.

ST. PAUL, MINN., Sept. 8.—Labor Commissioner W. F. Houk discloses the fact that lumber barons of the State are employing women to do the extremely hard and laborious work that is required of lumber jacks. This can hardly be looked upon as elevating womanhood.

HERE'S TO LAUGHTER.

Here's to laughter, the sunshine of purity, the echo of innocence, the treasure of the humble, the wealth of the soul, the happiness of the heart, the leaven of youth, the privilege of the poor, the bead of the cup of pleasure; it dispels defection, banishes blues and mangles melancholy, for it's the foe of woe, the destroyer of depression, the enemy of grief; it is what makes kings envy peasants, plutocrats envy the poor, the guilty envy the innocent; it's the sheen on the silver of smiles, the ripple on the water's delight; the glint of the gold of gladness; without it humor would disappear and smiles would shrivel, for it's a glow of a clean conscience, the voice of a pure soul, the birth cry of mirth, the swan song of sadness.

WANTED: TOBACCO WORKERS
to purchase bread only which bears

THIS

LABEL

It is the only weapon the bakery workers have which aids them in securing living wages, reasonable working hours, and decent and sanitary working conditions. Bread which does not bear the above label is TRUST-made, non-union and perhaps SCAB-made. Refuse to buy bread without this label, and thereby aid the bakery workers in their struggle against the Bread Trust and all non-union firms.

resident Gompers.

Bread Trust and all non-union firms.

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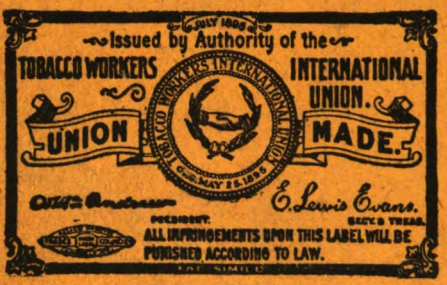

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JUST A WORD

REMEMBER THE

LITTLE BLUE LABEL

PRICE 5 CENTS

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UNION LABEL

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MERIT made it

A SUCCESS

We make many other Brands

equally GOOD

Ask for Samples

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THE TOBACCO WORKER

LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY

VOL. 21 OCTOBER, 1917 No. 10

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The Tobacco Worker.

GRIT, NOT EMOTION, SWAYS ENGLAND, WHOSE UNIONISTS ARE MOST ACTIVE.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 20.—"The 'sterling manhood' stuff don't go in England these days. If an army of 10,000 would march through the streets of London, there would be no cheering," said James Lord, president of the A. F. of L. mining department, who has just returned from his trip across the Atlantic as A. F. of L. fraternal delegate to the British trades union congress, which held its annual convention at Blackpool. John Golden, president of the United Textile Workers, was Lord's colleague.

"One must visit England to appreciate the grimness of the British people," said the miners' official. "You don't hear cheers—they seem out of place. Every family has lost a father, son or a brother. 'My boy has gone under' is the calm, matter-of-fact way they inform you that a loved one has died on the Flanders line, in Africa, or Mesopotamia. There is no squealing. Grief has been replaced by a grit and a determination of each one to 'see this thing through,' let the cost be what it may.

"Organized workers over there have made some wonderful gains since the war began and now it is taken as a matter of course when trade unionists are seen in what was formerly the sacred precincts of the house of lords. The term 'my lord,' in many cases, has been replaced by more familiar terms. The democratizing influence of Lord George has been a tremendous factor in this change. Another element is that politicians realize they must possess some knowledge of political economy, and they are cultivating the acquaintance of trade unionists rather than be lost in the changing orders of today.

"There are two large labor organizations in England—the British trades union congress, with a membership of 3,000,000, and the general federation of trades unions, with a membership of 1,000,000. The latter was organized, primarily, as I understand, to collect funds to finance strikes, although it has naturally enlarged this function. The congress, which Golden and I attended as A. F. of L. fraternal delegates, treats with all phases of the labor question and is looked upon as labor's spokesman, but both organizations are regular. This situation contains strange contrasts to one who has not lived in the British Isles. The federation maintains international relations with the workers of other countries, and under its auspices was held the conference of workers' representatives of the allied countries one week after the Blackpool meeting of the congress. The American Federation of Labor appointed representatives to this gathering, while our movement annually sends fraternal delegates to the congress.

"This situation must not be considered

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dualism as we understand it in America. On the contrary, the plan seems satisfactory, and many national unions belong to the two organizations.

"To show how futile it is to judge of English conditions through American eyes, I cite the manner of conducting a debate in a convention of the British trades union congress. The president appoints spokesmen for the two sides of an issue and then the debate closes, except when a member insists on being heard on an important question. This works entirely satisfactory, but what would happen at an A. F. of L. convention if a delegate favored this plan?

"The workers' political activities in England present the same contradictions —to the outsider, although satisfactory to the men who have built up this system.

"Affliated to the labor party is the independent labor party, which is a part of the international socialist movement, but the independent labor party would not put up a candidate where the welfare of the workers demand every vote to elect a champion or defeat an enemy. As an instance of this feeling, Thomas Burt, Northumberland miner, is probably the oldest living representative of the workers in a law-making body. He is elected continuously as a member of parliament without opposition from any section of the workers, although he is known as 'an old line trade unionist' and has steadfastly refused to subscribe to the socialist doctrine. The Northumberland workers know Burt can be depended upon and they would denounce as treachery to the working class any effort to defeat this worker who, as a liberal, 50 years ago, was looked upon as a wild-eyed anarchist.

"Women workers are found everywhere. They are rapidly joining the trade union movement, and while they are not receiving the same wage as men in many cases, the unions are making this battle with pronounced success."

LABOR'S RESPONSIBILITY.

Labor Day, 1917, dawns upon a world convulsed in a titanic struggle for fundamental principles—future world institutions are in the balance. Our own Republic is girding itself for battle. For nearly three years the struggle has been waged before our nation was drawn in—but our participation was made inevitable not only by the manifold inter-relations between nations but by the nature of the principles involved. As between democratic freedom and bureaucratic despotism no nation could remain neutral.

No organization within the United States has had more correct understanding of the issues and the dangers involved than the organized labor movement and no element is more important in enabling the nation to take effective part in defense of our position.

A nation preparing for war must begin with its industries. Since war was declared the needs of the government have become of paramount importance in industry and commerce. An economic reorganization is taking place. The economic center has gravitated to Washington and the new economies make necessary direct relations and an understanding between workers and the government. The government can not deal with these workers individually and therefore must deal with their representatives. A representative capacity is only possible where organization exists. With this understanding the American Federation of Labor has been trying to protect the rights and interests of all workers by securing the establishment of agencies for dealing with matters affecting those engaged in war production.

Problems growing out of the work are problems that affect the lives of workers. They are therefore important to our nation and government not only from the standpoint of material effectiveness but of ideals. A government fighting for freedom and democracy abroad must

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establish industrial justice in war production at home. For workers are serving the cause just as much as soldiers in the trenches—though not so conspicuously or with such hazard.

The basis upon which our Republic should ask its workers to give service is adequate representation of all agencies determining government plans and methods of carrying them into effect.

Progress has been made toward this end but the workers do not feel that it has gone far enough to assure the toilers their rights. Just methods for insuring justice to workers are the only effective means by which their united co-operation can be secured for the war and by which the menace of terrorism and industrial anarchy can be removed.

The members of organized labor have demonstrated their patriotism and their appreciation of the country's need, by their patience and their service even under conditions which they could not justify.

On this day, dedicated to Labor, the thoughts of all workers may well be directed to this problem which involves both humanity and country. It is a problem that is of fundamental importance in securing democracy and freedom the world over. The new world relations which Labor hopes to create through the instrumentality of this war must bring freedom and humanity in the vital affairs of life the world over.

Let every worker and every labor organization on this day plan for the realization of their greatest ideals by effective practical demonstration, and action.

The clouds of war hover above us, the world of pain, suffering and travail clutch at our very heart strings, but beyond them and the sacrifices is a sunbeam of encouragement and hope; just a glimmer of victory in the end; a glimpse of the sunbeam which will burst into a full noonday of glorious triumph, of peace with justice, freedom and democracy for all the peoples of the world.—Samuel Gompers, in *American Federationist.*

THE UNION LABEL IS A BADGE OF DISTINCTION.

A great many people are little concerned, if at all, under what conditions the men and women are employed who make the goods they wear or who assist in preparing foodstuffs for the consumer. And yet, it is but a short time since when many of the industrial strikes and troubles with which the body politic was afflicted were caused mainly by man's inhumanity to man, and the utter indifference of the purchasing public.

As a result of these industrial upheavals it was found absolutely necessary to issue what may be termed a "badge of distinction," or in other words a "label," which differentiated between articles of commerce being made under conditions in which, at least to some slight degree, the worker had a voice. It was by the issuance of this "badge of distinction" that present-day crusades in right living and greater sanitary precautions really had their beginning.

Time is not so remote but that we can recall that in shop or factory employing fifty persons, two-thirds of the workers were sufferers from headaches, and a great deal of lost time occurred on account of sickness brought on primarily by poor sanitary surroundings and lack of, if any, ventilation.

Many thousands of dollars have been spent in the several industrial states in an effort to combat the tuberculosis evil. Sanitarians—that is, professional sanitarians—come and go; and get what the workers have secured along these lines at an awful sacrifice. They have had to strike, sacrifice what little they may have saved for the proverbial rainy day, to the end that proper provision be made to remove deathly and deadly fumes, and dust arising in the manufacture of articles of commerce.

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Thus it may be seen that when an employer granted better and more improved conditions, he was given the right to use that "badge of distinction"—the Union Label—not so much that it represented a certain class of workmen, but to the end that a discriminating public might show its appreciation for his interest in the workers' welfare by granting them those conditions which have to do with life more nearly free from sickness and an early death.

And when an employer or concern grants those cleanly, sanitary conditions, reasonable hours of employment, and treats his employes like human beings, there is that then which falls upon every individual who believes in those things, and that is to patronize those articles which bear the "badge of distinction"—the Union Label.

Some there are who view with alarm the use of the Union Label. They apparently take the viewpoint that it deprives them of their liberty of action. On the contrary, it does no such thing. It merely registers the fact to the public that when an individual or firm subscribes to the use of the "badge of distinction" it differentiates between goods made under conditions in which the worker has no voice and those in which he is a factor.

Were this more thoroughly understood there would today be an almost universal demand for those articles of commerce which do not cause the toilers to succumb to the ravages of disease and premature death. There would in the finality be less call for the so-called social-service institutions; less call upon public charity. In fact, along with low wages and long hours, there perhaps is no one condition which has contributed quite as much to human ills as has the utter disregard for the health of the workers by some employers, and their number continues to grow less.

Tremendous progress has been made in more recent years along this line, but it has been secured at an awful price to those who are now with their forefathers. They gave of their meager earnings; they gave of their precious time; they gave of their vitality and ability, that their children and the children of others might come into better and more livable working conditions.

And when you receive wages or a salary earned under conditions which are vouched for by the "badge of distinction"—the Union Label—see to it that you spend the money in the purchase of such articles that bring a little more sunshine and joy to the toilers in other crafts and trades. The Union Label is a "badge of distinction;" it pays a distinct compliment to the firm that places it upon their product. All the world may then know that he or they are doing what they can to lengthen the lives of the workers, and that they are ereated like human beings.—*Cincinnati Chronicle.*

"THE LABEL MAN."

There's a label on his patent shoes; a label on his ties;
A label on his coat and pants, on every suit he buys;
Cigars he smokes are union-made; a label in his hat,
And when it comes to underwear, you'll find there's one on that.
There's a label on his shirt and belt; a label on his hose;
A label on his handkerchiefs, and on his working clothes;
His barber shop's a union house; his bakery goods are fair,
And when he orders printed cards, the label's always there.
There's a label on his household goods; the graniteware and rugs;
The neighbors claim this union man is simply label bugs.
Perhaps he is, but he's a gem; consistent all the while—
The advertising he creates helps our whole rank and file.

—Exchange.

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WHAT The Unions Are Doing

Here, There and Everywhere

Owosso, Mich.—Ann Arbor railroad machinists have secured their first schedule and raised wages 2½ cents an hour.

Wilmington, Del.—A new local of blacksmiths and helpers has been organized by the international union of this craft.

New Haven, Conn.—The Corset Workers' Union is conducting a vigorous organizing campaign among women employed in this industry.

Port Arthur, Tex.—Organized plumbers in this city and in Beaumont have suspended work to enforce a wage increase from $6 to $7 a day.

St. Joseph, Mo.—Packing plants in this city are being organized following the successful strikes of butcher workmen in Kansas City and Omaha.

Vancouver, British Columbia, Canada.—Striking employes of the Pacific Dredging Company have compromised wage demands and returned to work.

Duluth, Minn.—The Farnum Bros.' Contracting Company has recognized organized labor and signed a union shop agreement with the Carpenters' Union.

Richmond, Va.—A reduction of one hour in the work day and wage increases of 75 cents a day since April 1 is the record of Painters' Union No. 1013.

Memphis, Tenn.—The Printing Pressmen's Union has signed a three-year agreement with employers. Wages are increased for journeymen and apprentices.

Tacoma, Wash.—A few hours before the Laundry Workers' Union's strike call employers raised wages 10 per cent. and signed a one-year agreement.

Guffey, Tex.—Oil workers in this vicinity—the oldest oil field in the state—have perfected a trade union and have voted to join the State Federation of Labor.

Manchester, England.—Because of the helplessness of dual and seceding labor organizations, trade unionists refer to these institutions as "goose club" unions.

Philadelphia, Pa.—Plasterers' Union No. 592 has secured voluntary wage increases from 55 to 70 cents an hour. This union has jurisdiction over cement finishers, composition floor layers and asphalt workers.

Pittsburgh, Pa.—Employes of the American Locomotive works favor the eight-hour day and a 25 per cent. wage increase They realize that only through organization they will be successful, and are acting accordingly.

Boston, Mass.—After arranging for a strike to enforce wage demands, Horseshoers' Union No. 95 accepted a compromise presented by the employers at the eleventh hour. Former rates of $22 a week are increased $2.

Dallas, Tex.—The Leather Workers' Union has won its strike against Padgitt Brothers, this firm agreeing to pay 50 cents an hour, which is an increase of about 15 per cent., on all private and Government work.

St. Louis, Mo.—After stubborn opposition the St. Louis & San Francisco Railroad has finally signed an eight-hour agreement with its federated shop men. Wage increases, which date back from July 16, amount over $45,000 a year.

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WASHINGTON, D. C.—The number of farmers' purchasing and marketing organizations in the United States is placed at about 12,000 in a survey just completed by the Department of Agriculture. Creameries, cheese factories and farmers' elevators are the leading types of co-operative purchasing and marketing enterprises.

PHILADELPHIA, PA.—The various Painters' unions of this city, acting through their district council, have secured a union shop contract and the 44-hour week. A minimum wage of 45 cents is agreed to, with time and a half for overtime and double time for Sundays and holidays.

SOUTH BEND, WASH.—Striking timber workers have been fined $25 each for violating an anti-picketing injunction, although it was proven that the unionists' "crime" consisting of only looking at a struck mill. The employers' case was handled by the Employers' Association of Washington, which is aiding the mill owners to combat the eight-hour demand of their employes.

KANSAS CITY, MO.—A strike against the Peet brothers' soap plant has been settled by this concern making concessions and agreeing that employes have the right to join the Soap Makers' Union. The company had secured a temporary injunction from Federal Judge Pollock, who ordered the strikers not to intimidate strikebreakers, either directly or "indirectly."

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.—The Coast Seamen's Journal prints a sermon in these few words:

"Conciliation and arbitration are, of course, well worth seeking. In the present imperfect state of industrial morals, however, it is apparent that the hope of attaining these ends lies chiefly in the power of either or both parties to fall back upon the sterner alternatives."

BOSTON, MASS.—Fifteen hundred coal teamsters and chauffeurs have raised wages $2 a week, this being in addition to a $1 increase last May. Under the old schedule single team drivers were paid $15 a week, they will now receive $18. Wharf men are increased to $18, double team drivers to $19, three-horse drivers to $20, electric truck chauffeurs to $21, and gasoline truck chauffeurs to $22.

CHATTANOOGA, TENN., Sept. 8.—Organized Southern Textile workers have won a most important victory in this city after waging a fight for improved conditions since last May. Several mills, employing 3,000 workers, have accepted the strikers' original demands. The mill owners were assisted by imported gun men and the Tennessee Manufacturers' Association.

NEWARK, N. J.—Vice Chancellor Lane has sentenced Harry Stevenson, Secretary of Iron Molders' Union No. 40, to 40 days in jail and Joseph Schum, a member of the same organization, to 20 days in jail for violating an injunction. The molders have been on strike for several months and the Vice Chancellor said his order has been "most contemptuously and flagrantly violated."

GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.—The Builders and Traders' Exchange announces to a waiting world that its members, after due deliberation, have declared for the non-union shop.

These business men don't like the idea of employing only union men—they want to mix 'em up and give the non-unionist a show. While the critic would ask: Why don't these business men advise the unorganized to join the union? The G. R. business man knows this would mean higher wages and better working conditions, which is the last thing he favors. So he makes a tissue paper cloak for his anti-unionism and joins other economic dunces by talking about the "open shop."

mpers. Bread Trust and all non-union firms.

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LOUISVILLE, KY., Oct. 20, 1917.

To the Officers and Members of Local Unions:

GREETING—Herewith find the result of the vote recently taken by Local Unions on the amendment proposed to Section No. 40 of the Constitution, increasing the dues from 10 to 15 cents per week. The total vote returned was 1,671—879 in the affirmative; 792 in the negative, giving a majority of 87 votes in favor of the amendment.

The following table shows the vote as reutrned by each Local Union:

Local No.	For	Against
1	1	12
2	231	.....
11	4	34
12	41	113
13	100	400
16	165	.....
18	No vote	No vote
19	.....	15
23	.....	9
24	No vote	No vote
25	21	46
37	18	7
38	8	.....
44	22	30
45	36	.....
48	5	.....
59	85	.....
63	10	.....
69	.....	20
72	15	14
74	No vote	No vote
75	13	.....
81	No vote	No vote
84	18	.....
98	52	.....
102	No vote	No vote
108	10	42
124	.....	50
131	24	.....
138	No vote	No vote
Total	879	792

When the amendment was proposed, it carried a recommendation that if carried it would become effective at the beginning of either our fiscal or the calendar year, according to the date when the amendment should be adopted. As our fiscal year, July 1st, for 1917 is past, the amendment will therefore become effective January 1, 1918, which is the beginning of our next calendar year.

The membership is certainly to be congratulated for this piece of progressive legislation, as it is a step forward in keeping abreast of the times. We are now among the very few low due unions in this country. All the strongest and most progressive labor organizations have changed from lower to higher due unions, and it is a peculiar fact that every union which has overcome its prejudice against high dues, and adopted a high due system, has marked a new era in its life. From the time when the high due system has been established much greater progress has been made, and they have become a stronger factor for the protection of their best interests.

Now that we have stepped from the old to the new, let us also become more progressive and build up for ourselves a greater protection. We need it as much as those who have gone before us, and there is no reason on earth why we cannot reap the benefits of this new time in the Twentieth Century. So with our right shoulder to the wheel, let us all push with a good will.

Fraternally yours,

A. MCANDREW, *Int. Pres't.*

SEATTLE, WASH.—The trade union movement is in serious danger, according to this statement in a letter to a trade union official in this city:

"There are some things about the unions which are good and many other things which should not be tolerated in a civilized community for an instant. The idea of an ignorant laborer telling his or her employer how they should run their business is getting to be somewhat of a joke and will not be tolerated much longer."

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E. LEWIS EVANS . . . . EDITOR

Rooms 50-51-52-53 Iroquois Life Building

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SEE THAT THIS LABEL

is on all Tobaccos you buy, whether PLUG, PACKAGE or TWIST. None genuinely Union without it.

Editorial.

What does Democracy mean to you?

Has Democracy a meaning to you that is worth fighting for?

Did you ever think of the relation that Democracy has to your trade union?

Does Autocracy offer anything that appeals to your aspirations? We have failed to see anything so far.

To our mind autocracy is a system of slavery to the workers that a liberty-loving people could not tolerate. There is no room for it in this land.

In this scramble for place, and defense of labor's conservation, representative organization of labor is the best and only means of maintaining labor in its rights. Organize, Educate and Organize.

You do not see the governments of the autocratic countries working in harmony with the trade unions in this war, as is the practice in the democratic countries of the United States, Great Britain, or France.

From what we have seen during the past three years, can you reach any other conclusion than that democracy is what the workers and the tradeunionists want. There is a freedom and liberty under it that is not possible under an autocracy. To maintain these things and defend them is a duty that becomes us all at this time.

As terrible as the war has been, it has not been without some production for good to both employer and employe. Many employers who formerly persistently refused to have any dealings or relations with organized labor, are now dealing with their employes through organization. Previously they had built up in their minds that organized labor in their industry meant disorganization, and chaos, and the loss of the conduct and control of their business. Certain conditions and circumstances have so shaped things arising in this European conflict, that, dealing with a responsible head, when conflict of opinion arose, became necessary. The result of this forced experiment has been that the bugbear that had been conjured up in their minds with relation to a labor union has been disassociated and evaporated, because it was found that it was the only sensible method, and the throwing of the burden of responsibility which an agreement entails equally upon the labor employed and the employer has had the effect of injecting a spirit of confidence and a mutuality of interest

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that is not possible under other conditions. Many employers have not had the time or inclination to treat with labor under organized conditions, with a written agreement between them. They were unable to get over a long-timed and deep-seated prejudice that really had no foundation in fact, but had been built upon half-baked theories, absorbed and adopted quite largely from hearsay, and it took the shock of necessity, resulting from a world's calamity, to effect a change of mind and attitude. The recognition of the government of the necessity of dealing with responsible heads, representing labor employed in its ramified industrial works, has, no doubt, not been without its effect in the premises, as when any conflict of opinion arose it could deal with some one who could speak with authority in the adjustment of the question at issue. We are all the better off for the arrival at an understanding.

One of the developments which labor in American industry can credit the German frightfulness for, is the opportunity presenting to the people the real causes for, the unrest and disatisfaction that prevails in industry throughout the country.

A majority of the people who are more or less interested in industry in an indirect sense, have no conception of the conditions effecting the workers who stand in front of the machine or swing the tools that shape the products for market. The workers employed in factories and other lines of industry were impersonal in relation to them; they saw the laborer going to and coming from his labors, morning and evening; sat perhaps in the same seat in the street car with them as they went to and fro, but paid no heed to them. It never occurred to them to enter into conversation with them, or make any effort to learn their condition of employment, their environments at home, or at work. It never crossed their mind that many, if not most of them, worked in the factories under a severe system of espionage, and that any attempt on their part to improve their working conditions was at once reported to the manager, who would immediately order their discharge. It has taken this world's crisis to show the causes of unrest and bring them to the surface and public view, where the purifying rays of light of the sun could kill out the cankerous condition that obtained. The organized unions have endeavored to do it, but only succeeded in a partial way. This great upheaval brought about a condition where labor did not have to submit to the impositions that had been in constant practice up to them. The spy system that has been so obnoxious to the workers has been for the moment modified in its effect, at least; old rutty conditions have been upset and the more sensible method of dealing with labor has for the time being, taken the place of the old ruthless system of enslaving the workers wherever possible; as one man put it, if we educate our working people too highly there will be few, if any, to do the work in industry. This statement gives a portrayal of the trend of thought that moved such an utterance. He was afraid that the light of intelligence too freely dispensed and absorbed by the workers would promote too much independence, fitting the workers with a knowledge sufficient to demand proper human treatment at the hands of the grinding employer.

During the period immediately after, and perhaps, for some years after the close of the war, this class of employer will not likely be in position to send to Southern Europe and bring over shiploads of the poorer classes, totally ignorant of the living standards in American industry, and force them into an industrial slavery that made many of them curse the day they came here. An awakened intelligence in America, and non-drafts of ignorance from Europe, has

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put a scare into some of our slave-driving employers, causing the query, "What are we to do for cheap labor after the war?" "Too much education will ruin our profits."

There never was a time in the history of the world, when and where so many millionaires and billionaires have been made, as has been the case here in this United States during the last few years, and there never was a time when so much money was used to corrupt legislation, or anything else that had the greatest good for the greatest number as a goal of attainment. Let us hope that with the closing of the war, that the great light of a higher and more noble spirit of humanitarianism will have gained a higher position in the relations of man to man.

Status Quo Anti. What does that mean? The phrase means in plain language: Stop where you are; do not go forward. This is the position that capital (or some of it) wants labor to take: Don't ask for more wages during the war; don't ask for better conditions to work under while the war lasts. Would that not be a nice how-do-you-do? Stand still and let selfish greed make all the profit while we either pay the increased cost of living bill or let the grocer or other retailers go hang!

No, Mr. Profiteer, we cannot do that; we have to live decently, save our self-respect by paying our bills as we go. We know the profits look big and alluring, but we cannot stand still and let you mow all the grain and put it in your own granary. We must have at least a living share of it, and it is incumbent upon us, as you raise prices of commodities, to ask for an increase for our part in production. So do not expect us to stand still while you go onward and upward with your prices. It does not fit in.

UNIONISM MAKING HISTORY.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.—"Organized labor in the United States is going ahead more rapidly at present than at any other time in its history," writes Editor Mullen in the *Labor Clarion*.

"In truth it is making more progress in a single week now than it formerly made in years, and this quick action is sure to bring in its wake new problems for solution, questions which will require the active application of the best brains in the movement, and the exercise of forethought and sound judgment on the part of the rank and file. The union that is building its structure accordingly is a wise union, and the one that is ignoring the possibilities of the future will be sorry for it. Employers who are compelled to yield today to the demands of justice will be just as greedy as ever and just as anxious to re-establish old conditions when the opportunity presents itself in the future. Prepare for that time. Be in a position to convince such men that a backward step means a stubborn and costly struggle for them."

SLAVERY OF BELGIANS WORSE THAN BLACK SLAVERY.

The first slavery of white men that has been known in the world for more than 400 years is the slavery of Belgian workers carried off into Germany. We have heard a good deal about how Belgian men are ordered to leave their homes at a few hours' notice to be put at enforced tasks under the Kaiser, and how men have been taken without notice or record, leaving their homes in the morning and never returning, their families ignorant of their whereabouts, or whether they are alive or dead.

The black slaves of the South were valuable personal property. Their masters owned them like domestic animals and their money value encouraged some decency in treatment. If a negro slave was overworked or underfed or mistreated he got sick, or died, and there was a serious money loss. Because he

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was a machine that his owner had purchased it was even worth while to look out for his happiness, which meant a maximum of work.

But the white slaves of Belgium belong to nobody, not even themselves. Like fish in the sea they are to be taken wherever they can be caught. If they sicken or die, there is a gain to the German government, not a loss, for it is a distinct part of German state policy that this people shall be eliminated so that when the time comes to possess Belgium in fulfillment of the German state's hopes, there will be no problem of Belgium population to complicate Germanization.

This is the power that we are fighting. This is a danger that we must not ignore, or underestimate. If the Germans ever get the whip hand over the workers of America, what is good state policy in Belgium will be good state policy here. This is why we are asked to co-operate in all war measures, especially in the everyday, universal and vitally necessary measures of sharing our food supply with the peoples upon whose victory we rely to keep the German state in Europe.

STRIKEBREAKERS RIOT.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.—In a letter to the United Railroads, Chief of Police White charges employes of this corporation with a "deliberate and concerted effort to provoke acts of violence."

The United Railroads is attempting to break the strike of union car employes.

Attorney Sheehan, representing the company, told Police Judge Oppenheim, in open court, that the company's strikebreakers would continue to carry clubs "upon the order of their superior officers."

The court refused to be bluffed and notified Sheehan that: "They will not continue to carry clubs. If they do they will be brought into this court and kept there. Those clubs in the hands of these men are deadly weapons and they are engaged in a dangerous business."

INJUNCTION "LOGIC."

LITTLE ROCK, ARK.—Labor's opposition to the injunction process is forcing courts to test their logic in defense of this writ. Judge Martineau has made the latest contribution in his edict against the Cooks and Waiters' Union. He says:

"Picketing and placards is a form of intimidation and coercion, and the only purpose members of the union can have in picketing in this particular case is not to benefit themselves directly, but to injure the other man; to take from him the thing the public would naturally give him. The purpose of the placard is not to inform the customer that the place is unfair to union labor. It is to inform the customer that if he goes in, he will be recognized as unfair to union labor and there is the implication that when the union can, it will injure the customer for entering the place picketed."

WALL STREET AT OLD TRICKS.

NEW YORK, October.—The New York *World* says, in a leading editorial:

"Various reasons are given for the panic prices prevailing on the New York stock exchange, but whatever they may be, the fact remains that it is the one important institution in this country that is not standing squarely behind the United States in the war.

"We are snuffing out a few little seditious foreign-language newspapers whose evil influence as compared with that of the stock exchange amounts to nothing. That also may have to be suppressed."

WASHINGTON, October.—"The submarine operations of Wall street raiders are giving the Government more concern just now than the German submarines," says a special writer in a leading article published on the first page of the Washington *Post*.

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LABOR LAWS WEATHER WAR STORM.

NEW YORK, September 2.—Protective standards for labor have been successfully upheld against attempts to suspend them during the war and substantial gains have been made in new legislation designed further to safeguard the nation's industrial army, according to a summary which, issued here today by the American Association for Labor Legislation, alludes to the labor laws which have been enacted during 1917 in Congress and in 44 of the states.

When the United States entered the war legal protection for workers was threatened by "an ill-advised rush for results." Dr. John B. Andrews, Secretary of the association, says in the summary, but leading civic and labor organizations co-operated successfully to maintain existing standards "in the interest both of maximum production and of human conservation."

"Efforts to set aside labor's hard-won standards on the mistaken plea of war necessity have been almost completely checked," Andrew asserts. "The year's grist of labor legislation shows progress, and indicates that protective laws for labor are regarded by legislators not as a matter of sentiment, but of sound economics."

The summary shows women's hours have been reduced in Nevada, Montana, Ohio, New York, New Hampshire, Connecticut, Delaware and Nevada. Under stress of war conditions, however, New Hampshire excepted from its women's hour law manufacturers of munitions and supplies for the Government during the war, and Oregon and California excluded from their eight-hour law those women engaged in the preparation of fruit, vegetables and fish. Wyoming was the only state in which hours for women were increased, the weekly maximum being extended from 56 to 60 hours.

Men's hours were reduced in two states, Kansas and Washington, where an eight-hour day was established in the mines.

One additional state, Arizona, established a minimum wage ($10 weekly for women in stores and factories), making 12 in all; and two states, Illinois and North Dakota, created commissions to investigate wages and other conditions affecting women in industry.

Workmen's compensation laws were enacted in five new states—Delaware, Idaho, New Mexico, South Dakota and Utah—making 40 states and territories which now have such laws in addition to the Government's legislation for its own 500,000 employes. Insurance for seamen on American vessels was authorized under the Federal Bureau of War Risk.

States which have strengthened their child labor laws, "mainly by raising age limits, extending existing restrictions to new employments or shortening hours," include Texas, Vermont, Kansas New Hampshire, New Jersey, Montana, Delaware and West Virginia.

"Universal health insurance" is described as the next big step in American labor legislation, and the summary says that in seven states official commissions are studying this problem—Massachusetts, California, Connecticut, Illinois, Ohio, Pennsylvania and Wisconsin.

Labor achieves benefits through new labor laws enacted in Wyoming, Utah, Vermont, Pennsylvania and New Jersey through creation of Industrial Commissions or Civil Service rules designed to enforce the legislation. The problem of unemployment is being attacked in South Dakota, New Hampshire, Oregon, Minnesota, Arizona and Nebraska, in some of these states with Federal co-operation. Legislation which labor regards as more favorable in connection with trade disputes has been adopted in Utah, Minnesota, Idaho and New Hampshire.

"Mistaken zeal" when the United States entered the war, the summary says, led to some state legislation "de-

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signed to break down labor standards." In this connection it is pointed out:

"Connecticut and New Hampshire gave their Governors power to suspend labor regulations on request of the Council of National Defense. Vermont also authorized similar action by the Commissioner of Industries with the consent of the Governor, and Massachusetts established a board of five members to grant suspensions in individual cases" after a hearing.

THE FOOD PLEDGE.

A Little Thing to Sign—A Big Thing to Keep.

To win the war, we need four things—Men, Money, Materials, Food.

Our nation, when mobilized, should have for each 100 persons of the population, 2 fighting men, 10 bond buyers, and 50 workers engaged on war equipment, from shells to ships, and steel to shoes, directly or indirectly.

In the big war task of saving part of this year's wheat, meat, fat and sugar to feed soldiers who are now fighting for us in France, and workers back in the French and British factories, we must mobilize, out of every 100 persons in the United States—100 persons.

Food saving is the most immediate service.

It is the only 100 per cent. war service, seeking to enlist everybody.

Men are being drafted for war, Money taxed, Materials commandeered, but there is no compulsion in Food.

This is a volunteer service.

You sign the food pledge, or not, as you please.

If you sign, it is wholly an affair of honor.

Somebody must watch you, of course, to see that you eat the wheatless meal every day, and the meatless meal, and clean up your plate, and go lightly on the butter, sugar and milk.

Somebody *is* appointed to watch you—Yourself!

The food pledge means more than food saving. It means national self-discipline, a new sense of national honor, efficiency and economy in matters about which we have been selfish, wasteful, provincial.

Long after the war has been won its good results will be evident in national character.

IF YOU WERE BOSS.

If you were the boss and a fellow like you
Came in and requested a raise,
If he did his work in the way that you do
Would you speak of his toiling in praise?
Would the way that you tackle your task every day,
Indifferent to profit or loss,
By another from you win an increase in pay
If you were the fellow that's boss.

If you were the chief and a vacancy came,
As vacancies frequently do,
Do you think that you'd hasten to fill up the same
With a youth that is very like you?
In his manner of working think you that you'd find
Any trait that would cause you to gloat?
Oh, if you were boss, are you sure you're the kind
Of a fellow that you would promote?

If you owned the business this morning instead
Of working for people who do,
Do you think you would trouble or bother your head
About a young fellow like you?
Take a look at yourself though it gives you a jar,
You may rally the next time you tire;
If you were the boss, would you say that you are
The kind of a fellow you'd hire?

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HEADQUARTERS

Tobacco Workers' International Union,
Rooms 50-51-52-53 Am. Nat'l Bank Bldg.

LOUISVILLE, KY., Oct. 10, 1917.

To the Officers and Members of Local Unions:

GREETING—As you will have seen by the Auditor's report, the ordinary income to the Sick and Death Benefit Fund is not supporting it. It is necessary then to supplement it by an Assessment.

In view of this, I herewith inform you that an Assessment of 25 cents per member has been levied for the Sick and Death Benefit Fund to take effect October 13, 1917, and be collectible on or before November 10, 1917.

Officers and members of Local Unions are kindly requested to give this their particular attention.

Fraternally yours,

A. MCANDREW, *Int. Pres't.*

Assessment No. 11.

HEADQUARTERS

Tobacco Workers' International Union,
Rooms 50-51 Iroquois Life Bldg.

LOUISVILLE, KY., Oct. 10, 1917.

To Members At Large of the Tobacco Workers' International Union:

GREETING—I now inform you that owing to the exceptionally heavy demand for Sick Benefits and the high death rate, the Sick and Death Benefit Fund is now lower than it has been for a long time. It is therefore necessary to supplement the regular income by an Assessment.

In view of this, I herewith inform you that an Assessment of 25 cents per member has been levied for the Sick and Death Benefit Fund to take effect October 13, 1917, and be collectible on or before November 10, 1917.

Members At Large will forward same to the International Office as soon after this notice reaches them as possible, and

Named Shoes are frequently made in Non-Union Factories

Do Not Buy Any Shoe

No matter what its name, unless it bears a plain and readable impression of this Union Stamp.

JOHN F. TOBIN
President

CHAS. L. BAINE
Sec'y-Treas.

All Shoes without the Union Stamp are always Non-Union.

Do not accept any excuse for absence of the Union Stamp.

◆◆

Boot and Shoe Workers' Union

246 SUMMER STREET BOSTON, MASS.

lent Gompers. Bread Trust and all non-union firms.

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not later than the above mentioned date, the 10th day of November, 1917.

By order of the International Executive Board.

Fraternally yours,

A. McANDREW, *Int. Pres't.*

Assessment No. 11.

"LOYALTY" LEAGUE WANTS TO EXPLAIN.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 15.—Representatives of the Bisbee (Ariz.) "Loyalty" League breezed into the office of the American Federation of Labor this week to "explain the necessity" for deporting 1,100 men from Bisbee to Columbus, N. M., on July 12 last.

The delegation wanted to see President Gompers, who was out of the city. The "patriots" then called on Secretary Frank Morrison.

When the visitors announced their mission, the trade unionist took the floor. He declared that no law-abiding citizen would accept any excuse for this outrage; that the American Federation of Labor was not in sympathy with the I. W. W., but that the violation of constitutional guarantees and the unheard-of procedure in Bisbee was a shock to every believer in law and regularity. This, declared Morrison, was a principle separate and apart from the I. W. W. excuse of the "Loyalty" League, for its drastic and illegal action, which denied men the law's protection, and which, together with anti-union employers, make the I. W. W. possible.

The visitors quickly departed from this unsympathetic atmosphere and headed for the war department, where they are trying to interest government officials in maintaining top prices for copper.

PHOENIX, ARIZ., Sept. 15.—Attorney General Jones is called upon by Melville E. Stone, general manager of the Associated Press, to take action in the case of the Phelps-Dodge copper corporation taking charge of the telegraph offices at Douglas and Bisbee, this State, when 1,100 miners were deported, last July, and stopping telegrams.

"Wall street is indulging in as depraved a campaign of duplicity and savagery as Captain Kidd or Captain Boy-Ed could have devised.

"If the liberty loan should fail, it will be due to the conspirators, outwardly respectable and otherwise, who operate in and from Wall street. These men find it impossible to resist the temptation to obtain revenge for the tax legislation and at the same time rake in a few millions from the public by depreciating standard securities and then buying them in.

"The public, having been robbed in this fashion, cannot buy liberty bonds as freely as it would like to do."

NEW INCOME TAX LAW INCLUDES WORKERS.

WASHINGTON, October.—The war revenue law, passed by the last Congress, provides that unmarried workers whose wage is $1,000 a year, or $19.24 a week, must pay to the Government 2 per cent. This legislation was approved October 3. Under it Congress broadened the scope of the Federal income tax and made it applicable to very many people who up to this time have not been subject to the tax. The law provides that every unmarried individual whose net income from all sources for 1917 amounts to $1,000 or more, and every married individual whose net income amounts to $2,000 or more must file a return not later than March 1, 1918.

Parents are entitled to an additional exemption of $200 for each child dependent upon them. The tax is at different rates beginning with 2 per cent. on the income between $1,000 and $3,000 in the case of unmarried individuals, and between $2,000 and $4,000, in the case of married individuals and heads of fam-

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ilies, with the allowance mentioned for dependent children.'

To realize how many people are affected by the new law, it must be remembered that $1,000 a year is less than $20 a week and that every unmarried person who receives during 1917 a net income amounting to $19.24 a week or more from all sources will be required to make a return after the end of the present year and before March 1, 1918. Married persons or heads of families whose net income from all sources during the year 1917 amounts to $39 a week or more are required to make such return.

It is estimated that this new tax will reach between five and six million persons. The former income tax affected between thirty and forty thousand. Under the old law married men receiving less than $4,000 and single men receiving less than $3,000 escaped assessment.

In Memoriam.

WHEREAS, It has pleased our Supreme Ruler, who knoweth all things best and doeth all things well, to remove from our midst our Sister member, Aletha Howes. We mourn her loss and humbly submit our pleasure to the will of Him who can but do well; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we, the officers and members of Local No. 124, extend our deepest and sincere regret to the family, not to mention our own, for the loss of our Sister member, Aletha Howes; be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the bereaved family, a copy sent to the International Headquarters for publication in our monthly journal, and a copy be spread upon the minutes of our next meeting, and that our charter of Local No 124 be draped in mourning for a period of thirty days.

CLAUDE B. CAMPBELL, President.
IRVIN SMITH, Secretary.
Local No. 124

COURT JAILS UNIONISTS.

KALAMAZOO, MICH.—Edward Kosten, state representative of the Iron Molders' Union, has been jailed for 30 days by Injunction Judge Weimer, who issued an order against striking molders picketing "on any street running to or from the foundry."

As every street in Kalamazoo comes under this list, the court was in an admirable position to deny the workers their constitutional rights while claiming they were in "contempt" of court.

Judge Weimer sentenced eight other iron molders to jail for the same reason.

CINCINNATI, OHIO.—Federal Judge Sater has enjoined Iron Molders' Union No. 68 of Hamilton, Ohio, at the request of the Niles Tool Works Company, located in that city. The iron molders have been on strike against this concern for several months.

CAN CHECK DIPHTHERIA.

PHILADELPHIA, PA.—Director Krusen, of the municipal department of health and charities, says diphtheria is one of the few diseases for which the medical profession has a positive cure. He says the records of his department show that every case of diphtheria which was treated with antitoxin during the first 24 hours of the disease was cured. To assure results the family physician must be called in promptly to administer the curative.

WANTED: TOBACCO WORKERS
to purchase bread only which bears

THIS

LABEL

It is the only weapon the bakery workers have which aids them in securing living wages, reasonable working hours, and decent and sanitary working conditions. Bread which does not bear the above label is TRUST-made, non-union and perhaps SCAB-made. Refuse to buy bread without this label, and thereby aid the bakery workers in their struggle against the Bread Trust and all non-union firms.

Bread Trust and all non-union firms.

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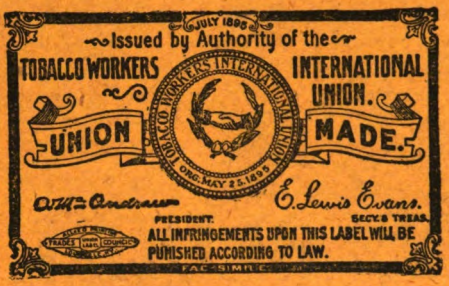

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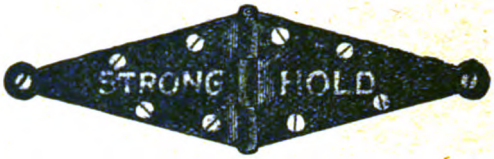


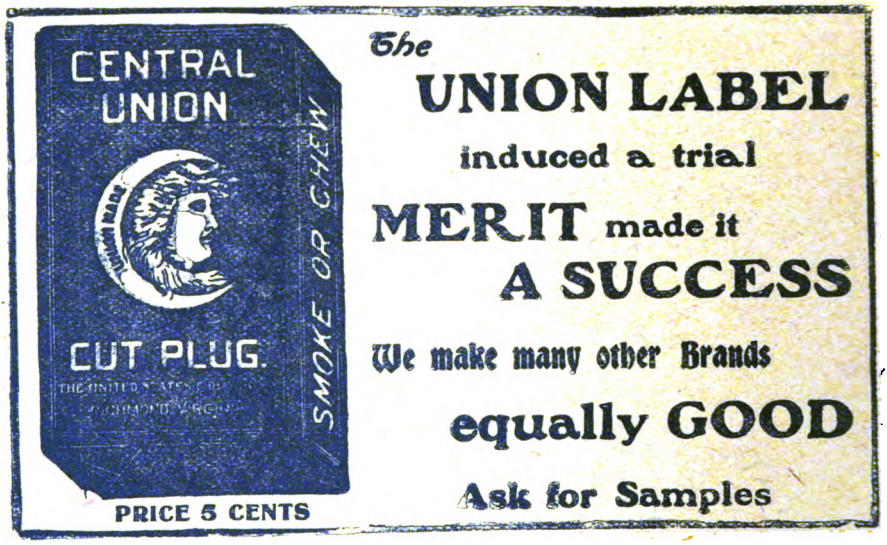
PLUG TOBACCO

Scotten Dillon Company

JUST A WORD

REMEMBER THE

LITTLE BLUE LABEL



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THE TOBACCO WORKER

LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY

VOL. 21 NOVEMBER, 1917 No. 11

The Tobacco Worker.

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The Tobacco Worker.

TRUE UNIONISM.

In Union There Is Strength!

[The following is a clipping from the *International Musician,* and very aptly fits more than the members of the Musicians' Union. It is worth reading; it is thought-making to the one who is open to proper thoughts on the ethics of Unionism; It is commended to our readers' careful reading and digestion.—ED.]

A beautiful apothegm isn't it? But how many of our good brothers, loyal and true, really practice unionism in its true form? How many of us, aside from "getting the price" and "staying within the law," ever give the subject a thought? A pitiful minority. If there is to be strength in unions there must first be unity. There must be co-operation, not only in our own body, but among all bodies of Locals. This is true unionism! The kind of unionism that shall command the respect of capital. Capital is combining and capital will stick! And it's up to us to do the same.

For example: How many of our members are wearing union-made wearing apparel, smoking union-made tobacco, eating union-made baked goods, etc? Still and all it is by asking for and demanding union-made articles that we co-operate with our brothers and advance the cause in general.

Pause and reflect. Do you realize what a tremendous power for good labor could wield did it but lay aside its personalities on election day and vote a straight ticket in support of a candidate who would give us a square deal after taking office? Think it over. Think of the patronage which would be ours—not to appease us, but because we demanded it by right of power which lies in true brotherhood.

No capitalist or boss likes unions. But they respect them. Why? Because, as far-seeing, deep-thinking men they realize that in combating us they are fighting the people. And after all is said and done it is the people who hold the final trump when it comes time to take the trick. One need but to look to Russia for the proof.

I have found the greatest enemy of true unionism to be class distinction. There are some of our own brothers, talented artists holding first chairs in well-paying organizations, who would hesitate to take the soiled hand of the driver of a coal cart and call him brother. Heaven forbid! What of our perfectly manicured fingers! Yet these same men may be the means of winning a fight at some future date when we clash with the managers. Amusement places might operate without music but they'll not get very far without heat. Think it over my un-democratic brothers.

Then, too, let us take a close approaching issue of our own. What if the managers organize and stick to fight us. It is

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likely to develop into a long, hard fight, but we shall win. But how will we win? Through the families of good union men staying away from the theatres. It has been said and proven that corporations are soulless; but as hard as are their hearts they possess a vulnerable spot so tender that the slightest touch sends a thrill of pain throughout their entire systems. And that spot is their pocket books. A theatrical manager's tender spot is his box office. And that is the spot that unionism will hit and hit hard.

Now, if we, as true union men, expect the co-operation of our brother union men does it not behoove us to offer the same support in return? I heard one "good" union man of Socialistic tendencies declare that he was union from his hat to his shoes—but he chewed non-union tobacco because he couldn't find a union-made tobacco to suit his taste; that the trusts controlled all the good tobacco in the world. Isn't it a joke? I asked the brother if he had sampled the entire output of union factories and he confessed that he had not, as he was satisfied with the kind he is using. Is that true unionism? It is not! And so long as union men are lax in such things so long will it be a hard fight to gain recognition that should be ours without the asking.

Now, brothers, why can't we inject a little of the true fraternal feeling in our organization? Why can't we borrow some of the feeling that exists among members of our great fraternal societies?

As a suggestion, would it not be a good idea to make it a rule in all unions to fine members found patronizing unfair labor? One dollar for the first offense, five for the second, etc. I believe there are unions that have such a rule and it works out very well indeed. But why not make it national? If such a rule were in effect it would be a short time before our enemies would feel our power in a manner that would make them sit up and take notice. Again the vulnerable spot—the pocketbook. And is this not an opportune time to make such a law?

Then, when we are secure in our strength—even stronger than we now are—we must be careful not to lose sight of the fact that our employers have invested their money in more or less of a gamble to provide us with that employment. Live and let live, but with a more equal division of the profits.

In the American Federation of Labor we have some great men with big brains and keen perspectives. Men who will not abuse the power we divest in them. But these great men are working under a severe handicap until such a time when we, as individuals, through our co-operation, make our power felt. Then, and not until then, shall unionism come into its own.

In writing this article I've not striven for elegance but have tried to place my points before you in a homely, concise manner, in the hope that it may cause you to think. If I have failed to make myself clear through lack of forcible style then my efforts but represent, "love's labor lost." At any rate I've done my best and beg your indulgence.

A LOYAL UNION MAN.

SEES PERIL TO GIRLS.

PITTSBURGH, PA., Nov. 3.—America's girls who go into munitions factories and mills to take the places of men gone to war are sacrificing their beauty, laying themselves liable to physical and moral hazards and are endangering their chances of ever becoming wives and mothers, Miss Mabel Cratty, of New York, told delegates to the war work council of the Young Women's Christian Association.

The speaker said that "a woman disfigured is a woman lost," meaning, she said, that when a man marries he wants a girl with both hands, whole fingers and not hardened by daily toil in a mill.

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ILLINOIS RACE RIOTS BLAMED ON EMPLOYERS.

EAST ST. LOUIS, ILL., Nov. 3.—Will the Hon. Theodore Roosevelt charge the Federation of Catholic Societies with "offering an apology for the murder of the helpless?"

This was his indictment of Samuel Gompers, when the president of the A. F. of L. said, in a New York speech, that the East St. Louis riots were caused by "the importation of cheap negro labor to compete with white labor."

This latter view has been endorsed by the Federation of Catholic Societies at its convention of 400 delegates, who adopted this sizzling declaration:

"The prosecution and punishment of the rioters is the treatment merely of the ulcer, not of the disease; of the prosecution and punishment of those who are less guilty than those who are responsible for the wholesale importation of the negro.

"The immediate and prime cause of these riots we charge against the conscienceless and soulless corporations of East St. Louis who encouraged the wholesale importation of negro labor for the nefarious purpose of replacing white labor and who thereby caused a sudden, violent, unjust and oppressive change in the economic position of the white population of East St. Louis.

"We charge that there is sufficient evidence to prove that certain industries in the city seeking to frustrate every legitimate effort of laboring men to organize for their own protection; that men have been discharged and blacklisted for no other reason than that they asserted their right to unionize. We charge that the importation of the negro was intended primarily to combat labor organizations, and to reduce men to unorganized helplessness, and to the acceptance of starvation wages. We charge that the cotton fields of the South were leased by Northern capital, which let them lie fallow, and thereby forced unemployment on the negro and his migration northward, where he was used in the nefarious plot of replacing the white man.

"We therefore condemn capitalistic industries of the city as the prime and immediate cause of these riots."

UNIONISTS CAN REFUSE NON-UNION SHOP WORK.

OMAHA, Nov. 3.—Judge Leslie, of the district court of this county, has smashed State Attorney General Reed's plan to "settle" labor disputes by the injunction process.

Last spring members of the Business Men's Association locked out several organized crafts and later refused to assist the State in mediating the disputes. In its report to the governor the State Board of Mediation blamed employers for the turmoil.

Attorney General Reed started injunction proceedings against both employer and employed and filed suit under a State law which prohibits combinations in restraint of trade. He charged unionists and employers with a conspiracy in violation of the act.

Judge Leslie ruled:

"There can be no question that the unions have the right to organize, or combine, for their protection and welfare. And their right to do things in furtherance of their aims, so far as they do not interfere with the rights of others, is clear. They may approach their employers with a request to employ only union men; they may approach non-union men with requests to join the union or to quit work.

"Unions not directly involved in a strike may decline, if they so desire, to work on jobs held by them to be 'unfair,' and may approach non-union men with a request to leave the work or to join the union, so long as they use no violence,

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make no threats nor employ intimidation."

The right of employers to protect their rights is equally strongly put in the decision, with the clear statement that a "lockout," calculated to harm men not involved in strikes or tending to force outside and disinterested persons to side with them against the unions, is conspiracy in restraint of trade.

FEDERAL MEDIATORS END COPPER STRIKE.

GLOBE, ARIZ., Nov. 3.—The president's special labor commission has adjusted the Globe-Miami copper strike, which started last July. The settlement includes the establishment of a workers' committee for each mine, wholly independent of any influence exercised by the operators. The committee is to be composed exclusively of men working at each mine with the right of union members to have a union representative in the presentation of grievances. In the event that this machinery fails to adjust differences, a United States arbitrator, acceptable to both parties, will determine any disputed questions. The settlement also includes the employment of all strikers, except those guilty of seditious utterances against the United States and those who are members of any organization that does not recognize the obligation of a contract. In providing for re-employment an important principle as introduced, in that the district is treated as an industrial unit instead of the individual mine. Re-employment is to be secured through a central employment committee for the district.

While there were no deportations of workers in connection with this strike, every officer but one of the Globe Miners' Union was arrested on the charge of "rioting," because they were picketing on a public road. To date the operators have failed to secure a conviction, and the cases will probably be dropped.

The commission has left for Clifton, this State, to adjust the copper strike in that district. The trade unionists on this commission are John H. Walker, president of the Illinois State Federation of Labor, and E. P. Marsh, president of the Washington State Federation of Labor.

ARBITRARY MILL OWNERS.

LOS ANGELES, CAL., Nov. 3.—*The Citizen*, official paper of the local trade union movement, calls attention of daily newspapers to the fact that 600 Los Angeles organized mill workers are on strike and that their employers have rejected recommendations by Federal and State mediators.

The Citizen asks what would happen if the mill workers took this position. Also, would the local Merchants' and Manufacturers' Association pass resolutions?

The Federal mediator recommended a 12½ per cent. wage increase and the gradual introduction of the eight-hour day.

The Mill Owners' Association replied that it "has no power to act as a body" on this matter.

"But it is quite apparent the association," says *The Citizen*, "has authority to act as a body to prevent the payment of living wages, to hold on to the nine-hour day and to perpetuate the miserable working conditions prevailing in Los Angeles."

WAR BRINGS NEW ISSUE

JOLIET, ILL., Nov. 3.—In what was probably the largest convention of a State Federation of Labor ever held, the 800 delegates to the Illinois Federation of Labor convention made this declaration relative to the war:

"Whatever may have been the original cause or causes to disturb the tranquility of the nations of the world, the predominating and all overshadowing issue of the world's contest today is the preservation and extension of the ideals and

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principles of democracy the world over. While it is true that there are some financial, commercial and industrial groups who are insincere in their patriotic protestations of democracy it is equally true that the ideals of democracy proclaimed the world over, have developed a new national concept which will become firmly established in the minds of men and as action follows thought, so this new concept of democracy will grow and grow until no power or force can prevent its full realization in all our human relations, political, financial, commercial, and industrial, the world over.

"The workers of America are loyal and patriotic. The labor movement recognizes that our people must uphold the honor and dignity of our government among the nations of the world and that in so doing, it must likewise safeguard and uphold the rights and general welfare of the workers of our country."

UNIONIZATION IS REMEDY.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 3.—In reviewing recent progress in the organization of State institution employes, the State Hospital Employes' Union says:

"The employes of the State institutions have become greatly dissatisfied with the existing working conditions, principally the long hours and small amount of time off duty, and they have found that these conditions can only be improved through organization, as every attempt so far made to remedy these conditions has been unsuccessful.

"It will be a matter of only a very short time when all the State institution employes will have formed unions, as they now realize that conditions can only be improved through organization and affiliation with the American Federation of Labor, the California State Federation of Labor and the various central labor councils of the State.

"As all improvements in the working conditions of these employes must be secured by the order of the board of control or by action of the State legislature, they will never engage in strikes or walkouts and they do not compose militant organizations."

NO UNIONISM FOR JOHN D.

NEW YORK, Nov. 3.—John D. Rockefeller, Jr., hastens to correct the story that he has been negotiating with officers of the United Mine Workers to unionize the Colorado Fuel & Iron Company.

In a letter to J. F. Welborn of the company, Mr. Rockefeller says he is "greatly interested in the welfare of the company and its employes," but—

"I shall not at any time undertake to carry on negotiations of any kind affecting the interests of the corporation."

Miners employed by the Rockefeller concern have shown their distrust of the Rockefeller "union" by joining the United Mine Workers. These workers say other men have made declarations similar to John D.'s, but later changed their minds.

There are many "isms" advanced for the solution of the labor problem, the appellations of which, if not the substance, are familiar to all localities, excepting perhaps, along the outskirts of civilization and within the counting rooms of some large and very influential newspapers. When the advocates of each are inspired by the same noble purpose—the abolition of poverty, its criminal sequences, and the substitution of liberty, happiness, prosperity and health—yet there is no practical unanimity, no "get-togetherism" discernible from out the economic chaos. In fact, if the truth must be admitted, paradoxical as it may appear, each school looks upon the other as an enemy. While the end sought is the same, the means used and the principles are widely divergent.

One advocates the Karl Marxian idea—direction, control, an elaborate extension of state functions; another the Jeffersonian—less government, but yet government; while another, the followers of

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Proudhon and Josiah Warren, believes purely and simply in the sovereignty of the individual, unfettered by statutes or judicial coercion. And each has its subordinate coterie of unconscious supporters—of owners of telegraph and railroads, municipalization, minor legislative measures, freedom of land, etc. The discussion, so far as adherents count, proportionately, is yet in its infancy, and the outcome, which evidently will be decided by the relative number, the ascendency of one of these particular schools, is not as yet even dimly foreseen in the distance.

Now, none of us know it all! We live in an age of doubt, uncertainty and inquiry, and while our great minds wrestle with the economic elephant, while this lack of harmony exists and we await the questionable outcome, is there any one practical means of mutual self-protection upon which the workers can unite?

This question is answered in the union label.

It is not a cure-all. It was not discovered by any profound thinker of ancient or modern times—in fact, its author is unknown. But we do know it originated in the fertile brain of some live trade unionist. Some unselfish and thoughtful individual, who, perhaps, while you and I were sporting, was harassing his overworked brain to benefit his fellowman.

Here are some of its advantages:

It rests on no long-spun theory; it is simple; it is practical, and it has no enemies.

It can be adopted by all avocations, the skilled and unskilled alike.

The printer can use it on his printing.

The cigarmaker can use it on his box.

The hatter underneath his hat band.

The tailor on his vest strap.

The shoemaker on his shoe.

The barber in his window.

The blacksmith on his horseshoe.

The molder on his stoves and hollowware.

The cooper on his barrels.

The baker on his loaves.

The wagonmaker on his carriage.

The fisherman on his can.

The Tobacco Worker on his plug or package.

Each can demand the union product of all.

The product of the union mule-spinner from the mammoth dry goods houses; linen and underwear from the haberdasher—all to be passed over the counter by union clerks with the union button in their coat lapels.

Demand it.

SUPPORT 8-HOUR DAY FOR STEEL WORKERS.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 27. — The eight-hour day for steel workers is supported by the *Public Ledger,* in a leading editorial this paper says scientific knowledge overrules those employers who declare that an eight-hour day is impossible in this industry, and quotes Prof. Frederick S. Lee, in *Science,* issue of November 26, 1916:

"Augmentation of output occurs, not only with a reduction to ten, but even to eight hours. Instances of this are numerous. Thus, the very careful study by Professor Abbe, of the effects of reducing the working day in the Zeiss optical works, in Jena, from nine to eight hours, shows an average increase of about 3 per cent. in the daily output of the employes. A certain steel works in England reports that each of its machines turns out in eight hours the same amount of work formerly produced in nine hours. In the steel, sheet and tin plate trades of South Wales it is said that after the change from 12 to the eight-hour day the increase of output in the rolling mills amounted to 20 and in the open hearth melting process to 12½ per cent. In the year following the introduction of the eight-hour day into some of the coal mines of South Yorkshire it was reported that the production was 'greatly in excess

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of what was ever produced by an equal number of men when the men worked twelve or thirteen hours.'"

The *Public Ledger* is aware that labor will not rest until it secures the shorter work day. It says:

Since the middle of the nineteenth century the workers have been demanding it. The numerous strikes in the major industries might be easily composed if this cardinal demand were met. It is far better that the steel companies accept the principles of it, and that they aid the government in every possible way to bring about an orderly readjustment of their schedules to conform with eight-hour requirements. There will be annoyance and confusion. That must be put up with. Dissatisfied labor is capable of infinitely more mischief than such a reformation of workday schedules, and once effected, the reformation will not, as a whole, restrict output.

SOCIAL INSURANCE NOT COMPENSATION.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 27.—The claim that there is no difference in the theories of workmen's compensation and compulsory State social insurance is denied by John P. Frey, editor of the *International Molders' Journal.*

"There is no analogy whatever," he writes, "between the compulsion of a workman's compensation act, which is an overhead charge on an industry, and the workers' compulsory membership in a State sick insurance society, for the one is a charge transferred to the worker's product, and the other is a mandatory command by the State to those whom the State designates as wage-earners.

"A wave favoring compulsory legislation for this and that condition, which some one expects will benefit the people, is spreading over the country.

"An increasing number of Americans, seemingly unacquainted with the fundamental principles of democracy in human rights and liberties, upon which our institutions are founded, are demanding compulsory this, and compulsory that, for all of the social ills, imaginary and otherwise.

"With more democracy and more freedom of action on the part of those who are exploited under the present industrial system, there would be less opportunity for the social doctors who desire to have the government force their cure-all upon the wage earners.

"There are quite a few well-meaning individuals, some of them occupying prominent executive positions in the industries, who believe that wage earners should be happy and who, from the profound reservoirs of their knowledge of happiness determine just what kind of pleasure and happiness will do the workers the most good, after which they proceed to force their kind of happiness upon the worker, whether he wants it or not."

PRESIDENT WILSON ON LABOR.

If there is not a right on the part of the workingman to organize, then there ought not to be a right on the part of capital to organize. It is the organization that makes capital strong, and it is not fair, from the legal point of view, to prevent the rest of the men dealing with capital from getting strength with organization that only organization brings.

I am for the laboring man. Justice must be done him or there can be no justice in this country. We must all be partners in the game of government and no one man must be allowed to play the part of a hog.

The attitude of government toward labor lies at the heart of almost everything that concerns us as a nation. A nation may be said to consist of those who do its daily labor, and America has always boasted that she was the home of free labor, that all were welcome to come to her shores and partake of her unbounded opportunities.

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SEE THAT THIS LABEL

Is on all Tobaccos you buy, whether PLUG, PACKAGE or TWIST. None genuinely Union without it.

Editorial.

Did it ever occur to you that there is a difference in the meaning of the words "the" and "our" when preceding the word "Union?" Too many of us look upon "our" Union as an inanimate thing that should run itself, and speak of it as "The Union," as though it was a commonplace institution, such as an auto truck might be, instead of using the co-operative term, "Our Union," an institution that is throbbing and pulsating, freighted with the most vital interests of human life. Analyze the term and remember the analysis.

When a Labor Convention comes along, manufacturers or employers are told that for a consideration they will be sent the secret proceedings of a most dangerous Union daily. The employer falls for this bunk, when he might know, were his ignorance not so dense, that the copies he receives are secured without cost from the floor of the convention,, and he is being grafted to the tune of so much.

Organized Labor is not a secret institution. It does its work in the open with the light of day shining all over it, and no magnifying glasses are needed to read its acts.

Despite all this watchful waiting, spying and persecution, the Trade Unions are growing, simply because they are open in their work, and their cause is a righteous one.

In replying to letters sent to them by Local Unions and Central Bodies, who have written relative to their attitude recently assumed towards the Tobacco Workers' Union, the Ryan-Hampton Tobacco Company, of Louisville, is stating that the Tobacco Workers broke their agreement in going out on strike, while an agreement was still in force. It is said that all is fair in love and war. The Ryan-Hampton started a small war with the Tobacco Workers, and they no doubt feel that any means employed justifies the end. The facts of the case are, that the manager of the Ryan-Hampton Company offered the men a price on a new style and weight piece of twist which was 40% less than the men asked for it after the samples were made. This was refused by the men, and when the manager found that the men would not accept it, he made a second offer, increasing his price 15c per hundred. This price was still 13⅓ cents per hundred less than the price fixed by agreement for the new style goods after the samples had been made. The men refused this offer also, as it was a reduction still of 20%. The

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manager then told the men that if they would not take that price they could quit; the men thereupon put on their coats and left the shop as ordered.

After the case had reached this point, Mr. Massey saw his mistake in, that his ordering the men to quit he had locked the men out, which is a violation of the agreement. He then tried to turn the scale against the men by denying that he ordered the men to quit by stating that the men quit and broke their agreement, and when his statement to the contrary was challenged, he politely called the man who challenged the statement a liar, and in the presence of others who can verify the fact.

When the goods began to appear on the market without the label, inquiry naturally was made. The suspicion arose in the minds of the consumer that something was wrong, and writing to find out, the manager, of course, to save his own skin, spins the yarn that suits his attitude on the question. The truth will be told, however, and there are sources from which it can and will come.

Mr. Massey stated, in one of the conferences, that the label did him no good. He will now have a chance to test the matter out. The proof of the pudding is in the eating thereof, and not in the chewing of string.

There is in the minds of many, the unspoken, and in fact, in undeveloped embryo form, germs of opposition to the Trade Union Movement, that are now being awakened to life through the entrance of the United States into this European conflict; and, on the other hand, our entrance has awakened in many a latent spirit dictating the very opposite; that is, they are awakening to the realization that the Trade Union Movement is one of the, if not the, greatest exponent, and advocates the fundamental principles of a democracy, in fact, spelled with a big "D."

There recently came to our desk a report from Bridgeport, Connecticut, of a man by the name of Stanley, who has besmirched such a good name, who holds the public office of President of the Board of Police Commissioners, who has attempted to suspend the constitutional rights of free speech, and public assembly, of people of his State, and to prohibit the circulation of trade union journals and literature, a raw, green-hided attempt to Russianize or Prussianize American citizens. These attempts on the part of a public official aroused the ire of the editor of the Bridgeport *Farmer*, that had demanded that that public official resign forthwith.

If there is one thing more likely than another to bring about a revolution of feeling, it is the unlawful suspension of constitutional rights.

If some of the faddists, who constituted themselves as the advisers of the workers on the subject of how to live and save money on meager wages that they receive, would take a little of their own medicine, they would see down the shaft darkly. It is so easy to sit on the pedestal of affluent comfort and tell the other fellow what he should do; the chances are the instructed, or advised, knows more how to stretch a dollar than the instructor could stretch two or three. The trouble is, when they look at the workers' end of the game, they look through the reverse or large end of the telescope and perspective narrows down, but when they are looking at their own end of the game, by accident or design, they pick up and use the telescope with the small end toward them.

It seems to be a disease with which some of our faddists are afflicted, to want to tell the poor what they ought to do. It reminds one of a case of the student assuming the role of Professor, and telling the Professor how he should address himself to an important subject. It is only by a charity born of respect for the ignorant that these nuisances are

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tolerated. There ought to be a place for keeping such imbeciles until they know what they are talking about.

Some time ago the rabid Anti-Unionist employers organized an institution, the title of which is, The American Employers' Association, Incorporated, the preamble of which, of course, was intended only for the eyes of the Bosses, but like bad deeds coming out, this thing saw the light of day. The prime object of this institution is to fight Organized Labor, or anything else, for that matter, that has temerity to assert any rights which they may have, or offer any interference with Mr. Employer's prescribed program of self-appointed right-of-way over anything that will militate against his individual success. This applies, of course, to the rabid Antis; we are indeed pleased to say that they are a minority in number when the whole is compared.

The first line in the offensive program is to oppose all organized effort on the part of Labor. One part of this offensive is to get their representatives firmly installed in the various trade unions, and as often as possible, without exciting comment, to get into office—that of Secretary or Treasurer—and report regularly from the innermost recesses of the union all intentions where opposition may develop; and when no trouble is on tap, to see that something is started, so that the mental attitude of the membership may be sounded. These spies must never be quiet; they must have a brew brewing at all times. The next line of offensive is, that of having State and large center organizers with a goodly supply of sub-organizers, whose sole business is to hamstring, halt, and oppose all efforts of Labor to organize or in any way protect itself against predatory wealth.

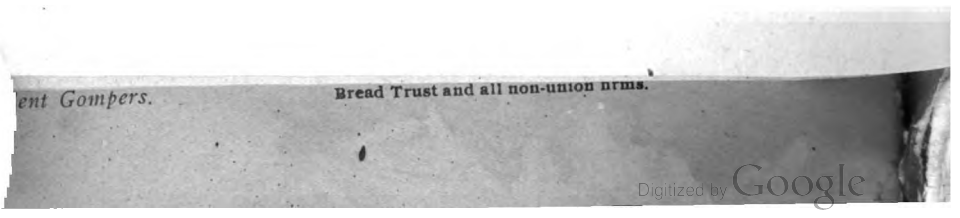
This institution has a legal department which shall furnish services wherever wanted by any member of the corporation, and, under cover, investigate any strikes or other efforts of Labor for its self-advancement, and work up cases against Organized Labor where it may be thought an infraction of somehow may have occurred. The local office of each branch of this estimable institution is to have a card index record of all employes of each employer affiliated with the local branch, these in turn are copied and sent to the headquarters of every other branch for reference. Should an employe leave one place and go to another, he will find his record ahead of him and "no job" is the word when he applies.

This institution will take up the fight for the unorganized as against the organized movement wherever opportunity presents itself, and further discrimination against the organized, sow dissension whenever possible, and to further persecution and prosecution by fines, or other monetary loss. Persecution within the organized movement and securing of heavy fines of some one who is too strong for open attack; in fact, anything that will cause a disintegration or destruction of a Union is assigned as a purpose to an end—"destruction."

What a beautiful program for a business man to subscribe to; the one who does it must surely have a soul and a heart as big as a boiled fish egg and about as fertile and ambitious.

At the recent convention of the Bakers, held in Boston, the Label Committee, of which Brother Kerker was chairman, made some telling strokes for the greater use of the union label by their members. Resolution No. 68 was one relating to the interests of the Tobacco Workers' International Union and was reported upon as follows:

Resolution No. 68, in the interest of the Tobacco Workers' International Union seeking moral support, and which was before the last convention and did not materialize, your Committee feels that while we have no right as a Label Committee to change our Constitution, we do



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recommend that this Convention goes on record to add to the reading of our pledge when members are initiated the following:

"I further promise hereafter to have on my wearing apparel not less than six bona fide Union Labels, to smoke only cigarettes, tobaccos, and cigars bearing the Blue Label; that I shall recognize no printing unless it bears the Allied Printing Trades Label, enter no cafe, hotel, restaurant or barber shop where the union sign or buttons are not seen."

Brother Kerker moves for adoption of the committee's report. Motion seconded.

Matter discussed by Sister Ostino, 125-Aux., Brothers Goelz, Local 1; Lowderback, Local 26; Martin, Local 24; Weth, 2; Jacobs, 7; Juchnowski, Local 16; Hickey, Local 30; Cuffe, 182; Bolton, 9; Ollinger, 213; Musser, Local 2-Aux.

Brother Lowderback, Local 26, offers the following amendment to the motion: "I furthermore promise that I will at all times spend my money for nothing but bona fide union labeled goods and patronize only such houses as display union cards and buttons."

Brother Kerker states that the committee has no objection to embodying the amendment in their recommendation and the motion as amended is carried.

Bro. Kerker resumes reading as follows:

We also further recommend that the officer's pledge be changed to a like proposition, and the pledge of delegates coming to our future Conventions, that they shall not qualify to a seat in the convention unless they can show six different labels on their wearing apparel. Your Committee recommends this portion of the report to the Constitution Committee.

Motion seconded.

If such a spirit as this were to become as prevalent as it should among all the unions throughout the jurisdiction of the labor movement, there would be little necessity for the appeals for the proper use of the purchasing power of organized labor that have become so frequent in the label trades affiliated to the American Federation of Labor, and how different things would be. The union label could be made the most effective organizer that could be devised, and with half the cost to our unions.

We tender the Bakers a vote of thanks for the strong attitude they took in the premises, and entertain the hope that other unions may take the same position.

COURT WOULD STOP STRIKE.

ATLANTA, GA., Oct. 13.—Next month the State Supreme Court will hear arguments for the dissolution of a permanent injunction issued by the Superior Court of Decatur County, this State, against officers of the four railroad brotherhoods who have been debarred from talking or assisting in any way employes of the Georgia, Florida and Alabama Railroad, who attempted, last summer, to secure the reinstatement of a discharged engineer and to revise schedules in conformity with the Adamson eight-hour law.

The dispute is now in the hands of the Federal Board of Mediation, which was first rejected by the company. When the workers arranged for a strike vote they were enjoined from taking such action, but the court agreed that the men could quit as individuals. The workers acted accordingly.

When the court realized it was defeated in its efforts to stop the strike, the men were enjoined from speaking to the present employes, former employes or with each other, and officers of the four brotherhoods were ordered not to render any financial assistance to the strikers. To make sure that the officers obeyed this order the court notified them to appear before him and present all checks and written evidence of moneys paid, with copies of all letters, telegrams and communications.

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FOOD SOARS IN ONE YEAR.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 13.—A pronounced reduction in the price of flour and potatoes resulted in a 4 per cent. reduction in food prices from June 15 to July 15, reports the Federal Bureau of Labor Statistics, but in the year from July 15, 1916, to July 15, 1917, food prices as a whole have advanced 32 per cent. Onions was the only article which was lower. Flour made the greatest jump—91 per cent. Potatoes were 83 per cent higher in July, 1917, than in the same month of the previous year. Corn meal was 81 per cent. higher, and beans 67 per cent. higher. Of the meats, pork advanced more than beef.

Comparing prices on July 15, 1914, just prior to the present war, with prices on July 15, 1917, food as a whole advanced 42 per cent. In July, 1917, flour was 125 per cent. higher—that is, two and one-fourth times the price in July, 1914. Corn meal was 89 per cent. higher, lard was 78 per cent. higher, sugar 75 per cent. higher and potatoes and bread each 59 per cent. higher.

WHAT KIND OF A UNION MAN ARE YOU?

This is the question which a great many of our members may be asked. Are you the kind of union man, who, when you have to ask for a few more men on an engagement, say to your client: "Well, I could get along with less men but the union forces me to get more. I think the law is a 'rotten' one but a bunch get in and pack the meetings and we 'good musicians' have nothing to say." Again, are you one of those who go to your manager and say: "The officers run the union and if we get up to speak at a meeting shout us down." If you are that kind of a union man you are in a bad way. You haven't got nerve enough to stand on your own bottom and the sooner you strive to acquire a little more backbone and a sprinkling of the old-fashioned, common, garden variety of "spunk" the better it will be for yourself, your organization and the music business generally. You are an integral part of your organization and you have your say in it as well as your neighbor.—*Labor Clarion.*

UNION MAXIMS.

The labor movement is a real "Bread and Butter" proposition, not alone for yourself, but for your children that may follow.

A man who is not loyal to his country, ten chances to one, is not loyal to his union. There is no room for him in the labor movement.

Let the world know you are a union man. How can you advertise unionism better than by demanding the union label? Demand the label and the merchants will have more regard and respect for you. Show your colors.

From news reports there are still plenty of "strikebreakers" in the country. Would you expect to find a man that will sell out his fellowmen a loyal subject of the country? He is not going to enlist for his country. They know no such thing as patriotism; they are traitors to all mankind.

GOMPERS OPPOSED TO CONSCRIPTION OF LABOR.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 25.—Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, said this week, "there will be no conscription of labor" for navy yards and munition plants.

"The men are all working. What more do you want? What more can there be?" he added. Gompers apparently regarded the idea of conscription as a reflection on the patriotism of American labor.

Other labor leaders were non-committal on the question, but their attitude was that of Gompers—"given the right conditions, labor will do all that is called for without conscription."

ompers. Bread Trust and all non-union firms.

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THE ORIGIN OF SHAKING HANDS.

Did you ever ask yourself why you shake hands with persons whom you know? Here is the reason, says *The Telegram:*

"In olden days, when every man who had any pretensions of being a gentleman carried a sword, it was the custom for men when they met, to show that they had no intention of treachery, to offer each other their weapon hands, or, in other words, the hand that would be used to draw the sword, and to hold back the hand was usually the signal for a fight.

"This habit became so fixed that long after men ceased to wear swords they still offered the weapon hand to a friend and declined to offer it to an enemy.

"To this day when you refuse to shake hands with a person it signifies that you are at war. Among savages who never carried swords, the practice of shaking hands is unknown and it affords them a great deal of amusement to see white men do it."

PLUCKY GIRLS RAISE WAGES.

SAPULPA, OKLA., Nov. 3.—Plucky telephone girls tied up the system of the Southwestern Bell Telephone Company and forced that corporation to establish a minimum wage of $40 a month instead of $5.10 and $6 a week.

At a public meeting in the court house trade unionists and other citizens gave pledges that would guarantee the girls a weekly strike benefit and it was declared that no homes should be open to the strikebreakers. For a week Sapulpa was without telephone service and citizens drove five miles to secure long distance service.

GUARDS TERRORIZE STATE.

CHARLESTON, W. VA., Oct. 13.—Baldwin-Feltz detectives are being "planted" throughout this State by mine operators as part of their anti-union campaign. These thugs are appointed by sheriffs under the special police deputy law, passed by the last legislature, despite protests by organized labor. Several persons have been killed by these guards, and recently 60 of them stopped unionists, headed by Mother Jones, from holding an open meeting near Beckley. Striking miners have been evicted and where they have not moved fast enough the roofs of their cabins have been torn off, leaving women and children exposed to the elements. The reign of terror is forcing miners to leave the State, while the operators cry "labor shortage."

REZIN ORR PASSES AWAY.

DETROIT, MICH., Oct. 27.—Rezin Orr, the beloved and respected treasurer of the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employes, died this week in a local hospital. He was taken sick at the recent Providence (R. I.) convention of the association. His report at that time closed the active life of a remarkable trade unionist, whose incessant activities, sterling qualities, giant stature and sunny disposition are known wherever organized workers are assembled. He was the oldest associate of President Mahon on the official staff of the Amalgamated Association. Starting from the time these officials drove horse cars in Ohio and Indiana, Rezin Orr has been a factor in developing the present magnificent organization of street railway employes that now extends throughout this country and Canada.

DUTY OF WORKERS.

We assert that it is the duty, as it is also the plain interest, of all working people to organize as such, meet in council and take practical steps to effect the unity of the working classes as an indispensable preliminary to any successful attempt to eliminate the evils of which we so bitterly and justly complain.—*Samuel Gompers.*

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A. F. OF L. EXECUTIVE IN YEAR 1895 IS KILLED.

GLOBE, ARIZ., Oct. 13.—John McBride, president of the A. F. of L. in 1895 and former president of the United Mine Workers, died here of injuries received when he was struck by a run-away horse. Deceased was 61 years old and at the time of his death was acting as a Federal Department of Labor mediator. He was an Ohio man and served as State Labor Commissioner there, and in the Ohio legislature. He has resided in Arizona for the past several years.

Deceased was elected president of the A. F. of L. at its Denver convention in 1894, and was the only person who ever broke Samuel Gompers' successive elections as president of that organization.

BRITISHER AIDS UNIONS.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 3.—The Washington correspondent of the *North American*, published in this city, writes his paper that the commission from the council of the munitions ministry of Great Britain, now in this country, and headed by Sir Stevenson Kent, is indirectly aiding the cause of unionism by explaining in conferences with employers what has been done in England to improve the relations between employers and workers.

"Sir Kent," continues the correspondent, "is not advising employers what they should do in this country, but in telling them what the British government has done and what the employers and laborers of Great Britain have done, he is indirectly advocating the cause of unionism."

WORLD'S RAINIEST REGION.

The rainiest region in the world is the Khasia hills, 200 miles north of the Bay of Bengal, where the annual precipitation frequently exceeds 40 inches.

Named Shoes are frequently made in Non-Union Factories

Do Not Buy Any Shoe

No matter what its name, unless it bears a plain and readable impression of this Union Stamp.

BOOT & SHOE WORKERS UNION
UNION STAMP
Factory

JOHN F. TOBIN
President

CHAS. L. BAINE
Sec'y-Treas.

All Shoes without the Union Stamp are always Non-Union.

Do not accept any excuse for absence of the Union Stamp.

Boot and Shoe Workers' Union

246 SUMMER STREET BOSTON, MASS.

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TRADE UNIONS

Foster education and uproot ignorance.

Shorten hours and lengthen life.

Raise wages and lower usury.

Increase independence and decrease dependence.

Develop manhood and balk tyranny.

Establish fraternity and discourage selfishness.

Reduce prejudice and induce liberality.

Enlarge society and eliminate classes.

Create rights and abolish wrongs.

Lighten toil and brighten man.

Cheer the home and firsside.

MAKE THE WORLD BETTER.

All wage-workers should be union men. Their progress is limited only by them who hold aloof. Get together, agitate, educate and do.

Don't wait until tomorrow; tomorrow never comes.

Don't wait for someone else to start; start it yourself.

Don't hearken to the indifferent; wake them up.

Don't think it impossible; two million organized workers prove different.

Don't weaken; persistence wins.

FUR WORKERS WIN.

MONTREAL, CANADA, Nov. 3.—The two locals of fur workers have won a complete victory in their three-months' battle against a general lockout.

The employers are organized and last month they attempted to trick the strikers by offering to confer and promised that at this meeting the unions would be recognized. The workers were distrustful, but joined in the conference, only to discover that the employers insisted on non-union shops. Later the manufacturers made a genuine settlement, which includes union recognition, the 48-hour week and a 20 per cent. wage increase.

General President Miller of the International Fur Workers' Union assisted the strikers.

UKRAINIANS.

The Ukraine, once the first republic in eastern Europe, has been divided between her neighbors. Russia holds its largest part, with some 28,000,000 Ukrainians; the Russian nationalities call that country Malorosia or Little Russia, and the people Little Russians. Austro-Hungary holds a much smaller number, 3,500,000 in eastern Galicia, 400,000 in Bukowina and 500,000 in sub-Carpathian districts of Hungary.

SOCIAL REQUIREMENTS.

To attain excellence in society, an assemblage of qualifications is requisite; disciplined intellect, to think clearly, and to clothe thought with propriety and elegance; knowledge of human nature, to suit subject to character; true politeness, to prevent giving pain; a deep sense of morality, to preserve the dignity of speech, and a spirit of benevolence, to neutralize its asperities, and to sanctify its powers.—*Mrs. Sigourney.*

SHAM DEMOCRACY.

A country where two per cent. of the population owns 98 per cent. of its wealth, and where fifteen per cent. own 85 per cent. of all the land in the country, is a sham democracy. To make this a true democracy, the land must be restored to the people, and when it is, the just distribution of production will adjust itself.

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THE BOY THAT WAS.

When the hair about the temples starts
to show signs of gray
And a fellow realizes that he's wander-
ing far away
From the pleasures of his boyhood and
his youth, and never more
Will know the joy of laughter as he did
in days of yore,
Oh, it's then he starts to thinking of a
stubby little lad,
With a face as brown as berries and a
soul supremely glad.

When a gray-haired dreamer wanders
down the lanes of memory,
And forgets the living present for the
time of "used-to-be";
He takes off his shoes and stockings, and
he throws his coat away,
And he's free from all restrictions, save
the rules of manly play.
He may be in tattered garments, but
bare-headed in the sun
He forgets his proud successes and the
riches he has won.

Oh, there's not a man that liveth but
would give his all to be
The stubby little fellow that in dream-
land he can see,
And the splendors that surround him
with the boyhood that has fled,
When the hair about his temples starts
to show Time's silver stain,
Then the richest man that's living yearns
to be a boy again.

Houston Post.

"Attacked and denounced as scarcely any other institution ever has been, the unions have thriven and grown in the face of opposition. This healthy vitality has been due to the fact that they were a genuine product of social needs—indispensable as a protest and a struggle against the abuses of industrial government, and inevitable as a consequence of that consciousness of strength inspired by the concentration of numbers under the new conditions of industry. They have been, as is now admitted by almost all candid minds, instruments of progress. Not to speak of the material advantages they have gained for workingmen, they have developed powerful sympathies among them, and taught them the lesson of self-sacrifice in the interest of their brethren, and, still more, of their successors. They have infused a new spirit of independence and self-respect. They have brought some of the best men to the front, and given them the ascendency due to their personal qualities and desirable in the interests of society."—*John K. Ingram, LL. D.*

PREDICT UNION GAINS.

ST. LOUIS, MO., Nov. 3.—William Marion Reedy, editor of *Reedy's Mirror*, notes the increasing friendliness of the government toward organized labor and makes this prediction: "We are on our way to a recognition of organized labor that makes the passage of the eight-hour law last year a mere trifle."

SHOE PLANT UNIONIZED.

ST. JOSEPH, MO., Nov. 3.—The Battreal Shoe Company has signed a union shop agreement with the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union. The company has tired of dealing with a seceding organization, whose lack of standing in the world of labor has been discovered.

WANTED: TOBACCO WORKERS
to purchase bread only which bears

THIS

LABEL

It is the only weapon the bakery workers have which aids them in securing living wages, reasonable working hours, and decent and sanitary working conditions. Bread which does not bear the above label is TRUST-made, non-union and perhaps SCAB-made. Refuse to buy bread without this label, and thereby aid the bakery workers in their struggle against the Bread Trust and all non-union firms.

t Gompers. Bread Trust and all non-union firms.

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JAN 7 1918

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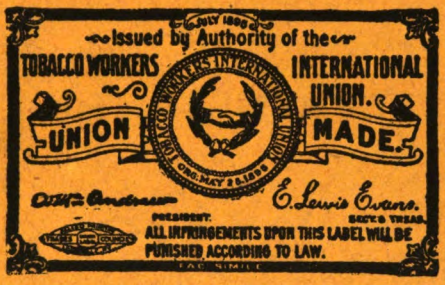
The TOBACCO WORKER



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of the

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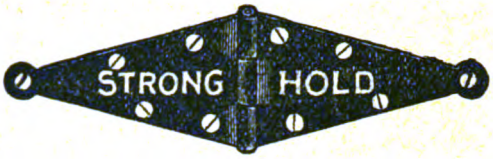


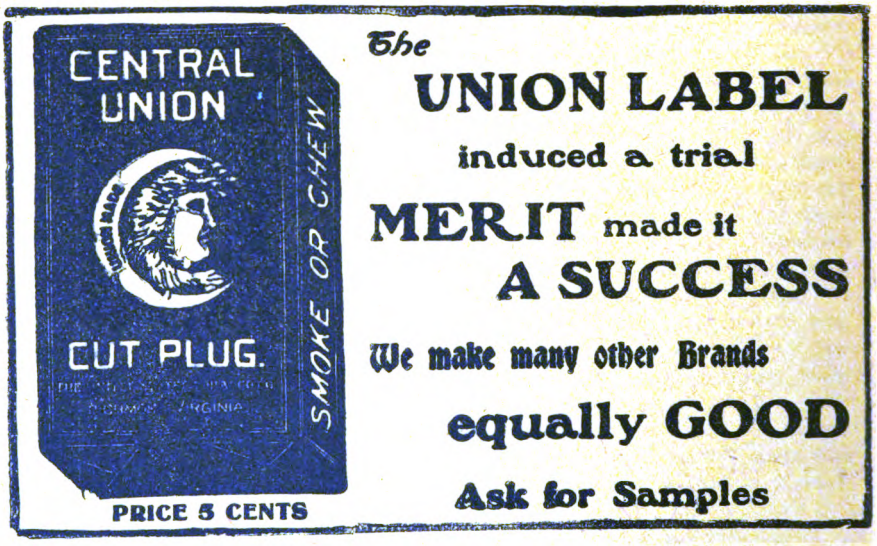
PLUG TOBACCO

Scotten Dillon Company

JUST A WORD

REMEMBER THE

LITTLE BLUE LABEL



lent Gompers.

Bread Trust and all non-union arms.

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THE TOBACCO WORKER

LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY

VOL. 21 DECEMBER, 1917 No. 12

The Tobacco Worker.

PUBLISHED MONTHLY BY
THE TOBACCO WORKERS' INTERNATIONAL UNION

Entered at the Post Office at Louisville, Ky., as second class matter.

SUBSCRIPTION, FIFTY CENTS PER YEAR

Advertising rates made known upon application

The Tobacco Worker.

To Officers and Members of Local Union:

GREETING—I herewith submit my report as your delegate to the Convention of the Union Label Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor, held in Buffalo, N. Y., November 8, 1917.

The Convention was called to order by John W. Hays, President of the Department, without any formalities. On the reading of the Credential Committee they reported that seventy-one delegates were entitled to be seated in the Convention.

Your delegate was appointed on the Committee on Rules of Order.

President Hays submitted a voluminous report, showing to the delegates the important work of the Department during the past year in the interest of labels, shop cards and buttons and the following extracts from the President's report are well worth reading:

"There is an old business axiom which says that a poor article well advertised will sell better than a good article that is given no publicity. From this we learn that no matter how good or valuable an article you may have it will receive no patronage unless properly advertised. This is as true of a union label, union shop card or button as it is of an article of merchandise. You may sit in this hall and talk to each other about the great benefits that may be derived from the use of your union's label, but unless you go out and let the general public know of its value it will have no value. To give value to union labels, shop cards or buttons continuous and persistent publicity must be carried on. You must constantly keep calling to the attention of the people who use the particular kind of goods you produce the advantage of purchasing only goods bearing the union label. You should at all times impress upon them that these goods are superior in quality and made under more sanitary conditions than those without the label. It is this persistent advertising of the label that counts and brings results in the shape of better conditions and increased pay. The same thing applies to the union shop card or union button. In an effective manner let the public know that the best mechanics' work and the best service is given where the shop card appears or the button is worn.

"Naturally the Union Label Trades Department cannot carry on the publicity work necessary to promote the interests of all unions having union labels, shop cards or buttons. What is good advertising matter for the label of one would be ineffective if used for the label of some other union. Each organization must determine for itself the character of publicity that will bring it best results. Money spent in label advertising is money well invested if the advertising campaign is kept up. It will pay to your members better interest than can be obtained for the same sum invested in any other way. This can be illustrated in no better way

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than to call attention to the union labels, shop cards and buttons now in use. A slight investigation will show you that those unions that have been most liberal in their expenditures along these lines are the ones that are now reaping the greatest benefits. So I say to each of you, put forth more and more of your efforts in educating your members to the great possibilities for successful results from union label publicity. Keep everlastingly at it and victory is assured.

"Decide to do more the coming year than ever before to increase the use of the union label, shop card and button.

"Then again, members of labor organizations, even many who are enthusiastic and earnest along the lines of organization, will ask for union label goods and when it is found that they are not easily obtainable will, without further discussion, accept goods that do not bear the union label. Every time this is done it leads the retailer to believe that he will not lose the sale of any goods because he does not have those which are manufactured by union labor exclusively. Members of labor organizations, in order to be consistent, when asking for union label goods should insist upon having that class of goods or should refuse to make the purchase. A few losses of sales will make any retail dealer begin to take notice and inquire as to where he can secure the class of goods that is being asked for, and through the lack of which he is losing customers. This is one of the points that should be preached by all of the delegates to this Union Label Trades Department convention when visiting their subordinate organizations or when speaking before any organization of working men or women."

Your delegate introduced three resolutions which were unanimously adopted by the convention. No. 3 pertained to the label of our organization and No. 2 was in reference to a Union Label Tobacco Fund for the men who are fighting for Freedom and Democracy, which in my opinion will serve to the end that the organized forces of American Federation of Labor will voluntarily contribute to this fund, which will insure that the trade unionists at the front will receive union labeled tobacco and cigarettes, and would advise your local union to agitate among the Central Bodies in your vicinity to make that fund as large as possible. Also resolution No. 4 in reference to the non-union products of the Burley Society Tobacco Company and the Ryan-Hampton Tobacco Company, of Louisville, Ky., who have declared for the open shop. I am submitting those three resolutions for your approval.

Resolution No. 2—Introduced by A. McAndrew, of the Tobacco Workers' International Unino:

WHEREAS, The United States is at war in the defense of democratic institutions, and is mobilizing its land and naval forces in training camps in this country and abroad, and

WHEREAS, Every American is pledged to do his bit in helping to bring about the quickest, successful result, and

WHEREAS, Included in these mobilized forces are thousands of Organized Labor, who will be compelled to forego the pleasure of smoking and chewing their favorite brands of tobacco and cigaretts, unless they are supplied from private sources.

WHEREAS, The Tobacco Trust has put on a great newspaper campaign, appealing to the patriotic feelings of the soldiers' relatives and friends to send them a kit containing an assortment of tobacco and cigarettes, not through only patriotic desires, but for the purpose of increased revenue for this powerful corporation, one of the most antagonistic monopolies by which Organized Labor is opposed, and

WHEREAS, The Tobacco Workers' International Union, desiring to furnish Trade Unionists who are now serving their country in the army and navy and in cantonment camps, with tobacco and

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cigarettes bearing the Union Label, have established a fund for that purpose, inviting the Trade Unionists who desire to contribute to this Patriotic Union Label Tobacco Fund, therefore be it

Resolved, That the annual convention of the Union Label Trades Department, in convention assembled in Buffalo, November 8, 1917, endorse the patriotic movement established by the Tobacco Workers' International Union, and that the International Unions, Central Bodies, Building Trades, State Federations and Federal Unions, will co-operate, through voluntary subscriptions to this fund, prove to the American people the loyalty of Organized Labor for their fellow members, who are now at the front in defense of their country, and the fundamental principles for which they are organized.

Resolution No. 3.—Introduced by A. McAndrew of the Tobacco Workers' International Union:

WHEREAS, It is assumed, and the assumption confirmed by statistical calculation, that the purchasing power of the organized workers of this country is of tremendous proportions, reaching into billions of dollars in the course of a calendar year, and

WHEREAS, The practical application of our purchasing powers as Trade Unionists has been sadly neglected through the indifference of the members of Organized Labor. Information gathered from the dealers is to the effect that too few Union men insistently demand products bearing the Union Label, except it be when such articles have some coupon scheme attached to them, and

WHEREAS, The Tobacco Workers' International Union is one of the organizations that is suffering from this condition of indifference and neglect, with the result that members of our Union have been walking the streets, while those employed in the trust and non-union factories are working over-time; therefore be it

Resolved, That as the Tobacco Workers' Blue Label has for many years been exclusively advertised among all the Unions now in affiliation with the American Federation of Labor, it is therefore entitled to a fuller co-operation from our fellow Trade Unionists in the demand for Union Labeled tobacco, cigarettes and snuff; be it further

Resolved, That we, the delegates to the Union Label Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor in convention assembled in Buffalo, N. Y., November 8, 1917, declare that we will use every effort through our International Unions to co-operate and assist the Tobacco Workers' International Union in creating a greater demand for Union Label tobaccos, snuff and cigarettes.

Mr. Guy D. Gold, of the Department of Labor of Washington, D. C., addressed the convention on the subject of United States Public Service Reserve, to bring together the labor forces of the country for war purposes which was intensely interesting.

Miss Anna Fitzgerald, of the Women's International Union Label League and Trades Union Auxiliary, also addressed the convention on the work accomplished by that organization for union labels, shop cards and buttons, which was also very interesting, clearly showing the work that can be accomplished by the women for Union Labeled products.

Mr. Gompers, who was a delegate, representing the Cigar Makers' International Union, also addressed the convention.

A number of other resolutions pertaining to labels of other crafts were adopted by the convention.

This convention was one of the most successful conventions ever held by the Union Label Trades Department, each and every delegate taking an active part during the proceedings, and in closing feel positive that the work of this Department during the coming year will

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advance the sales of Union Labeled products to a great extent.

The officers for the coming year were elected as follows: John Hays, President, Typographical Union; Jacob Fischer, First Vice-President, Barbers' International Union; A. McAndrew, Second Vice-President, Tobacco Workers' International Union; Matthew Woll, Third Vice-President, Photo Engravers' Union; Joseph Proebstle, Fourth Vice-President, Brewery Workers' Union; G. W. Perkins, Fifth Vice-President, Cigar Makers' International Union, and J. J. Manning, Secretary-Treasurer, Garment Workers' International Union.

Respectfully submitted,

A. McANDREW,

International President.

UNCLE SAM NEEDS MANY STENOGRAPHERS AND TYPEWRITERS.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Now that Uncle Sam has the young men of the country in training for military service, he finds that he needs 10,000 typewriter operators and stenographers and typewriters, both men and women, for the departments at Washington. The Civil Service Commission has notified all of its 3,000 boards of examiners that they should put forth their best efforts to secure these urgently needed workers. While examinations are now held weekly in 450 cities, the commission states that arrangements will be made to have an examination held at any accessible place where a small class of applicants can be secured. The entrance salaries range from $1,000 to $1,200 a year. Promotion is reasonably rapid to those whose services prove satisfactory. No appointments can be made to these or other positions in the Federal classified civil service unless authorized by the Civil Service Commission under the civil service law. Any information to the contrary is unauthorized. Full information may be secured from the secretary of the Board of Civil Service Examiners at the postoffice.

COURT UPHOLDS UNION

ALBANY, N. Y., October.—Judge Emory A. Chase, of the New York State Court of Appeals, has ruled that labor unions have the right to circulate, by letters or publications, requests that their members refuse to assist in the construction of buildings in which non-union made material is used, when such circulation is done solely for the benefit of the union's members.

The decision was rendered in dismissing injunctions obtained by Louis and John Bossert, non-union trim manufacturers, of Brooklyn, against the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, which restrained the brotherhood from circulating a notification to all contractors not to use non-union trim in buildings if they desired to avoid labor troubles.

In reversing the lower courts, the Court of Appeals held that while "an act when done maliciously and for an illegal purpose may be restrained, it was not the purpose of the defendants to injure the good will or business of the plaintiffs as individuals or non-union manufacturers generally. In refusing to do work on non-union made materials the defendants were conserving their interests as individuals and members of the brotherhood."

Organized labor, as expressed in the American Federation of Labor, enjoyed the distinguished honor of having the President of the United States in attendance at the opening of its first session in Buffalo and who made the opening address. This is an honor not often, if ever, falling to the lot of one of labor's gatherings in any country. Mrs. Wilson accompanied President Wilson and sat close beside him while he delivered his address.

The President's address was as follows:

PRESIDENT WILSON'S ADDRESS.

Mr. President, Delegates of the American Federation of Labor, Ladies and Gentlemen: I esteem it a great privilege

lent Gompers. Bread Trust and all non-union firms.

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and a real honor to be thus admitted to your public councils. When your Executive Committee paid me the compliment of inviting me here, I gladly accepted the invitation because it seems to me that this above all other times in our history is the time for common counsel, for the drawing together not only of the energies but of the minds of the nation. I thought that it was a welcome opportunity for disclosing to you some of the thoughts that have been gathering in my mind during the last momentous months.

I am introduced to you as the President of the United States, and yet I would be pleased if you would put the thought of the office into the background and regard me as one of your fellow-citizens who has come here to speak, not the words of authority, but the words of counsel, the words which men should speak to one another who wish to be frank in a movement more critical perhaps than the history of the world has ever yet known, a moment when it is every man's duty to forget himself, to forget his own interests, to fill himself with the nobility of a great national and world conception and act upon a new platform elevated above the ordinary affairs of life and lifted to where men have views of the long destiny of mankind. I think that in order to realize just what this moment of counsel is it is very desirable that we should remind ourselves just how this war came about and just what it is for. You can explain most wars very simply, but the explanation of this is not so simple. Its roots run deep into all the obscure soils of history, and in my view this is the last decisive issue between the old principles of power and the new principles of freedom.

The war was started by Germany. Her authorities deny that they started it, but I am willing to let the statement I have just made await the verdict of history. And the thing that needs to be explained is why Germany started the war. Remember what the position of Germany in the world was—as enviable a position as any nation has ever occupied. The whole world stood at admiration of her wonderful intellectual and material achievements. All the intellectual men of the world went to school to her. As a university man I have been surrounded by men trained in Germany, men who had resorted to Germany because nowhere else could they get such thorough and searching training, particularly in the principles of science and the principles that underlie modern material achievement. Her men of science had made her industries perhaps the most competent industries of the world, and the label "Made in Germany" was a guarantee of good workmanship and of sound material. She had access to all the markets of the world, and every other nation who traded in those markets feared Germany because of her effective and almost irresistible competition. She had "a place in the sun."

Why was she not satisfied? What more did she want? There was nothing in the world of peace that she did not already have and have in abundance. We boast of the extraordinary pace of American advancement. We show with pride the statistics of the increase of our industries and of the population of our cities. Well, those statistics did not match the recent statistics of Germany. Her old cities took on youth, grew faster than any American cities ever grew. Her old industries opened their eyes and saw a new world and went out for its conquest. And yet the authorities of Germany were not satisfied. You have one part of the answer to the question why she was not satisfied in her methods of competition. There is no important industry in Germany upon which the Government has not laid its hands, to direct it and when necessity arose control it; and you have only to ask any man whom you meet who is familiar with the conditions that prevailed before the war in the matter of national competition to find out the

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methods of competition which the German manufacturers and exporters used under the patronage and support of the government of Germany. You will find that they were the same sorts of competition that we have tried to prevent by law within our own borders. If they could not sell their goods cheaper than we could sell ours at a profit to themselves, they could get a subsidy from the Government which made it possible to sell them cheaper anyhow, and the conditions of competition were thus controlled in large measure by the German government itself.

But that did not satisfy the German government. All the while there was lying behind its thought in its dreams of the future a political control which would enable it in the long run to dominate the labor and the industry of the world. They were not content with success by superior achievement; they wanted success by authority. I suppose very few of you have thought much about the Berlin-to-Bagdad Railway. The Berlin-to-Bagdad Railway was constructed in order to run the threat of force down the flank of the industrial undertakings of half a dozen other countries; so that when German competition came in it would not be resisted too far, because there was always the possibility of getting German armies into the heart of that country quicker than any other armies could be got there.

Look at the map of Europe now! Germany is thrusting upon us again and again the discussion of peace talks about what? Talks about Belgium; talks about northern France; talks about Alsace-Lorraine. Well, those are deeply interesting subjects to us and to them, but they are not talking about the heart of the matter. Take the map and look at it. Germany has absolute control of Austria-Hungary, practical control of the Balkan states, control of Turkey, control of Asia Minor. I saw a map in which the whole thing was printed in appropriate black the other day, and the black stretched all the way from Hamburg to Bagdad—the bulk of German power inserted into the heart of the world. If she can keep that, she has kept all that her dreams contemplated when the war began. If she can keep that, her power can disturb the world as long as she keeps it, always provided, for I feel bound to put this proviso in—always provided the present influences that control the German government continue to control it. I believe that the spirit of freedom can get into the hearts of Germans and find as fine a welcome there as it can find in any other hearts, but the spirit of freedom does not suit the plans of the Pan-Germans. Power cannot be used with concerted force against free peoples if it is used by free people.

You know how many intimations came to us from one of the Central Powers that it is more anxious for peace than the chief Central Power, and you know that it means that the people in that Central Power know that if the war ends as it stands they will in effect themselves be vassals of Germany, notwithstanding that their populations are compounded of all the peoples of that part of the world, and notwithstanding the fact that they do not wish in their pride and proper spirit of nationality to be so absorbed and dominated. Germany is determined that the political power of the world shall belong to her. There have been such ambitions before. They have been in part realized, but never before have those ambitions been based upon so exact and precise and scientific a plan of domination.

May I not say that it is amazing to me that any group of persons should be so ill informed as to suppose, as some groups in Russia apparently suppose, that any reforms planned in the interest of the people can live in the presence of a Germany powerful enough to undermine or overthrow them by intrigue or force? Any body of free men that compounds with the present German Government is

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compounding for its own destruction. But that is not the whole of the story. Any man in America or anywhere else that supposes that the free industry and enterprise of the world can continue if the Pan-German plan is achieved and German power fastened upon the world is as fatuous as the dreamers in Russia. What I am opposed to is not the feeling of the pacifists but their stupidity. My heart is with them but my mind has a contempt for them. I want peace, but I know how to get it and they do not.

You will notice that I sent a friend of mine, Colonel House, to Europe, who is as great a lover of peace as any man in the world, but I didn't send him on a peace mission yet. I sent him to take part in a conference as to how the war was to be won, and he knows, as I know, that that is the way to get peace if you want it for more than a few minutes.

All of this is a preface to the conference that I have referred to with regard to what we are going to do. If we are true friends of freedom of our own or anybody else's, we will see that the power of this country and the productivity of this country is raised to its absolute maximum, and that absolutely nobody is allowed to stand in the way of it. When I say that nobody is allowed to stand in the way I do not mean that they shall be prevented by the power of the Government, but by the power of the American spirit. Our duty, if we are to do this great thing and show America to be what we believe her to be—the greatest hope and energy of the world—is to stand together night and day until the job is finished.

While we are fighting for freedom, we must see among other things that labor is free, and that means a number of interesting things. It means not only that we must do what we have declared our purpose to do, see that the conditions of labor are not rendered more onerous by the war, but also that we shall see to it that the instrumentalities by which the conditions of labor are improved are not blocked or checked. That we must do. That has been the matter about which I have taken pleasure in conferring from time to time with your President, Mr. Gompers; and if I may be permitted to do so, I want to express my admiration for his patriotic courage, his large vision, and his statesmanlike sense of what has to be done. I like to lay my mind alongside of a mind that knows how to pull in harness. The horses that kick over the traces will have to be put in corral.

Now, to stand together means that nobody must interrupt the processes of our energy, if the interruption can possibly be avoided without the absolute invasion of freedom To put it concretely, that means this: Nobody has the right to stop the processes of labor until all the methods of conciliation and settlement have been exhausted. And I might as well say right here that I am not talking to you alone. You sometimes stop the courses of labor, but there are other who do the same; and I believe that I am speaking from my own experience not only but from the experience of others when I say that you are more reasonable in a larger number of cases than the capitalists. I am not saying these things to them personally yet, because I haven't had a chance, but they have to be said, not in any spirit of criticism, but in order to clear the atmosphere and come down to business. Everybody on both sides has now got to transact business, and a settlement is never impossible when both sides want to do the square and right thing.

Moreover, a settlement is always hard to avoid when the parties can be brought face to face. I can differ from a man much more radically when he is not in the room than I can when he is in the room, because then the awkward thing is he can come back at me and answer what I say. It is always dangerous for a man to have the floor entirely to himself. Therefore, we must insist in every

(*Continued on page 10*)

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CORRESPONDENTS will please write only on one side of the paper. Address all matter for publication to

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is on all Tobaccos you buy, whether PLUG, PACKAGE or TWIST. None genuinely Union without it.

Editorial.

In an article in the *Tobacco*, the Tobacco Workers and the Cigar Makers' International Unions are taken to task on the charge of attempting to get a monopoly on the tobacco sales in the army camps and navy yards, and aboard the ships of war. The article refers to a sheaf of correspondence that has passed between the Secretaries of the Navy and Army charging that these unions had persuaded President Gompers to protest against the purchase of any non-union tobacco for the soldiers and sailors, and conveys the idea that the unions hoped to get a monopoly. Speaking for the Tobacco Workers and in defense of their position in the premises, I may say, that such a hope was far from mind, as the futility of entertaining it must be patent to all who know the situation. The object of the correspondence on the subject was to try to get a look-in. We all know that with the recruiting for the army and navy, thousands of union men have enlisted, and many have expressed the wish that they could get their favorite brand of tobacco or cigarettes bearing the label. They have stated that they can get nothing else but non-union, trust-made goods in the camps and aboard ships; request for other brands was met with a more or less gentle rebuff. We took the matter up in the hope that we might have a show to get in with the goods that, at least, some of the boys wanted, and that is all we asked and hoped for.

The advertising columns of *Tobacco* are well patronized by the various brands of the trust, and the correspondent being evidently predisposed to favor the larger patronage, moved his pen along the lines that would favor the side paying the largest revenue and heightened the color of his production accordingly.

Anybody that knows anything about the situation knows that the trust has such a hold on the business that it is a moral impossibility to get it all, or any material part of it away from them, as it is jealously guarded by every means known to trustdom. Our attempt was to answer the call of those who had expressed a wish to have supplied the goods they had been accustomed to, but could not find to purchase after they entered the camps and went aboard ship.

It is a common maxim among Americans that if you want anything, the thing to do is to go after it, and with the proper effort and proper method it is forthcoming if you stick to your knitting, unless the opposition is strong enough to successfully bar the way. The opposi-

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tion in this case is acknowledged to be strong, and so far has very successfully blocked the way, but whether it will always succeed is yet not proven. All the Napoleons have in time had to yield the scepter.

During the period just preceding the declaration of war on Germany, there was in the minds of some some apprehension as to the position that organized labor would take. In the minds of some, the organized labor movement seemed to be a revolutionary movement with sinister objects of accomplishment; they were not understood. When, however, the conference was called in Washington on March 12, issued to the world, a new light was placed upon labor's attitude. Some there were, however, who took an exaggerated view of the situation, entertaining the idea that labor would lose much of its legislation accomplishment, and would be too absorbed in the principle at issue to keep up its accustomed pace on legislative guardianship of its best interests. Those who followed the proceedings of the Buffalo convention saw ample reason to note their error in judgment; they had a chance to measure the ability and capacity of the organized labor movement. Not only has the movement taken care of the varied legislative matters, but it accelerated its organizing work so that its membership roll showed an increase of upward of a half a million. It did not throw a mantle of patriotism around it, wrapping itself in the flag, and then proceed to a profiteering campaign. Its effort was to maintain as nearly as possible a purchasing power balance. As the cost of living rose, increases in wages were asked, and in most cases granted. Force had at times to be brought to bear to convince some of the 100%-dividend labor exploiters that labor was entitled to the increase asked for. The horse sense that governed and guided the labor movement, kept it out of many traps that were set for it, and by it the efforts to discredit the movement in the face of this great crisis were skillfully avoided. Labor receded not from any of its stated policies for the protection of its interests in any quarter. It convinced the government that the positions it had taken were tenable, asked for nothing that was not within reason and secured most of that which it went after. It preserved with severity its patriotic guarantees to the government in its pronouncement issued on the 12th of March, and maintained its position with a dignity that befitted its position. The evident esteem in which it is held in official quarters of the government was amply manifested by the acceptance of an invitation tendered to the Chief Executive of the country to make the opening address of the convention in Buffalo, an address that was of such a stirring character that it is still ringing in the ears of its hearers.

In the early part of the summer, Local Union No. 2, of Wheeling, W. Va., negotiated a new wage scale for the ensuing year, securing a flat increase of 10% over the scale then expiring. The cost of living has, of course, been climbing up until the increase then secured has been fully absorbed. In appreciation of this state of affairs the Bloch Bros. Tobacco Company did the handsome thing of announcing recently that on and after date a 10% bonus on present earnings would take effect. This came as an agreeable surprise to the members of Local No. 2, and in expression of their appreciation of the consideration of their interests in these High-Cost-of-Living times, the announcement is herein made. How much better it is that a firm should come forward in this way when they know the condition of things, than to hold back and force their employes to go through the formality of opening up negotiations with the usual train of conferences. The granting of an increase in this way shows that the employer has

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some appreciation of the conditions facing those in their employ.

The local union was under agreement with the firm for a certain stipulated wage, and only the exigencies of the condition could have impelled the union to open negotiations for new agreement. The firm did the handsome thing, anticipating the needs of the situation and came across with the needful. By so doing they have drawn to themselves an appreciation from their employes and those who otherwise know them, that could not have been gained in any other way.

President M. G. Evans, President of Lancaster County Label League, of Pennsylvania, sent us a card, entitled an "Identification Card." It is in folder shape and is calculated for all members to carry for ready reference. On one side are lines ruled for the name and address and the union to which the person belongs; on the other is a "Lest-I-forget pledge reminder," couched in the following inscription: "This is to remind me of my duty, which is to purchase and encourage the sale of goods bearing the Union Label." The idea is good, and might be adopted by all unions, for its members to carry as a pocket reminder of the duty they owe to themselves, as well as the cause.

The Lancaster County Label League is to be congratulated on their progressive policy in keeping the fires of label agitation brightly burning, an example that could well be followed by many others whose fires need more fuel.

"Labor," the capital of the laborer, was never intended to be a commodity. If it were the laborer would be little more than a beast of burden and subject to commercial transaction as are the beasts of burden as we now know them. Such a conception contemplates the slavery that cost so much blood in this country to abolish. Such a conception must be most repugnant to divine law as we have it, and should have no place in the human law, trusts and predatory wealth to the contrary notwithstanding.

Capital is the result of the labor of the whole past human race. Is the created more sacred than the element that created it? Labor has created all the world's wealth. Is it reasonable then to conceive that, because the wealth created has—by selfish and predatory means—found its way into the hands of a selfish few, that that selfish few should take unto themselves the right to place in bondage those who are the creators of the power they have been robbed of?

(*Continued from page 7.*)

instance that the parties come into each others presence and there discuss between them and not separately in places which have no communication with each other. I always like to remind myself of a delightful saying of an Englishman of the past generation, Charles Lamb. He stuttered a little bit, and once when he was with a group of friends he spoke very harshly of some man who was not present. One of his friends said, "Why, Charles, I didn't know that you know So and So." "O-o-oh," he said, "I-I d-d-don't; I-I can't h-h-hate a m-m-man I know." There is a great deal of human nature, in the saying. It is hard to hate a man you know. I may admit, parenthetically, that there are some politicians whose methods I do not at all believe in but they are jolly good fellows, and if they only would not talk the wrong kind of politics I would love to be with them.

So it is all along the line, in serious matters and things less serious. We are all of the same clay and spirit, and we can get together if we desire to get together. Therefore, my counsel to you is this: Let us show ourselves Americans by showing that we do not want to go off in separate camps or groups by ourselves, but that we want to co-operate with all

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other classes and all other groups in the common enterprise which is to release the spirits of the world from bondage. I would be willing to set that up as the final test of an American. That is the meaning of democracy. I have been very much distressed, my fellow-citizens, by some of the things that have happened recently. The mob spirit is displaying itself here and there in this country. I have no sympathy with what some men are saying, but I have no sympathy with the men who take their punishment into their own hands, and I want to say to every man who does join such a mob that I do not recognize him as worthy of the free institutions of the United States. There are some organizations in this country whose object is anarchy and the destruction of law, but I would not meet their efforts by making myself partner in destroying the law. I despise and hate their purpose as much as any man, but I respect the ancient process of justice, and I would be too proud not to see them done justice, however wrong they are.

So I want to utter my earnest protest against any manifestation of the spirit of lawlessness anywhere or in any cause. Why, gentlemen, look what it means. We claim to be the greatest democratic people in the world, and democracy means first of all that we can govern ourselves. If our men have not self-control, then they are not capable of that great thing which we call democratic government. A man who takes the law into his own hands is not the right man to co-operate in any formation or development of law and institutions, and some of the processes by which the struggle between capital and labor is carried on are processes that come very near to taking the law into your own hands. I do not mean for a moment to compare it with what I have just been speaking of, but I want you to see that they are mere gradations in this manifestation of the unwillingness to co-operate; and that fundamental lesson of the whole situation is that we must not only take common counsel, but that we must yield to and obey common counsel. Not all the instrumentalities for this are at hand. I am hopeful that in the very near future new instrumentalities may be organized by which we can see to it that various things that are now going on ought not to go on. There are various processes of the dilution of labor and the unnecessary substitution of labor and the bidding in distant markets and unfairly upsetting the whole competition of labor which ought not to go on; I mean now on the part of the employers, and we must interject into this same instrumentality of co-operation by which the fair thing will be done all 'round. I am hopeful that some such instrumentalities may be devised, but whether they are or not, we must use those that we have and upon every occasion where it is necessary, have such an instrumentality originated upon that occasion.

So, my fellow-citizens, the reason I came away from Washington is that I sometimes get lonely down there. There are so many people in Washington who know things that are not so, and there are so few people who know anything about what the people of the United States are thinking about. I have to come away and get reminded of the rest of the country. I have to come away and talk to men who are up against the real thing, and say to them, "I am with you if you are with me." And the only test of being wth me is not to think about me personally at all but merely to think of me as the expression for the time being of the power and dignity and hope of the United States.

The fact that the country is engaged in war furnishes no excuse to union men for failure to demand the union label on all purchases. In fact, it should act as an incentive to increase the demand. Every demand strengthens organized labor and every failure weakens the movement. Which way are you pulling?

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UNION INACTIVITY COSTLY.

The item below quoted is not a new story. The same thing has happened before to members of other unions who, after securing what they wanted, lapsed into "innocuous desuetude," and while in an impotent state had one put over on them. This is an evidence that, planting the seed in the garden is not all there is to getting a crop; if we go to sleep on the job the weeds will grow and smother out the growth of the seeds planted. Vigilance is the price of success in anything and the interests of our Union and in turn our own are no exception to the rule. There is a lesson in this case worth fixing under our hats.—Ed.

Tacoma, Wash., Dec 8.—Machinists employed in Tacoma garages are paying a costly price for union inactivity. A short time ago they discussed organization, but employers checked this movement by granting the eight-hour day. The machinists were elated over their gain and dropped union agitation. They said a union wasn't necessary.

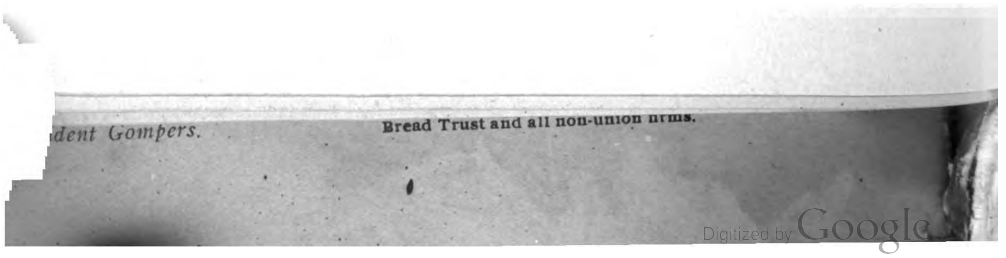
Now the employers have established the 10-hour day.

The following is published in this issue for the benefit of those of us who may come under its provisions. It will be seen that it applies alike to the whole of our jurisdiction except Canada. There are many, we are sorry to say, who will not be affected by it, but the information contained in it may be useful to all of us at one time or another. Those who it affects will do well to give it the consideration it commands.—Ed.

Louisville, Ky., Dec. 11, 1917.—You won't have to figure out your income tax all by yourself hereafter. The Government is going to send out men to help you. It will be up to you to hunt up these men, who will be sent into every county-seat town, and some other towns besides, to meet the people. Postmasters, bankers and newspapers will be able to tell you when the Government's income-tax man will be around, and where to find him. He will answer your questions, swear you to the return, take your money, and remove the wrinkles from your brow. Returns of income for 1917 must be made between January 1 and March 1, 1918.

"The Government recognizes." Collector of Internal Revenue T. Scott Mayes said today, "that many persons experience a good deal of difficulty in filling out income-tax forms. It recognizes, too, that taxpayers resident at points where Collectors' offices are not easily accessible, find it hard to get proper instruction in the law. Next year, when every married person living with wife or husband and having a net income of $2,000, and every unmarried person not the head of a family and having a net income of $1,000 for the year 1917, must make return of income on the form prescribed, there will be hundreds in every community seeking light on the law, and help in executing their returns. My own and every other Collection district in the nation will be divided into districts, with the county as the unit, and a Government officer informed in the income tax assigned to each district. He will spend hardly less than a week in each county, and in some counties a longer time, very likely in the courthouse at the county-seat town. In cities where there are Collector's branch offices, he will be there, and in other cities possibly at the city at the city hall. My office will in due time advise postmasters and bankers and send out notices to the newspapers stating when the officer will be in each county. It will be unnecessary for prospective taxpayers to ask my office for forms on which to make returns. The officer who visits their county will have them.

"It may be stated, as a matter of general information, that 'net income' is the remainder after subtracting expenses from gross income. Personal, family, or living expense is not expense in the



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meaning of the law, the exemption being allowed to cover such expenses.

"The new exemptions of $1,000 and $2,000 will add tens of thousands to the number of income taxpayers in this district inasmuch as practically every farmer, merchant, tradesman, professional man and salary worker, and a great many wage workers, will be required to make return and pay tax.

"The law makes it the duty of the taxpayer to seek out the Collector. Many people assume that, if an income-tax form is not sent, or a Government official does not call, they are relieved from making report. This is decidedly in error. It is the other way round. The taxpayer has to go to the Government and, if he doesn't within the time prescribed, he is a violator of the law, and the Government will go to him with its penalties.

"If returns are not made between January 1 and March 1, 1918, the delinquent violates the law and penalties will be imposed."

T. SCOTT MAYES, *Collector.*

The nine branches of the trustified interests in the tobacco industry present an array of dividends for the last quarter ending this year that suggests the question, from where did it come, and who among us helped the most to make these dividends possible?

When the hundreds of millions of capital, water and all, are considered, some idea of the number of 5 cents and 10 cents that have been taken in over the counters of the retail dealers to satisfy this dividend declaration can be had.

Another question that asserts itself is, how much union-earned money went to swell this tidal flow?

United Cigar Stores Company—Has declared the quarterly dividend of 1¾ per cent. on preferred stock, payable December 15th.

Tobacco Products Corporation—Has declared the quarterly dividend of 1¾ per cent. on the preferred stock, payable January 2nd.

American Cigar Company—Has declared the quarterly dividends of 1½ per cent. on the preferred stock, payable January 2nd.

American Tobacco Company—Has declared the quarterly dividend of 1½ per cent. on the preferred stock, payable Januray 2nd.

American Snuff Company—Has declared the quarterly dividend of 2 per cent. on the common stock and 1½ per cent. on the preferred stock, both payable January 2nd.

P. Lorillard Company—Has declared the quarterly dividends of 3 per cent. on the common stock and 1¾ per cent. on preferred stock, both payable January 2nd.

Weyman-Bruton Company—Have declared the quarterly dividends of 3 per cent. and 1¾ per cent. on the common stock, also the extra dividend of 2 per cent., all payable January 2nd.

R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Company—Have declared the quarterly dividends of 1¾ per cent. on preferred stock and 2 per cent. on the common stock, also an extra dividend of 2 per cent., all payable January 1st.

Liggett & Myers Tobacco Company—Have declared a quarterly dividend of 3 per cent. on the common stock, payable December 10th; also the quarterly dividend of 1¾ per cent. on the preferred stock, payable January 1st.

WAGES CUT IN AKRON.

AKRON, OHIO, Nov. 3.—Trade union agitation in this city has increased since wages of rubber workers in one factory have been cut 36½ per cent. The day shift in the stackers' department was paid $25 per hundred and was reduced to $16, a cut of 36 per cent., exclusive of the loss of a bonus, which was 10 per

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A trust does not bring efficiency to the aid of business. It buys efficiency out of business.—*Woodrow Wilson.*

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WOMEN EXPLOITED BY WAR PROFITEERS.

NEW YORK, October.—Writing in a local newspaper, a correspondent states that in this city of 6,000,000 population there were less than 39,000 men drafted, and that there are still thousands of workers unemployed, despite the cry of 'labor shortage.'

"And yet," continues the writer, "we see women running elevators, soldering in factories, acting as messengers and used in other places where they can be hired cheaper than men and used for sensational advertising.

"I know of one factory that discharged 150 men, not one of whom had been drafted, and put women in their places, giving them from $3 to $4 a week less than they did the men, and then crying, 'The war has taken our men!'

"A big department store that never had any kind of workers on its elevators but colored men now has young women. Surely all the young colored men have not been drafted, and even if they were there are hundreds of elderly men who would be glad to get this kind of work.

"This cry of women taking the places of men is to a great extent just a cheap, unpatriotic way of advertising and getting an underpaid class under the cry of 'necessity.' It is attracting hundreds of unskilled women to the city, where there is no remunerative employment for them, and keeps the ignorant, unthinking person excited over the thought that all our manhood is drafted or about to be."

A principle in the economy of our lives must be established, and that is a living wage, below which the wage-workers should not permit themselves to be driven. The living wage must be the first consideration either in the cost or sale of an article, the product of labor.

Named Shoes are frequently made in Non-Union Factories

Do Not Buy Any Shoe

No matter what its name, unless it bears a plain and readable impression of this Union Stamp.

BOOT & SHOE WORKERS UNION
UNION STAMP
Factory

All Shoes without the Union Stamp are always Non-Union.

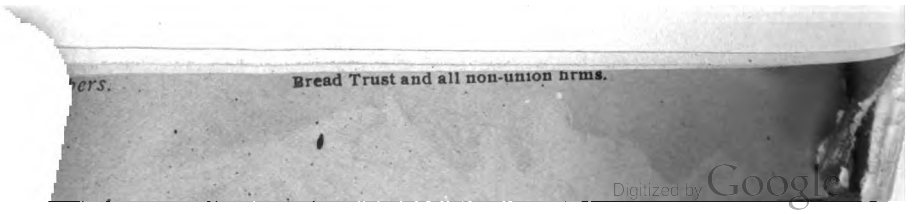
Do not accept any excuse for absence of the Union Stamp.

JOHN F. TOBIN
President

CHAS. L. BAINE
Sec'y-Treas.

Boot and Shoe Workers' Union

246 SUMMER STREET BOSTON, MASS.



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RAISE WAGES, AND DUES

Carpenters' Union No. 483, of San Francisco, are making hay while the sun shines and the going it good, storing up capital for future days when the reconstruction days that are coming will have more lean than fat days. What an example to follow—one that all other unions who are placed in similar position should follow in preparation for rainy days that are sure to follow the sunshiny ones.—Ed.

San Francisco, Dec. 8.—Although contractors have indorsed the new wage scale of $6 a day, members of Carpenters' Union No. 483 are taking no chances on weakening their organization, and have raised their monthly dues from $1 to $1.25.

FIGHTING A BLACKLIST.

Newark, N. J., October.—Organized machinists are conducting a publicity campaign in the daily press against a blacklist system of the Manufacturers' Association. The unionists best explain the workings of this system by republishing a letter from the association to Newark employers, which says:

"It will be desirable that you keep us constantly informed about those employed whom you hire or lose from any cause. Do this in the most convenient way to you—but let us have the information.

"When your list is complete will you check off the number of employes of each kind on the enclosed form and return also? This latter schedule is to serve as a basis for mutual agreement between this association and the National Metal Trades Association.

"This is a protective measure for you since it enables the bureau to keep track of employes who are not permanent or otherwise unsatisfactory.

"We will not only appreciate your prompt assistance, but the association will profit thereby immediately."

THE BEST.

It may be your rival is better than you,
And can do what you've never been able to do.
Perhaps it's a tough proposition you've got,
And the road will be rough, and the pace will be hot;
But the champions fall and the young fellows rise,
And the game isn't settled by yesterday's prize,
With nerves that are steady and cool, buckle in,
Make the other man play to his limit to win.

The scoffers may say that you haven't a chance.
They may wager their gold on the other man's lance,
They may dwell on the skill that your rival has shown,
For the things he can do have been often made known;
But yesterday's prowess will drop by the way
For a stronger and sturdier courage today.
So go to the battle and stand to the test
To beat you compel him to play to his best.

Don't acknowledge defeat ere the contest begins.
Don't give up the fight till the other man wins.
If he really is better than you, it will show,
Don't take it for granted. It may not be so.
If at last you are beaten there's joy in the thought
As you come from the field that your fight was well fought,
And victory frequently lights on the crest
Of the youth who won't bow down to less than the best.

Remember To Look For
The Little Blue Label

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BENEFITS FOR SUB VICTIM.

TRENTON, N. J.—The Court of Error and Appeals has ruled that the widow of a salesman who lost his life when the Lusitania was destroyed by a German submarine is entitled to benefits under the State compensation law.

The salesman was employed by the Home Rubber Company of this city and was on his way to Europe in the interest of his employers. His widow sued for benefits under the compensation law, but the lower court denied the plea on the ground that the salesman did not meet his death "through a cause arising out of and in the course of his employment." The Supreme Court reversed this decision and the company appealed to the court of last resort in this state, only to be defeated again. The latter court ordered the case sent back to the first court and there disposed of as other cases under the compensation law.

In Memoriam.

WHEREAS, It has pleased our Supreme Ruler who knoweth all things best and doeth all things well to remove from our midst our Sister member, Miss Tillie Brown. We mourn her loss and humbly submit our pleasure to the will of Him who can but do well; therefore be it

Resolved, That we, the officers and members of Local No. 2, extend our deepest and sincere regret to the family, not to mention our own loss of our Sister member, Miss Tillie Brown; be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the bereaved family of Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Brown, a copy be sent to the International Headquarters for publication in our monthly journal, and a copy be spread upon the minutes of our next meeting, and that our charter of Local No. 2 be draped in mourning for a period of thirty days.

(Committee) MISS PAULINE YOUNG,
MR. FRANCIS HUNGERMAN,
MR. WM. G. BLUM.

PLENTY OF FOOD STORED.

HARRISBURG, PA. — September reports of cold storage warehouses to the State Department of Agriculture would indicate that there is plenty of food in this state—if the people can reach it. Last month these warehouses held 14,367,202 dozen eggs. This is 2,000,000 dozen more than was held in September of last year. Butter holdings have increased to 10,923,322 pounds, as compared with 9,555,966 pounds during the same period last year. Three months ago there were but 4,173,846 pounds in storage.

Fish holdings show a total of 4,000,653 pounds as compared with 1,598,265 pounds last June.

Of beef carcasses there were 226,391 pounds as against 64,953 in 1916.

WASHINGTON.—Eighty per cent. more frozen beef was in stock on Oct. 1 than a year ago.

Reports from 293 storages to the government show holdings of 137,806,561 pounds. Stocks of cured beef amounted to 32,644,559 pounds on the same date, an increase of 46.4 per cent., while a decrease of 3.6 per cent. in the amount of lamb and mutton in storage was shown, the stock totaling 3,221,234 pounds. Small decreases were also reported for dry salt and pickled pork and lard, but frozen pork increased 12 per cent.

WANTED: TOBACCO WORKERS

to purchase bread only which bears

THIS **LABEL**

It is the only weapon the bakery workers have which aids them in securing living wages, reasonable working hours, and decent and sanitary working conditions. Bread which does not bear the above label is TRUST-made, non-union and perhaps SCAB-made. Refuse to buy bread without this label, and thereby aid the bakery workers in their struggle against the Bread Trust and all non-union firms.

nt Gompers.

Bread Trust and all non-union firms.

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Jobson Printing Company

INCORPORATED

Printers of *The Tobacco Worker*

647 WEST HILL STREET — LOUISVILLE, KY.

JUST A WORD

REMEMBER THE

Little Blue Label

"FRISHMUTH'S ORIGINAL"

UNION MADE

Coupons in Every Package

Send for sample

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Is the UNION LABEL on Your Tobacco?

PENN TOBACCO

Is UNION MADE

BEST QUALITY PRESENTS

PENN TOBACCO CO.
WILKES BARRE, PA.

SOME OF OUR BRANDS

Penn's Stripped	Sterling
" Extra	Peace
" Long Cut	Scrap

DEMAND THE

UNION LABEL

WHEN PURCHASING

TOBACCO, CIGARETTES
OR SNUFF

THE OLD RELIABLE **WIGWAM** TOBACCO

Highest Quality

Smoking and Chewing

YEARS OF SATISFACTION

it Gompers.

Bread Trust and all non-union brens.

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